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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-697

H. R. 18381

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- Oct. 5, 1966 House received supplemental estimate from the President. H. Doc. 505. Print of document.
- Oct. 14, 1966 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 18381. H. Report 2284. Print of bill and report.
- Oct. 17, 1966 Senate received supplemental estimate from the President. S. Doc. 117. Print of document.
- House Rules Committee reported resolution to waive points of order on H. R. 18381.
- Oct. 18, 1966 House passed H. R. 18381 with amendment.
- Oct. 19, 1966 Senate Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 18381 with amendments. S. Report 1841. Print of bill and report.
- Oct. 20, 1966 Senate passed H. R. 18381 with amendments.
- Both Houses appointed conferees.
- Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- Oct. 21, 1966 Senate appointed substitute conferee.
- House received and agreed to conference report on H. R. 18381. H. Report 2333. Print of report.
- Oct. 22, 1966 Senate agreed to conference report.
- Oct. 27, 1966 Approved: Public Law 89-697.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-697

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1967. Includes items for this Department as follows: Agricultural Research Service, \$300,000, to develop plans and regulations for handling laboratory animals; Consumer and Marketing Service, \$2,750,000, for the school lunch program, including \$2,000,000 for the pilot breakfast program and \$750,000 for food service equipment for needy schools; Forest Service, \$2,300,000, for increased timber cutting on national forest lands, and \$200,000 for increased hardwood cutting from private lands in the Eastern United States. Includes \$1,612,500,000 for the Office of Economic Opportunity, including funds for indemnity payments to dairy farmers; and funds for the expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace.

Oct. 1, 1966

16. POVERTY. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 15111, to continue and change various programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. House conferees have not been appointed. p. 24300
17. MANPOWER. A subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved for full committee consideration without amendment H. R. 16715, the proposed Manpower Development and Training Act Amendments of 1966. p. D955
18. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. Clark commended and inserted an editorial, "Faltering Congress." pp. 24205-6
19. DEMONSTRATION CITIES. Sen. Javits expressed disappointment "at the apparent failure of the administration to exert sufficient effort to secure passage in this Congress of the demonstration cities proposal." p. 24207
20. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Proxmire spoke on the "necessity for providing fluid milk for the young through the special milk program for schoolchildren." p. 24223
21. FOOD MARKETING. Sen. McGee commended and inserted a report, "After 18 Months Food Commission Makes Controversial Report." pp. 24223-4

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22. 4-H CLUBS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph praising 4-H Clubs. p. A5123
23. LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Extension of remarks of Reps. Bandstra and Hansen, Iowa, reporting on the accomplishments of the 89th Congress. pp. A5123-4, A5149-52
24. POVERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly criticizing the program and stating that examples "in other agencies of Government indicate continued maladministration in the Federal Government." p. A5131
Extension of remarks of Sen. Williams, N. J., favoring poverty programs to aid "Americans who are both elderly and poor." p. A5127
Extension of remarks of Rep. Bow expressing concern over "laxity of administration" in a part of the poverty program in Ohio. pp. A5153-4
25. INFLATION. Rep. Hansen, Iowa, inserted an article, "Inflation Danger Exaggerated?" pp. A5127-8
Extension of remarks of Rep. William Ford stating that "Unfortunately, partisan politics has been injected" into the problem of inflation, and inserting a report by Rep. Reuss which "completely refutes this charge." p. A5139
Extension of remarks of Rep. Ottinger stating that the answer to inflation is simple: "cut the 'fat' out of the Federal budget--now." p. A5146
26. VOTING RECORD. Rep. Ichord inserted his voting record for the 89th Congress. pp. A5128-9
27. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley reporting on the development of tobacco programs. p. A5153

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. RECLAMATION. S. 3882 by Sen. Lausche, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate within the Department of the Interior an officer to establish, coordinate, and administer programs for the reclamation, acquisition, and

conservation of lands and water adversely affected by mining operations; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. 24184-91

29. PROPERTY. S. 3883 by Sen. Morse, to provide for the payment of reasonable costs, expenses, and attorneys fees to defendants in actions by the United States for the condemnation of real property after determination of the amount of just compensation, or after abandonment of such actions by the United States; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. 24191-2
30. RIVER BASIN. S. 3885 by Sen. Harris, to grant the consent of the United States to the Arkansas River Basin compact, Kansas-Oklahoma; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author p. 24193
31. TAXATION. H. R. 18211 by Rep. Hungate, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a farmer shall have until March 15 (instead of only until February 15 as at present to file an income tax return which also satisfies the requirements relating to declarations of estimated tax; to Ways and Means Committee.
32. FLOOD INSURANCE. H. R. 18213 by Rep. Boggs, to provide for a national program of flood insurance; to Banking and Currency Committee.
33. WILDLIFE. H. Con. Res. 1032 by Rep. Reuss, expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the worldwide conservation of wildlife and the convening in 1968 of an international conference on the conservation of wildlife; to Foreign Affairs Committee.

HOUSE - Continued

34. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental request (H. Doc. 505) which contains the following items for this Department. \$1,650,000 for regulation of dealers in animals for research, Agricultural Research Service, and \$2,840,000 for administration of additional cutting of timber, Forest Service.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

35. POLITICAL ACTIVITY. S. 1474, to create a bipartisan commission to study Federal laws limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government. Approved Oct. 3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617).
36. RECREATION. S. 3510, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to study the feasibility of a Connecticut River National Recreation Area. Approved Oct. 3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617)
37. LANDS. H. R. 9976, to give U. S. district courts jurisdiction over actions brought to determine just compensation for lands acquired by the U. S. for canal purposes in irrigation districts. Approved Oct. 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-624).
38. WATER RESOURCES. S. 2287, to authorize a 5-year comprehensive study of water resources of the Delmarva Peninsula. Approved Oct. 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-618).
39. EXPERIMENT STATION. S. 3421, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the Alaska Experiment Station to Alaska. Approved Oct. 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-620).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE
GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968

OCTOBER 5, 1966.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 5, 1966.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposals involving new obligational authority of \$362,926,700 for the fiscal year 1967, and \$750 million for the fiscal year 1968. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made to provide for liquidation of contract authorization in the amount of \$750 million and for increases in limitations in the amount of \$601,017,000.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

In view of the current economic situation and the desirability of keeping Federal expenditures to a minimum, I instructed Federal agencies to submit only the most urgent requirements for appropriations. In turn, I have screened those requests carefully. Outside of the funds requested for the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of

1966, which are required to pay for statutory benefits, the proposed supplementary appropriations for fiscal year 1967 represent only 8 percent of those requested by the various agencies.

As the Director of the Bureau of the Budget points out in his attached letter, expenditures from these appropriations will not result in increasing the total provided in my 1967 budget, except for the additional outlays required to meet those provisions of the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act which exceeded my original recommendations.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., October 4, 1966.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions in the following amounts:

	New obligational authority		Proposals not increasing new obligational authority
	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968	
Legislative branch.....	\$2,979,700	-----	-----
Executive branch:			
Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act.....	346,320,000	-----	-----
Other.....	13,627,000	-----	-----
Urban renewal program.....	-----	\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000
Increases in limitations.....	-----	-----	601,017,000

For the fiscal year 1968 new obligational authority in the amount of \$750 million is requested for the urban renewal program. Such an advance appropriation is in accord with past practice and will permit communities to plan their urban renewal programs in a timely manner. None of this appropriation will be committed or spent in 1967. There is also requested \$750 million for the liquidation of contract authority in fiscal year 1968 which does not increase new obligational authority.

Over 96 percent of the total new obligational authority for fiscal year 1967 (\$349,697,000) is for legislation enacted during the current session of Congress. The principal item is \$346,320,000 for the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, which authorized educational assistance to those veterans who have served in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955. Other proposals under newly enacted legislation include \$1,650,000 for regulation of the use of animals for research and \$1,300,000 to finance the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.

Of the remainder, \$4,210,000 is recommended for emergency relief and repairs connected with natural disasters. This includes \$1,685,000 for rehabilitation of 7 wildlife refuges which were damaged by storms occurring in the spring of 1966, \$1,300,000 to salvage valuable salable

timber in western Oregon and to rehabilitate over 1 million acres of public lands which have been burned over during a series of devastating wildfires in 11 Western States this summer, and \$1,025,000 to stabilize the earthquake-damaged site of a Public Health Service hospital in Anchorage, Alaska.

Also proposed is \$2,500,000 to help Indians overcome a serious unemployment problem.

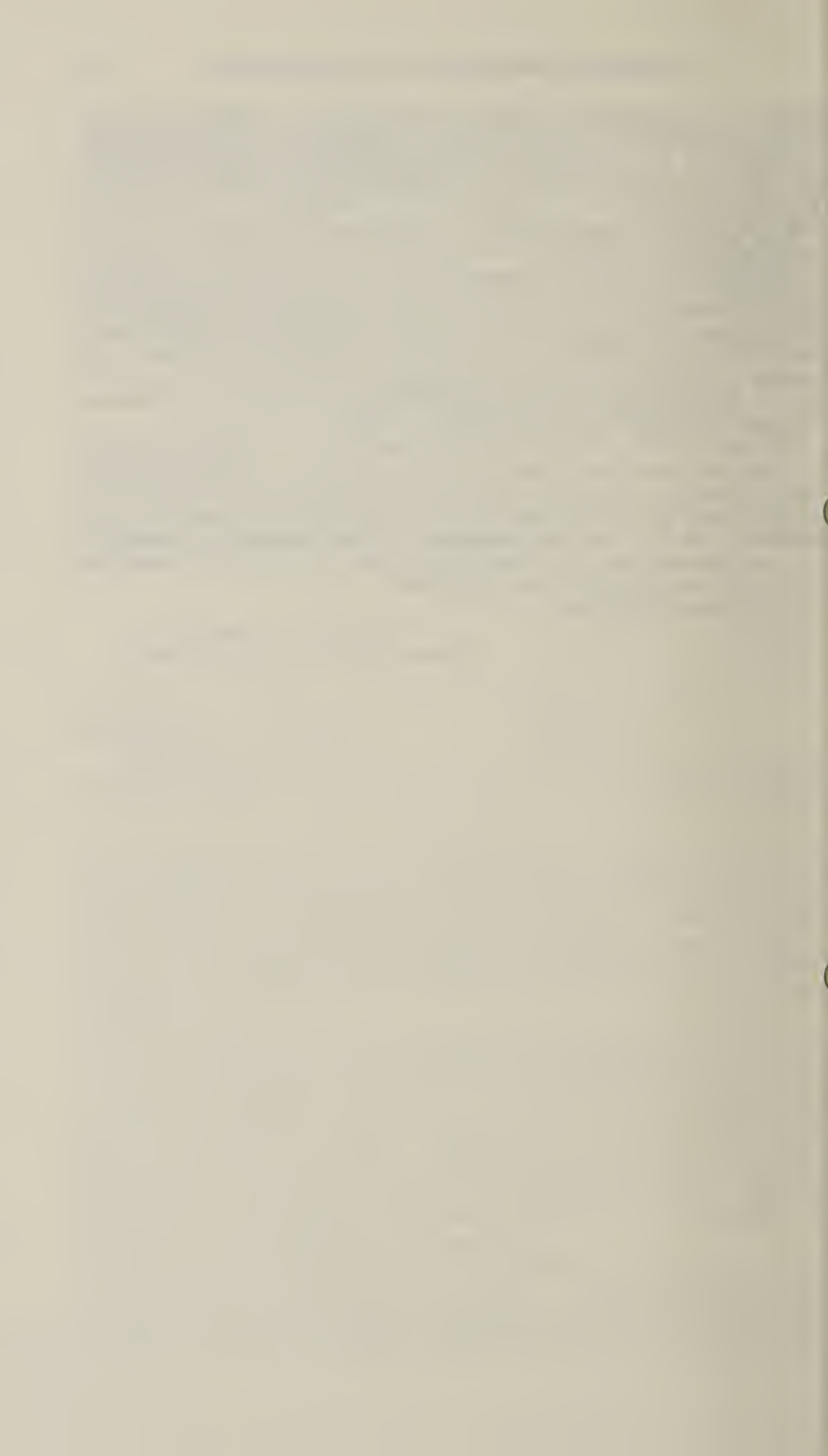
In addition, an increase of \$600 million is proposed in the limitation on the lending activity of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. The increase will permit higher lending for exports of equipment and services serving to improve our balance-of-payments position. Increases in limitations are also proposed for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and the Farm Credit Administration.

The provisions of the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 require more funds than were proposed for this purpose in your January budget. Apart from this, expenditures from the requested supplemental appropriations will not result in increasing the total carried in the 1967 budget submitted to the Congress in January.

I recommend that the attached proposed appropriations and provisions be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	\$341, 700
Committee employees.....	200, 000
Members' clerk hire.....	900, 000
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	23, 000
Architect of the Capitol: Capitol building and grounds.....	18, 000
Library of Congress: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 497, 000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 300, 000
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AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 650, 000
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.....	2, 840, 000

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service: Construction of Indian health facilities....	1, 025, 000
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HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities.....	110, 000
Urban renewal programs, 1968:	
Contract authorization.....	750, 000, 000
Liquidation of contract authorization.....	(750, 000, 000)
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(850, 000)

INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	1, 300, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Education and welfare services.....	2, 500, 000
Bureau of Mines: Health and safety.....	200, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction.....	1, 685, 000

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses.....	19, 320, 000
Readjustment benefits.....	327, 000, 000

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(39, 000)
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FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses.....	117, 000
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PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN
HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION

Salaries and expenses.....	\$900, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Export-Import Bank of Washington:	
Limitation on operating expenses.....	(600,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(128,000)
General provisions.....	Language
<hr/>	
Total new obligational authority:	
Fiscal year 1967.....	362, 926, 700
Fiscal year 1968.....	750, 000, 000

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

For an additional amount for "Office of the Sergeant at Arms", \$341,700.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$200,000.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire", \$900,000.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$23,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$18,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including expenses of carrying out the Act of July 30, 1966 (Public Law 89-522)*, \$1,497,000.

As provided by statute, requests for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000, to be available from July 1, 1966.

This proposed appropriation will finance the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and the Commission

on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources authorized by Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966.

The Council and the Commission will advise and assist in developing a comprehensive program in marine science, engineering, exploration, and utilization of resources through policy planning, coordination, program review, and independent studies. These funds will permit the Council to make its initial recommendations by the time the new Congress convenes in January.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control," \$1,650,000.

The Congress has recently enacted legislation (Public Law 89-544) for the purpose of (1) protecting owners of dogs and cats from the theft of such pets; (2) regulating the transportation, purchase, sale, handling, and treatment of dogs, cats, and certain other animals destined for use in research or experimentation; and (3) regulating the handling, care, and treatment of dogs, cats, and certain other animals in research facilities. Activities must be initiated immediately to comply with time limits specified in the legislation for the issuance of necessary regulations, rules, and procedures, establishment of standards, and provision for inspection and enforcement measures.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$2,300,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$540,000.

The proposed supplemental will provide funds to finance the cost of making an added supply of softwood and hardwood timber available from national forest and State and private lands. This increased harvest is required to meet recent increases in demand for domestic timber supplies. The additional supply of hardwood timber is to be obtained principally from private lands in the East. The accelerated harvest of softwoods on national forest lands will occur predominantly in the West.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$1,025,000, to remain available until expended.

The 1964 earthquake in Alaska created a dangerously unstable earth formation on the site of the Public Health Service hospital in Anchorage, Alaska. The supplemental appropriation will be used to stabilize the site and reduce the dangers of further land movement.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

Consideration is requested of the \$95,000,000 for fiscal year 1968 which was transmitted in the 1967 budget for "Urban mass transportation grants" but on which action was deferred pending an increase in authorization. The recently enacted amendments (Public Law 89-562, approved September 8, 1966) to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 provide such an increase. The requested amount, together with the \$55,000,000 provided by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1967, will provide advance funding for a \$150,000,000 grant program in fiscal year 1968.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", \$110,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for the expenses of administering the new provisions of the recently enacted amendments (Public Law 89-562, approved September 8, 1966) to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. These provisions authorize the use of urban mass transportation grant appropriations to make grants for the planning, engineering, and designing of urban mass transportation projects and other technical studies, for fellowships for training in the urban mass transportation field, and for research and training in urban transportation problems. These provisions also require the preparation of a program of research, development, and demonstration of new systems of urban transportation, for submission to the Congress within eighteen months.

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Urban renewal programs", *for grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.), and section 314 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452a), \$750,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no commitments shall be entered into during the fiscal year 1968 for grants aggregating more than the total amounts available in that year from the amounts authorized for making such commitments through June 30, 1967, plus the additional amount appropriated herein.*

Under the provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1967, grants for urban renewal cannot be contracted for in excess of amounts appropriated. This appropriation would provide \$750,000,000 for 1968 and enable contracts to be entered into in accordance with substantive law. Such advance financing is necessary to allow local communities to carry on their urban renewal planning in an orderly manner. In addition to making authority available for 1968, the appropriation will be available to pay grants contracted under prior year authority.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$850,000 shall be available for such expenses.

This proposed language will provide for the administrative costs of the additional mortgage commitment, purchase, and servicing activity resulting from the recently enacted increase in secondary market and special assistance mortgage purchase authority (Public Law 89-566, approved September 10, 1966).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$1,300,000.

These proposed funds will be used to salvage valuable salable timber damaged in the Oxbow Ridge fire in Western Oregon and to rehabilitate over 1,000,000 acres of public lands which have been burned over during a series of devastating wildfires in eleven Western States this summer. Without such immediate action valuable forage and timber lands will be subject to severe wind and water erosion. Further, potential insect infestations and reburn possibilities demand immediate salvage, remedial, and preventive actions in the damaged timber land area.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$2,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for strengthening the Indian employment assistance program. There are about 50,000 Indians unemployed and 29,000 with only temporary employment. This is an unemployment rate among Indians of almost 50 percent, while average family income is below \$2,000 or about one-quarter of the national average. These funds will be used to cover vocational training for 1,100 more persons, and assistance for direct employment for 1,300 more persons.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", \$200,000.

The Act of March 26, 1966, Public Law 89-376, extends the Bureau of Mines responsibility to cover 5,000 small coal mines not previously inspected under Federal law. The requested funds start implementation of that act.

The request also will provide for an advisory committee to be set up under the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act, Public Law 89-577, approved on September 16, 1966. This committee is to determine the Federal safety standards which will apply to all metal and nonmetallic mining other than coal and lignite.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,685,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for rehabilitation of seven wildlife refuges which were damaged by storms occurring in the spring of 1966. Repairs should be completed this year to avoid further damage and resulting increased repair costs.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$19,320,000.

The Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358, approved March 3, 1966), authorizes educational assistance, home loans, loan guarantees, and other benefits for veterans who have served in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide the necessary funds to cover the costs of administering this assistance for eligible veterans.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$327,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358, approved March 3, 1966), authorizes educational assistance to qualified veterans who served on active duty after January 31, 1955. About 800,000 veterans are expected to apply for benefits and this proposed supplemental would provide for payments to a monthly average of 240,000 students in the fiscal year 1967.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

Not to exceed an additional amount of \$39,000 (from assessments collected from Farm Credit agencies) shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

This proposal will provide additional funds to enable the Farm Credit Administration to review the loans of the production credit associations, the Federal intermediate credit banks, the Banks for Cooperatives and the Federal land banks to determine that they are conforming with the standards established by the President and the Treasury Department to help in meeting the current monetary and credit problems.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review is reconstituted, under the Act of March 26, 1966 (Public Law 89-376), with five rather

than three members. The two additional Board members will aid in handling the new and wider range of cases that may arise from the required inspections of over 5,000 small coal mines now covered by this Act. The requested funds are needed to cover these costs plus the increased costs of travel since the Board is required under this legislation, at the request of the coal mine operator, to hold hearings at the county seat of the county in which any coal mine involved in a safety proceeding is located.

Since the paramount purpose of the Act is to reduce casualties in coal mines, it is desirable that it be put into effect with minimum delay.

SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 21 of the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$900,000, to remain available until expended.

This appropriation would provide for the establishment and operation of the Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration authorized by Public Law 89-236. The Commission is required by law to make an interim report by July 1, 1967, and a final report by January 15, 1968, to the Congress and the President on the relationship of current and anticipated demographic, technological, and economic trends in the Western Hemisphere to immigration and unemployment in the United States.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for operating expenses, not to exceed \$600,000,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank, and an additional amount of \$945,000,000 shall be available from such source for equipment and services loans.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$128,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank.

The increase is required for a higher level of lending activity for exports of traditional equipment and services, aircraft, and military goods. In addition, the Bank has initiated a new program of loans to commercial banks for export financing. The proposed increase will serve to promote U.S. exports and improve our balance of payments.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitations imposed on travel expenses of employees by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to provide for such increases in those expenses as may result from the Act of July 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-516).

Under Public Law 89-516 under certain circumstances Federal employees who are changing official station will be reimbursed for certain additional travel expenses. This proviso will permit an increase in limitations on travel expenses, to the extent such an increase is necessary under the new law.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 17, 1966
For actions of Oct. 14, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 177

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed demonstration cities bill including rural-housing amendments. House received conference report on packaging-labeling bill. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. HOUSING LOANS. Passed, 178-141, with amendments S. 3708, the proposed Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, which includes amendments to the rural-housing law. House conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have not been appointed. pp. 25857-931, 25951
2. PACKAGING AND LABELING. Received the conference report on S. 985, to prevent the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities (H. Rept. 2286). pp. 25937-40

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2284). p. 25996
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17637, the military construction appropriation bill. pp. 25933-4
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17636, the D. C. appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 25851
Rep. Mahon reviewed congressional action on appropriation requests and inserted a table on this matter. pp. 25980-2
4. CROP-LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES. Rep. Whitten commended the work done under the Department's crop and livestock reporting system. p. 25942
5. EDUCATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 14644, to extend and amend the Higher Education Facilities Act. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 25932
Substitute Republican House conferees were appointed on H. R. 13161, to provide for additional aid to elementary and secondary schools. p. 25932
6. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman spoke against high interest rates and Federal Reserve Board policies. pp. 25940-2
7. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Nelsen inserted the Farm Journal Poll and asked what poll Secretary Freeman is reading. pp. 25949-51
Rep. Langen claimed Secretary Freeman is "antifarmer" and asked that he resign. pp. 25953-4
8. FOOD PRICES. Rep. McVicker gave a program to combat high food prices, especially through consumer resistance. pp. 25992-4
9. INFORMATION. Rep. Morton inserted an article saying the new "freedom of information" law will not protect the public's "right to know" unless the people are vigilant. pp. 25951-3
10. REDWOOD PARK. Rep. Cohelan spoke in favor of establishment of a Redwood National Park. p. 25995
11. TARIFF. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13363, to extend the time within which certain requests may be filed under the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (H. Rept. 2281). p. 25996
This Committee also reported without amendment H. R. 16160, to amend the tariff schedules regarding classification of Chinese gooseberries (H. Rept. 2282). p. 25996
12. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9151, to permit release of valueless Farmers Home Administration liens (H. Rept. 2279). p. 25996
13. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7030, amended, to allow a farmer to deduct from gross income water assessments levied by irrigation ditch companies, etc. p. D1006
14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Boggs announced the legislative program: Mon., Consent Calendar and various bills under suspension of the rules, which he listed; Tues., Private Calendar; Tues. and balance of week, supplemental appropriation bill and other measures, which he listed. pp. 25932-3

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967

OCTOBER 14, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 18381]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

The estimates on which the bill is based are contained in House Documents numbered 505, 521, and 522. In addition, the bill includes funds for certain activities, the estimates for which were included in the regular budget for fiscal year 1967, but were not acted on in the earlier bills due to lack of authorization. Appropriate authorizations are now pending in more or less final form. The bill also includes funds for the usual end of session payment of claims and judgments rendered against the United States.

SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$5,122,760,629. Appropriations recommended by the Committee total \$4,919,076,929, a reduction of \$203,683,700.

The table following summarizes by chapter the budget estimates considered and the amounts recommended in the bill.

Report page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
5	I	Agriculture-----	\$1, 650, 000	-----	-----
7	II	Foreign Operations-----	(600, 128, 000)	(\$600, 128, 000)	-----
9	III	Independent Offices-----	1 1, 192, 330, 000	1, 162, 195, 000	-30, 135, 000
13	IV	Interior-----	10, 967, 000	9, 092, 000	-1, 875, 000
18	V	Labor and HEW-----	3, 902, 654, 000	3, 733, 654, 000	-169, 000, 000
21	VI	Legislative-----	2 2, 961, 700	1, 938, 000	-1, 023, 700
24	VII	Claims and Judgments-----	12, 197, 929	12, 197, 929	-----
		Total-----	5, 122, 760, 629	4, 919, 076, 929	-203, 683, 700

¹ Includes \$750,000,000 for grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, and \$95,000,000 for urban mass transportation grants, fiscal year 1968.

² Excludes \$18,000 in H. Doc. 505 for "Capitol buildings," not considered.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Of the budget estimates of appropriations of \$5,122,760,629 reflected in the table, only a handful of items amounting to a relatively small sum are of the sort generally characterized or thought of as supplementals. Thus measured, it is one of the smallest propositions of supplementals in many years.

\$3,733,654,000—about 75% of the total of \$4,919,076,929 in the bill—represents not supplementals, but the regular annual budgets for anti-poverty, education, and library purposes laid aside from the regular bill last spring for want of the necessary authorization legislation. Time has run out, but most of it is still not finally enacted.

\$815,000,000—another 17% of the total—relates not to fiscal 1967, but rather to fiscal 1968. \$750,000,000 is the full advance allotment for 1968 for urban renewal grants; \$65,000,000 is additional advance funding for 1968 urban mass transit grants that had to be delayed from the regular bill earlier because authorization legislation was not available to support it.

Another \$327,000,000—7% of the total—is in a sense a supplement, but it arises solely from enactment earlier this session of the so-called GI Cold War Bill of Rights.

The remainder—found in a number of places—total \$43,422,929, or less than 1% of the total. They are identified and explained in this report.

The following summarizes the situation:

Classification of amounts in this bill

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request		Bill	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Fiscal 1967 items:				
1. Regular annual budgets delayed because of lack of authorization legislation (Chapter V)	\$3,903	77	\$3,734	75
2. GI Cold War Bill of Rights (Benefit payments pursuant to new legislation earlier this session)	327	6	327	7
3. Various other items	48	1	43	1
Total, 1967 items	4,278	84	4,104	83
Fiscal 1968 items: (Urban renewal and urban mass transit)	845	16	815	17
Total	5,123	100	4,919	100

APPROPRIATION BILLS OF THE SESSION

This is the 15th and last scheduled appropriation bill of the session. It is the 13th bill relating solely or primarily to fiscal 1967; there were two supplemental bills for fiscal 1966 earlier in the session.

For the session, and including this bill, the House has considered budget estimates of appropriations of \$130,791,440,166. Against that aggregate, the Committee recommended \$130,600,704,565, a net reduction of \$190,735,601 in the appropriation requests. This refers only to committee actions; further changes were made on the House floor.

One bill was reported at the budget amount.

Twelve bills were reported with net reductions from the budget requests for appropriations.

Two bills were reported with net increases above the budget requests for appropriations. The Defense bill was reported \$946,692,000, net, above the budget, the principal item being \$569,000,000 for pay of some 108,000 military personnel on duty at July 1, 1966 beyond the number originally budgeted. The Labor-HEW bill was reported \$490,088,000, net, above the budget requests for appropriations.

House floor changes were made in 5 of the 14 bills already voted on—3 were increased, 2 were reduced. There was a net floor reduction of \$69,776,200.

Counting the present bill, then, the House—if it adopts this bill as reported—will have approved appropriations this session of \$130,530,928,365, a net reduction from the budget requests for appropriations of \$260,511,801.

Three of the 15 bills of the session were for defense, 12 related to nondefense activities. In the 3 defense bills (the defense supplemental last spring, the regular defense bill, and the military construction bill), the House made net additions of \$856,485,000 to the budget requests for appropriations. Thus, excluding these, the House reductions, overall, from the budget requests for appropriations in the 12 non-defense bills of the session aggregate \$1,117,000,000—again, counting the pending supplemental on the basis reported to the House today.

In addition, there are the permanent appropriations that recur under standing law and thus do not require annual action; they are not precisely determinable until the fiscal year is over, but the tentative budget estimate last January was, roundly, some \$13,800,000,000. Interest on the public debt accounts for most of that.

The final congressional totals cannot, of course, be assembled, summarized, and precisely reported until all bills have cleared both Houses and also conference. But it now appears entirely possible that, in total, the amounts for appropriations in the bills may be within the total budget requests for appropriations considered. And in very rough terms, including the permanent items, the outlook on that basis is that appropriations this session will probably approximate \$144–\$145 billion. That would be some \$25 billion or so above last session—mostly, though not entirely, attributable to defense spending.

All figures are on the traditional and generally well-understood “appropriation” basis, and thus are, at times, at some variance with the “new obligational authority” basis used in the President’s budget, though in the great majority of individual instances the two are synonymous.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
W. R. HULL, JR., Missouri
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico

ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

The estimate of \$1,650,000, which would provide for the regulation of dogs, cats, and certain other animals used in research or experimentation, is deferred for consideration in connection with the next regular annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

The proposed budget increase of \$39,000 in the present administrative expense limitation is recommended to cover increased travel of Farm Credit examiners and appraisers to assure that the credit resources of the Farm Credit System are used to maintain adequate agricultural production in the face of a tighter supply of loan funds. No additional personnel is involved.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES			
505	Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	\$1, 650, 000	-----	—\$1, 650, 000
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION			
	REVOLVING FUND			
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(39, 000)	(\$39, 000)	-----
505	Total, chapter I.....	1, 650, 000	-----	—1, 650, 000

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JEFFERY COHELAN, California
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland

GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee has approved the budget program to authorize additional resources of \$600,000,000 for the operating expenses of the Export-Import Bank which are required for a higher level of lending activity for exports of traditional equipment and services, aircraft, and military goods. In addition, the Bank has recently initiated a new program of loans to commercial banks for export financing. The increased lending program will serve to promote U.S. exports and improve our balance of payments. Included within the approved revised limitation of \$2,708,241,000 for operating expenses, is the revised limitation of \$2,275,000,000 for equipment and services loans.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has also approved the requested increase of \$128,000 for administrative expenses, which will provide a total of \$4,262,000 for this purpose, or approximately 2 percent of the Bank's estimated total income.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON			
505	Limitation on operating expenses-----	(\$600, 000, 000)	(\$600, 000, 000)	-----
505	Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(128, 000)	(128, 000)	-----
	Total, chapter II-----	(600, 128, 000)	(600, 128, 000)	-----

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee, *Chairman*

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, Illinois
ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut

CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Ohio
JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends supplemental amounts as requested by the Veterans Administration to finance the provisions of the new Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. This includes \$19,320,000 for general operating expenses and \$327,000,000 for readjustment benefits payments. The law generally extends eligibility for veteran benefits to those serving in the Armed Services after January 31, 1955.

This new GI Bill authorizes eligibility for benefits for 4,000,000 new veterans and at the present rate the number will increase about 500,000 per year. About 800,000 are expected to apply for benefits of one kind or another in 1967, and a monthly average of 240,000 students are expected to be in training. The new benefits have not previously been funded, but payments currently are being made on an interim basis under the terms of the continuing resolution.

SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION

In the new Immigration and Naturalization Act, approved October 3, 1965, authorization is provided for a new Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration. This Commission is an independent agency composed of fifteen members, five from the House, five from the Senate, and five appointed by the President. The Chairman is a former Director of the Bureau of the Census.

The Commission is required by law to make two reports, an interim report by July 1, 1967, and a final report by January 15, 1968. The Commission must then complete its work within sixty days after filing its final report.

The Budget proposed \$900,000 and the Committee recommends \$800,000 for the full seventeen months the Commission will function. The Committee expects the Commission to complete its work and make its recommendations pursuant to Public Law 89-236 within this total appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

Two-year advance funding was first provided for urban renewal grants in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966, when the program was funded with annual appropriations instead of long-term contract authorizations (back door financing). The Committee reiterated its position last spring that this program should continue to be funded by this direct method of financing. This gives communities the necessary lead-time to plan their programs, and provides an opportunity for the Congress to review program developments on a current basis.

The Committee has thus invited this direct financing both in regular and supplemental bills. The use of funds continues to be limited to new grants in 1968 financed by this appropriation, and commitments on projects currently in the pipeline. The budget proposes \$750,000,000 for new grants next year, and the Committee has approved the budget request. Cumulative grant approvals will exceed \$6,000,000,000 before the end of the current fiscal year. At the present commitment rate this full amount will be required.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

The Congress approved \$55,000,000 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, for advance funding of mass transportation grants for fiscal year 1968. This fully funded the authorization for appropriations at the time, but Congress has recently extended the program. The Committee is therefore recommending additional funding of \$65,000,000. This will make \$131,800,000 available for such grants next year, including \$11,800,000 scheduled to be carried forward from fiscal 1967. The current appropriation for 1967 is \$130,000,000.

The bill also contains \$75,000 for administrative expenses related to new program activities authorized by the recent amendments. The Committee has made a reduction of \$35,000 from the amount requested.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The Congress has greatly increased the borrowing authority and other activities of the FNMA under recent legislation. The borrowing base of the Association is increased by Public Law 89-566 from ten to fifteen times its capital and surplus. The volume of new mortgage commitments and purchases FNMA expects this year as a result has risen to \$2,300,000,000 from the earlier estimate of \$900,000,000. This is more than double earlier projections.

An increase of \$850,000 is requested in the limitation on administrative expenses to administer this new workload. The increase is for the use of corporate funds and the Committee recommends the budget estimate.

GENERAL PROVISION

Congress recently has amended the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 in Public Law 89-516 to provide more equitable reimbursement to civilian employees in all departments of the Government for moving expenses in certain categories. This relates largely to moving of families and household furniture from station to station. The Bureau of the Budget has submitted language modifying Sec. 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, to permit limitations on travel expenses imposed by that act to be revised as necessary to cover this increased cost. The Committee is in accord with this request and recommends the modifying language as proposed in the budget estimate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
505	General operating expenses-----	\$19,320,000	\$19,320,000	-----
505	Readjustment benefits-----	327,000,000	327,000,000	-----
	Total, Veterans Administration-----	346,320,000	346,320,000	-----
	SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION			
505	Salaries and expenses-----	900,000	800,000	----- -\$100,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
505	Urban renewal programs, fiscal year 1968-----	750,000,000	750,000,000	-----
335	Urban mass transportation grants, fiscal year 1968-----	95,000,000	65,000,000	----- -30,000,000
505	Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities-----	110,000	75,000	----- -35,000
505	Federal National Mortgage Association, limitation on administrative expenses-----	(850,000)	(850,000)	-----
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development-----	845,110,000	815,075,000	----- -30,035,000
	Total, chapter III-----	1,192,330,000	1,162,195,000	----- -30,135,000

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

WINFIELD K. DENTON, *Indiana, Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, *Ohio*
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, *Washington*
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., *Virginia*

BEN REIFEL, *South Dakota*
JOSEPH M. McDADE, *Pennsylvania*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee recommends \$800,000, a reduction of \$500,000 below the budget estimate, for the rehabilitation of public lands burned over during a series of wildfires which occurred during the summer of 1966 in eleven Western States, and to salvage salable timber damaged in the Oxbow Ridge fire in Western Oregon.

The budget estimate included \$706,900 for the rehabilitation of burned over lands in Oregon, and \$200,000 for offering and administering the sale of 150 million board feet of salvable timber damaged in the recent Oxbow Ridge fire in Western Oregon. The Committee is of the opinion that \$500,000 of the rehabilitation funds should be funded from the Oregon and California grant lands fund, and so directs that such action be taken. The justifications stated that the sale of the additional 150 million board feet of salvable timber damaged in the Oxbow Ridge fire will return approximately \$3,000,000 in revenue. Twenty-five percent of this income would revert to the O & C grant lands fund. In addition, it was developed by testimony given at the hearing on this request that the O & C grant lands fund receipts originally estimated at \$8,625,000 have now increased to approximately \$10,000,000 due in large part to the increased prices for timber. This is an increase of about \$1.3 million in receipts and will provide additional funds for the maintenance and protection of Federal lands in Oregon. It is the opinion of the Committee that part of this additional revenue should be used for the administration and management of the public lands in Oregon rather than appropriating non-reimbursable funds out of the Treasury of the United States for all of the work.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$2,150,000, a reduction of \$350,000 below the budget estimate, for strengthening the Indian employment assistance program. Appropriations for this activity have increased from \$12.2 million in 1965 to \$14.5 million in 1966 to \$14.9 million in 1967. In the opinion of the Committee, material progress can be made, with the funds approved, in the reduction of the backlog currently existing in this phase of the work, especially if consideration is given to fully utilizing the services of available personnel instead of increasing the staff by all of the 30 permanent positions as proposed in the budget estimate. Testimony developed during the hearings

indicated that private industry is now actively seeking the services of these job applicants and this should considerably reduce the administrative activity necessary to place the trainees.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee recommends \$200,000, the budget estimate, to fund the Bureau of Mines added duties under Public Laws 89-376 and 89-577.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$1,500,000, a reduction of \$185,000 below the budget estimate, to provide for rehabilitation of seven wildlife refuges which were damaged by storms occurring in the Spring of 1966. The reduction is not directed at the work on any particular refuge but is predicated on anticipated slippage in the overall construction program.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$340,000 below the budget estimate, to finance the cost of making an added supply of softwood and hardwood timber available from national forests and State and private lands.

Of the amount provided, \$2,300,000 is for administering the cutting of 900 million board feet of additional regular timber cutting, and \$200,000 is for the initiation of the hardwood improvement projects program.

The Committee has received testimony regarding the need for additional salvage and thinning work in the national forests. The Committee would have no objection to the acceleration of this program, both by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, to the extent it is deemed urgently necessary and the cost of such activity can be absorbed within available funds by each agency.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$117,000, the budget estimate, to fund the additional activities of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review under Public Law 89-376.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$1,025,000, the budget request, to stabilize the site and reduce the danger of further land movement at the location of Public Health Service's hospital in Anchorage, Alaska,

where a dangerously unstable earth formation has occurred as a result of the 1964 earthquake.

Testimony developed during the hearing indicated that sufficient consideration had not been given to the acquisition of land reported to be necessary for the completion of this project. Therefore, even though the total amount of the request is approved, the Committee directs that final action to acquire the additional land not be taken until formal approval of this Committee regarding settlement details is obtained.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$800,000, a reduction of \$500,000 below the budget estimate, to finance the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources authorized by Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966.

Of the amount provided, \$565,000 is allocated for the activities of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and \$235,000 is allocated for the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources.

This Committee strongly endorses the purpose and objectives described in Public Law 89-454 not only because it is most interested in the elimination of duplication of effort in the oceanographic field which has grown extensively in Government agencies during the past several years, but also because it firmly believes that a concerted and coordinated effort should be made by this country to exploit the various resources of the sea and keep pace with other nations of the world in this endeavor. However, it is the hope of this Committee that the activities of the Council and the Commission will not become "just another layer" on the research already being performed by Government agencies in this area.

It is suggested that the Council take full advantage of the vast oceanographic data and facilities already available in Government agencies before it enters into contracts with private firms for various cost and research data.

The Committee appreciates the fact that rather critical deadlines face both the Council and Commission in the submission of their reports. However, the funds provided in this Bill should be adequate for the remainder of the fiscal year if sufficient consideration is given to proper planning before program activities are accelerated to full potential, and if complete utilization of oceanographic data already available is achieved.

Testimony developed during the hearings revealed that certain expenditures have already been made under this program even though no direct appropriations have yet been approved for this activity. Although the financing may have been "within the framework of legality", the Committee is perturbed with this procedure and wishes to go on record that it does not look with favor on this "left-handed" or "side-door" funding of new activities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
505	Management of lands and resources-----	\$1, 300, 000	\$800, 000	—\$500, 000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
505	Education and welfare services-----	2, 500, 000	2, 150, 000	—350, 000
	BUREAU OF MINES			
505	Health and safety-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
505	Construction-----	1, 685, 000	1, 500, 000	—185, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	5, 685, 000	4, 650, 000	—1, 035, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
505	Forest protection and utilization:			
	Forest land management-----	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	-----
	State and private forestry cooperation-----	540, 000	200, 000	—340, 000
	Total, forest protection and utilization-----	2, 840, 000	2, 500, 000	—340, 000

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS, Florida
ROBERT B. DUNCAN, Oregon
BILLIE S. FARNUM, Michigan

MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee has approved the amount of the President's budget request of \$1,342,410,000. The comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1966 is \$1,151,000,000. The Committee has also included in the bill language suggested by the Department which will guarantee that no State receive less funds for grants within the State than were expended from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation by local educational agencies in the State.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The bill includes \$30,000,000 for strengthening developing institutions under Title III of the Higher Education Act. This amount was originally included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1967, but was not considered by the House at the time of action on the regular Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1967 because of the lack of legislative authorization.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved the amount of the budget request for \$722,744,000 for grants, loans, and payments under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, as amended. The comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1966 is \$632,700,000.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES

The bill includes \$76,000,000, an increase of \$18,500,000 over the budget request and \$12,000,000 less than the amount authorized by the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89-511). The breakdown of the budget request and the allowances is as follows:

(1) The budget request for grants for public library services under Title I was \$27,500,000; the Committee allowance is \$35,000,000.

(2) The budget request for grants for public library construction under Title II was \$29,000,000; the Committee allowance is \$40,000,000.

(3) The budget request for the purposes of Title III was \$375,000 and the same amount is allowed by the Committee.

(4) The budget request for the purposes of Title IV was \$625,000 and the Committee has allowed the same.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

The Committee has allowed \$1,562,500,000, a reduction of \$187,500,000 from both the budget request and the authorization as it stood at the time the Committee marked up the bill. The Committee was somewhat handicapped in that the conference report on the legislative bills was not available at the time of the markup. However, the Committee had informal figures concerning the amount that was to be allowed in that conference report for the many parts of this program. The changes that the Committee has made from the various authorizations as it understood them are as follows:

(1) The bill includes \$200,000,000 for the Job Corps compared to \$211,000,000 in the conference report.

(2) The bill includes \$325,000,000 for the Neighborhood Youth Corps compared with \$410,000,000 in the conference report.

(3) The bill includes \$25,000,000 for special impact programs compared with \$75,000,000 in the conference report.

(4) The bill includes \$18,250,000 for the Nelson amendment compared with \$36,500,000 in the conference report.

(5) The bill includes \$18,250,000 for the Scheuer amendment compared with \$36,500,000 in the conference report.

(6) The bill includes \$26,000,000 for the VISTA program compared with \$31,000,000 in the conference report.

(7) The bill provides for the transfer of \$800,000, from the amount included in the conference report for health centers and narcotics rehabilitation, to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for carrying out the Act authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make certain grants to the Menominee Indian people.

Other than the foregoing, the bill provides for the exact level of funding which is to be provided for under the conference report on the authorizing legislation to the best of this Committee's understanding and knowledge of that prospective conference report.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
335	Elementary and secondary educational activities-----	\$1, 342, 410, 000	\$1, 342, 410, 000	-----
335	Higher educational activities-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----
335	Higher education facilities construction-----	722, 744, 000	722, 744, 000	-----
335, 521	Grants for libraries-----	57, 500, 000	76, 000, 000	+\$18, 500, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--	2, 152, 654, 000	2, 171, 154, 000	+18, 500, 000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
335	Economic opportunity program-----	1, 750, 000, 000	1, 562, 500, 000	-187, 500, 000
	Total, chapter V-----	3, 902, 654, 000	3, 733, 654, 000	-169, 000, 000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman*

TOM STEED, Oklahoma
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN M. SLACK, JR., West Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia

ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A total of \$1,938,000 is in this chapter of the bill for the Legislative Branch.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

\$418,000 is included under this general heading.

Under the Sergeant at Arms, \$318,000 is provided for the Capitol Police. Resolution 796, adopted in the House on June 29th, established 72 career-type police positions for the service of the House of Representatives and specified that they be paid from the contingent fund until otherwise provided by law. A total of 59 were employed as of October 1st. The pending request of \$341,700 is to fund the 72 positions in the regular item that covers other House police positions, and to do so on a nine-month basis, that is, from October 1st. Furthermore, the request was premised on rates that include the general 2.9% pay raise, which was effective July 1st, for which funds would normally not be considered until next session.

What the Committee has done is to put the supplement on an 8-month basis and to remove the 2.9% pay factor. That brought the figure down to \$295,000, but \$23,000 was left in the item at the request of the Sergeant at Arms and the Chief of Police to replenish the stock of uniforms and other standard outfitting items that the Committee was told is down to near zero.

Under the item for standing committee employees (which excludes the so-called special and select investigative employees), half of the \$200,000 request is allowed. The 2.9% general pay raise factor discussed under the preceding item is also involved here. The \$100,000 in the bill is to allow some margin in the lump-sum fund in the event the monthly payroll experience calls for it. The numbers of employees and the rates of pay are at the discretions of the standing committees within, of course, the maximum numbers and rates set by law. It is possible that none of the \$100,000 will be necessary; or that all or some of it will be available to apply to absorption of the 2.9% general pay increase.

As to Member's clerk hire, the \$900,000 request is omitted. Here again, the 2.9% general pay factor is involved. Excluding it, a projection through next June of recent payroll expenditures suggests that there is probably sufficient margin available. More definitive re-

quirements can be computed when the general pay supplement is formed.

In accord with established practice in such matters, language in the bill would make permanent the provisions of H. Res. 796, mentioned earlier, relating to additional Capitol Police; subsection (b) of H. Res. 901, relating to certain official telephone and telegraph allowances; and H. Res. 909, relating to compensation of the Doorkeeper of the House. They would have been made permanent in the regular legislative appropriation bill but for the time factor involved.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

\$1,497,000, the request, is included to begin extension of the services under the books for the blind program to other handicapped citizens, as recently authorized by Public Law 89-522, approved on July 30th. The program is more fully set out in the printed hearings but briefly this budget assumes that as many as 20,000 people may seek to avail themselves of this service in the remaining months of fiscal 1967. It is a very worthy program, one that the Congress has uniformly and enthusiastically supported over the years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
505	Office of the Sergeant at Arms-----	\$341, 700	¹ \$318, 000	—\$23, 700
505	Committee employees-----	200, 000	100, 000	—100, 000
505	Member's clerk hire-----	900, 000	-----	—900, 000
	Total, House of Representatives-----	1, 441, 700	418, 000	—1, 023, 700
	JOINT ITEMS			
505	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	23, 000	23, 000	-----
-----	Capitol Police, general expenses-----	-----	(²)	-----
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
505	Books for the blind, salaries and expenses-----	1, 497, 000	1, 497, 000	-----
	Total, chapter VI-----	³ 2, 961, 700	1, 938, 000	—1, 023, 700

¹ Of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be transferred to the current appropriation for "general expenses", Capitol Police.

² See footnote 1.

³ Excludes \$18,000 in H. Doc. 505 for "Capitol buildings", not considered.

CHAPTER VII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$12,197,929, the amount of the estimate, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$5,886,077 represents damage and other type claims, the payments of which are due under various laws, and \$6,311,852 represents judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. district courts. Details concerning these claims and judgments are contained in House Document numbered 522, Eighty-ninth Congress.

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The purpose of Sec. 802 is to validate obligations entered into between October 22, 1966, the expiration date of the current continuing resolution, and the date of approval of the various appropriation acts cited in the section, to the extent such obligations are otherwise consistent with law.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4, line 12, in connection with Urban Renewal Programs: *: Provided, That no commitments shall be entered into during the fiscal year 1968 for grants aggregating more than the total amounts available in that year from the amounts authorized for making such commitments through June 30, 1967, plus the additional amount appropriated herein.*

On page 5, line 9, in connection with the General Provision:

The limitations imposed on travel expenses of employees by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to provide for such increases in those expenses as may result from the Act of July 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-516).

On page 8, line 25, in connection with Elementary and Secondary Educational Activities:

Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 13161, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

On page 9, line 6, in connection with Higher Educational Activities, and on page 9, line 24, in connection with Higher Education Facilities Construction:

Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

On page 12, line 4, in connection with the Economic Opportunity Program:

Provided further, That of the amount available under this paragraph for Health Centers and Narcotics Rehabilitation, \$800,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the provisions of the Act authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make certain grants to the Menominee Indian people of Menominee County, Wisconsin, and for other purposes: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 15111, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation, except that the immediately preceding proviso shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, also, of H.R. 8034, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

Union Calendar No. 1030

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 18381

[Report No. 2284]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 14, 1966

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Sup-
6 plemental Appropriation Act, 1967") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, namely:

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CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

RELATED AGENCIES

4

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

5

REVOLVING FUND

6

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

7

Not to exceed an additional amount of \$39,000 (from
assessments collected from Farm Credit agencies) shall be
available during the current fiscal year for administrative
expenses.

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CHAPTER II

12

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

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LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

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In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
operating expenses, not to exceed \$600,000,000 shall be
available for such expenses from funds available to the
Export-Import Bank, and an additional amount of \$945,-
000,000 shall be available from amounts herein and hereto-
fore provided for equipment and services loans.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$128,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$19,320,000.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$327,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE

IMMIGRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 21 of the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), including services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for
2 individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$800,000, to re-
3 main available until expended.

4 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
5 URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

6 For grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, as an
7 additional amount for urban renewal programs, as author-
8 ized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
9 (42 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.), and section 314 of the Housing
10 Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452a), \$750,000,000,
11 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no com-
12 mitments shall be entered into during the fiscal year 1968
13 for grants aggregating more than the total amounts available
14 in that year from the amounts authorized for making such
15 commitments through June 30, 1967, plus the additional
16 amount appropriated herein.

17 URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

18 For an additional amount for "Urban Mass Transporta-
19 tion Grants", for the fiscal year 1968, \$65,000,000, to re-
20 main available until expended.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION
22 ACTIVITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses,
24 urban transportation activities", \$75,000.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL

3 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

4 In addition to the amount otherwise available for admin-
5 istrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Asso-
6 ciation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$850,000
7 shall be available for such expenses.

8 GENERAL PROVISION

9 The limitations imposed on travel expenses of employees
10 by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation
11 Act, 1967, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to
12 provide for such increases in those expenses as may result
13 from the Act of July 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-516).

14 CHAPTER IV

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

17 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

18 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
19 resources", \$800,000.

20 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

21 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

22 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
23 services", \$2,150,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety",
\$200,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,500,-
000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and util-
ization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$2,300,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$200,000.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$117,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$1,025,000, to remain available until expended.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$800,000.

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1 enactment into law of H.R. 13161, Eighty-ninth Congress,
2 or similar legislation.

3 HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Higher educational activi-
5 ties", \$30,000,000, which shall be for the purposes of title
6 III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-
8 ment into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or
9 similar legislation.

10 HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

11 For grants, loans, and payments under the Higher Edu-
12 cation Facilities Act of 1963, as amended, \$722,744,000, of
13 which not to exceed \$453,000,000 to remain available
14 through June 30, 1968, shall be for grants for construction
15 of academic facilities under title I; \$60,000,000 to remain
16 available until expended shall be for grants for construction
17 of graduate academic facilities under title II; and \$200,-
18 000,000 to be transferred to the revolving fund established
19 by section 305 of said Act of 1963 and to remain available
20 without fiscal year limitation, shall be for loans for construc-
21 tion of academic facilities under title III and for operation
22 expenses of said fund: *Provided*, That the total amount of
23 loans made from said fund in the fiscal year ending June 30,
24 1967, shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*,

1 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment
2 into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar
3 legislation.

4 GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES

5 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
6 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 16, Public Laws 88-269
7 and 89-511), \$76,000,000, of which \$35,000,000 shall be
8 for grants for public library services under title I of such Act,
9 \$40,000,000, to remain available through June 30, 1968,
10 shall be for grants for public library construction under title
11 II of such Act, and \$1,000,000 shall be used for grants to
12 the States for developing State plans for purposes of titles III
13 and IV of such Act, of which \$375,000 shall be for develop-
14 ing State plans for purposes of title III, \$375,000 shall be
15 for developing State plans for purposes of part A of title IV,
16 and \$250,000 shall be for developing State plans for pur-
17 poses of part B of title IV.

18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

20 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
22 the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452,
23 approved August 20, 1964), as amended, \$1,562,500,000,
24 plus reimbursements: *Provided*, That this appropriation

1 shall be available for transfers to the economic oppor-
2 tunity loan fund for loans under title III, and amounts so
3 transferred shall remain available until expended: *Provided*
4 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the pur-
5 chase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for con-
6 struction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facili-
7 ties, as authorized by section 602 of the Economic Oppor-
8 tunity Act of 1964, and for purchase of real property for
9 training centers: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
10 shall not be available for contracts under titles I, II, V, and
11 VI extending for more than twenty-four months: *Provided*
12 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this para-
13 graph shall be available for any grant until the Director has
14 determined that the grantee is qualified to administer the
15 funds and programs involved in the proposed grant: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That all grant agreements shall provide that
17 the General Accounting Office shall have access to the rec-
18 ords of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal
19 grant: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by
20 this paragraph not more than the following amounts may be
21 utilized for the indicated programs: \$200,000,000 for the
22 Job Corps, \$325,000,000 for the Neighborhood Youth
23 Corps, \$25,000,000 for Special Impact Programs, \$18,-

1 250,000 for the program authorized by the Nelson amend-
2 ment, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the
3 Scheuer amendment, and \$26,000,000 for the VISTA pro-
4 gram: *Provided further*, That of the amount available under
5 this paragraph for Health Centers and Narcotics Rehabilita-
6 tion, \$800,000 shall be transferred to the Department of
7 Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the provisions
8 of the Act authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education,
9 and Welfare to make certain grants to the Menominee Indian
10 people of Menominee County, Wisconsin, and for other pur-
11 poses: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be
12 effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 15111,
13 Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation, except that the
14 immediately preceding proviso shall be effective only upon
15 the enactment into law, also, of H.R. 8034, Eighty-ninth
16 Congress, or similar legislation.

17 CHAPTER VI

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

20 SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

21 Office of the Sergeant at Arms

22 For an additional amount for "Office of the Sergeant at
23 Arms", \$318,000, of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be
24 transferred to the current appropriation for "General ex-

penses", Capitol Police: *Provided*, That the provisions of House Resolution 796, Eighty-ninth Congress, relating to the Capitol Police, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

Committee Employees

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$100,000.

Administrative Provision

The provisions of subsection (b) of House Resolution 901, relating to certain official allowances, and House Resolution 909, relating to the compensation of the Doorkeeper, both of the Eighty-ninth Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$23,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses of carrying out the Act of July 30, 1966 (Public Law 89-522), \$1,497,000.

1 CHAPTER VII

2 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

3 For payment of claims settled and determined by depart-
4 ments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
5 rendered against the United States by the United States
6 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
7 forth in House Document numbered 522, Eighty-ninth Con-
8 gress, \$12,197,929, together with such amounts as may be
9 necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said
10 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
11 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
12 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
13 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
14 become final and conclusive against the United States by
15 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
16 *further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law
17 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
18 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
19 days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 802. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act, the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1967; the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1967; the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1967; the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1967; the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1967; and the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967, shall be available from October 22, 1966, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between October 22, 1966, and the dates of enactment of such Acts in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and con-

1 firmed if in accordance with the terms of such Acts or the
2 terms of Public Law 89-481, Eighty-ninth Congress, as
3 amended.

Union Calendar No. 1030

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 18381

[Report No. 2284]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

OCTOBER 14, 1966

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
() TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 18, 1966
For actions of Oct. 17, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 178

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HIGHLIGHTS: see page 5

HOUSE

1. SUMMER LUNCHES. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 9339, to authorize a children's summer lunch program. pp. 26032-7
2. RURAL-RENEWAL LOANS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 688, to authorize rural-renewal loans for recreation purposes and for private non-profit organizations. pp. 26046-7

3. PACKAGING; LABELING. Agreed to the conference report on S. 985, the fair packaging and labeling bill. pp. 26062-4
4. POVERTY. Received the conference report on H. R. 15111, to continue and amend various programs under the Economic Opportunity Act (H. Rept. 2298). pp. 26050-61
5. VETERINARY EDUCATION. Concurred in a Senate amendment to H. R. 3348, to authorize construction of facilities for teaching veterinary medicine and loans for students of veterinary medicine, and disagreed to two Senate amendments. pp. 26065-6
6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution to waive points of order on H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. p. 26144
Received the conference report on H. R. 17636, the D. C. appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2292). pp. 26010-12
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 18119, the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 26032
7. AIRPORTS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 476, providing for construction of airports in or close to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas. Rep. Staggers said this bill is identical to H. R. 11089. The bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26038
8. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 84, to provide for reimbursement of Wyo. for improvements made on certain Eden project lands in Sweetwater County if or when the lands revert to the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26000
9. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Passed as reported H. R. 17588, to authorize assignments of ACP payments. pp. 26006-7
10. CONSERVATION. After discussion, H. R. 15304, to authorize the Department to sell the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center in Alameda County, Calif., was passed over because the official objectors felt it should not be considered by unanimous-consent procedure. pp. 26007-8
11. WORLD FARM CENTER. After discussion, H. Con. Res. 313, to endorse the concept of the World Farm Center, was passed over at the request of Rep. Pelly. p. 26008
12. FISH PROTEIN. Received the conference report on S. 2720, to authorize the Interior Department to develop practicable and economic means for the production of fish protein concentrate (H. Rept. 2290). pp. 26012-3
13. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1861, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. pp. 26024-32
14. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau plans for various watershed projects. pp. 26144, 26146-7
15. TAXATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17607, to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property (p. 25999). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

16. RIVERS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 13955, to establish the past and present location of a certain portion of the Colorado River (pp. 25999-600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. WATER POLLUTION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2947, to amend and improve the Water Pollution Control Act (H. Rept. 2947) (pp. 26069-80, 26182-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Rep. Howard praised Rep. Blatnik for his work on the clean water bill. pp. 26118-9
18. HEALTH SERVICES. Passed with amendment S. 3008, to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of comprehensive health planning and public health services, to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds for such planning and services. H. R. 18231, a similar bill which had been passed earlier under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. 26013-24
19. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lipscomb spoke against any weakening of controls on goods going to the Communist bloc. pp. 26087-91
20. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 1496, to repeal section 3342 of title 5, USC, relating to the prohibition of employee details from the field service to the departmental service. p. 26010
Rep. Watson urged enactment of legislation to protect Government employees from undue harassment and encroachments upon their private lives before adjournment of Congress. pp. 26113-4
Rep. Patman expressed appreciation for the "great and dedicated service to the rural families of America" of Robert C. Leary, an employee of this Department. pp. 26120-1
Rep. Olsen, Mont., and Rep. Nelsen, Minn., and private citizens Robert Ramspeck, Md., and Charles O. Jones, Ariz., were appointed members of the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel. p. 26046

SENATE

21. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a request for supplemental appropriation, for fiscal year 1967, which includes the following item for the Department: School lunch program \$9,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 is for special assistance to needy schools, \$3,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, \$1,000,000 for non-food assistance, and \$1,000,000 for State administration expenses (S. Doc. 117). pp. ~~26146-7~~
22. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Agreed to S. Res. 311, to continue authority for the Special Committee on the Organization of the Congress through Jan. 1967. p. 26153
23. DAIRY. Sen. McGovern commended Secretary Freeman's announcement "that price support will continue at the present \$4 per hundredweight level," and inserted a USDA press release on the subject. p. 26188
24. PERSONNEL. Sen. Ervin spoke against "unwarranted intrusions" on the privacy of Federal employees and inserted articles on the subject. pp. 26172-82
Passed as reported H. R. 16114, to correct inequities with respect to the determination of basic compensation of Federal employees for purposes of certain employment benefits. pp. 26221-2

25. LEGISLATIVE POWERS. Agreed to with amendment S. Res. 305, providing for the appointment of a special subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee to study encroachments by the executive and judicial branches upon the powers of the Congress. p. 26221
26. CITIES; LOANS. Conferees were appointed on S. 3708, the proposed Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, which includes amendments to the rural-housing law. House conferees have been appointed. pp. 26204-17
27. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17637, the military construction appropriation bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26218-20
28. FOOD PRICES. Sen. Hart discussed a boycott of 5 supermarket firms by Denver housewives in protest against "exorbitant food prices," and inserted an article on the subject. pp. 26231-2
29. CONGRESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS. At the request of Sen. Mansfield consent was granted for the printing as a Senate document the yearend report of the accomplishments and statistics for the 89th Congress, 2nd session, with a statement by the Senator. p. 26222

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bray asking for an explanation of the reasons behind the order, "Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to the Attorney General," which would "institute wage and price control rationing," etc. pp. A5340-1
31. LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Extension of remarks of Speaker McCormack and Rep. Jacobs reviewing the legislative accomplishments of the 89th Congress. pp. A5342-6, A5354-6
32. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dole commending LeRoux's resignation and summarizing his booklet, "The Farmers' Worst 5 Years." p. A5351
33. DISASTER RELIEF. Speech in the House by Rep. Dwyer in support of the proposed Disaster Relief Act of 1966. p. A5358

BILLS INTRODUCED

34. RECLAMATION. H. R. 18401 by Rep. McFall, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and to provide for operation and maintenance of the Peripheral Canal unit of the Delta division of the Central Valley project, California; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
35. PERSONNEL. H. R. 18404 by Rep. Watson, to protect the employees of the executive branch of the U. S. Government of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
VARIOUS AGENCIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1967

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1967 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$67,512,000 FOR VARIOUS AGEN-
CIES

OCTOBER 17, 1966.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 15, 1966.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1967 in the amount of \$67,512,000 for various agencies. These proposals are needed to carry out legislation recently enacted or currently pending before the Congress.

The details of these proposals, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., October 12, 1966.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1967 in the amount of \$67,512,000 for various agencies and departments as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "School lunch program", including \$4,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools, \$3,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, \$1,000,000 for the nonfood assistance program, and \$1,000,000 for State administrative expenses, \$9,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for expansion of the existing school lunch program and initiating new related programs authorized by the Child Nutrition Act recently enacted by the Congress. A pilot breakfast program will be initiated in certain schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist or where most of the children involved must travel long distances to school. Funds will also be available to assist schools serving low-income districts to acquire kitchen and lunchroom facilities, and to assist the States with the costs involved in administering these programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

For grants under the International Education Act of 1966, and for salaries and expenses necessary for carrying out that act and related international educational activities, \$5,000,000, of which \$4,500,000 shall be for grants for centers for advanced international studies and for undergraduate programs in international studies under such act: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14643, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

This proposed appropriation will provide for initiation of the International Education Act of 1966, now pending before the Congress. The purpose of the act is to develop trained personnel and other resources for international study and research in order that the Nation may meet the requirements of world leadership.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community health practice and research", \$11,768,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of H.R. 13196, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

These proposed additional funds are for educational improvement grants to colleges providing training in the allied health professions and for traineeship grants to selected, advanced students in these

schools. These programs are included in the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966, now pending before the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

GRANTS TO ASSIST IN PLANNED METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

For supplementary grants for planned metropolitan development, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,180,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, now pending before the Congress, authorizes supplementary grants for certain federally assisted development projects to provide an additional incentive for States and localities to be guided in their actions by their own comprehensive metropolitanwide planning and programing. This proposed appropriation would provide supplementary grants to States and local agencies for up to 20 percent of the cost of projects receiving aid under certain other Federal assistance programs in those metropolitan areas where development is actually being carried out in accordance with areawide comprehensive planning and programing requirements.

COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

For financial assistance and administrative expenses in connection with planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

The proposed appropriation would provide funds for grants to local agencies for 80 percent of the costs of planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as provided by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, now pending before the Congress. It would also provide for the costs of administering these grants and providing technical assistance to city demonstration agencies to assist them in the planning and developing of such programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," \$2,444,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3504 or H.R. 17505, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

These additional funds are urgently needed to meet the costs of improved medical programs, education programs, critical community development needs, and improvements to air transportation services. Legislation pending before the Congress would increase the authorization for the territory sufficiently to cover the proposed increases.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER FOR PEACE

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$25,000 for official functions and courtesies, \$900,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

These funds are needed to finance an international conference on water for peace, for which authorization is currently pending before the Congress, in Washington, D.C., during May 1967. All nations having diplomatic relations with the United States, as well as interested organizations, will be invited to share knowledge in this important field and to focus attention on solutions for man's water problems.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of October 3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617), including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968.

This proposed appropriation is to implement Public Law 89-617, approved October 3, 1966, which established the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel. This Commission will study Federal laws limiting political activity of Federal and State officers and employees, and will report its findings to the President and to the Congress within 1 year after the date of approval of the act.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-284), as amended, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation will finance the construction of a Federal pavilion for the HemisFair 1968 Exposition scheduled to open in San Antonio, Tex., in April 1968. The authorization for this appropriation is contained in H.R. 15098, 89th Congress, which was recently passed by the Congress. The purposes of the Exposition are to (1) honor and display the diversified cultures of the Western Hemisphere, their interrelationships and common ties, and the contributions to their development from Europe, Asia, and Africa; (2) encourage tourist travel in and to the United States coincident with the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico City in 1968, stimulate foreign trade, and promote cultural exchanges; and (3) commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio.

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 40 U.S.C. 278a; 41 U.S.C. 5, 8, 10a, 13 and 252-255; and 44 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324, \$6,520,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), shall be merged with this appropriation.

This appropriation would provide funds for a Federal exhibit at the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center (Interama) in Florida, which is scheduled to open in July 1968. In order to have the exhibit ready it is necessary that design and construction work be initiated immediately. This center is intended to promote cultural exchange and economic development among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Apart from amounts under the Veterans Readjustment Act, transmitted previously, expenditures from these proposals will not increase the total carried in the 1967 budget submitted to the Congress in January.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



the enactment of the bill are to be afforded the duty-free treatment if a request is filed within 120 days after the date of the enactment of the bill.

The International Peace Garden is required to notify customs officers at the port of entry and pay the duty on any article if (within 5 years after admitted free of duty) the article (1) is used within the United States at any place other than the International Peace Garden, (2) is transferred by it to any person other than the donor, or (3) is sold by it to any person.

The House recesses.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
JOHN W. BYRNES,
THOS. B. CURTIS,
JAMES B. UTT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RONCALIO, for the week of October 17, 1966, on account of official business.

Mr. DYAL (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for the week of October 17, on account of official business.

Mr. OTTINGER (at the request of Mr. KREBS), for Monday, October 17, 1966, on account of official business.

Mr. ROBERTS (at the request of Mr. WHITE of Texas), for the balance of the week, on account of illness in his family.

Mr. ADAMS, for October 18 to October 22, on account of official business.

Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. YOUNG), for remainder of week, on account of official business.

Mr. McMILLAN (at the request of Mr. YOUNG), for the remainder of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. STALBAUM (at the request of Mr. YOUNG), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. ROBERTS (at the request of Mr. YOUNG), for remainder of week, on account of illness in family.

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa (at the request of Mr. YOUNG), for the remainder of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. STANTON (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on account of the death of his father.

Mr. McDOWELL (at the request of Mr. LANDBUM), for today and tomorrow, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. VIVIAN, for today, for 15 minutes; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. CAREY, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. KEE, for 30 minutes, on Wednesday, October 19.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. McFALL), notwithstanding the cost estimated by the Public Printer to be \$412.50 to extend remarks in the Appendix and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN to extend his remarks on H.R. 18021, No. 400, on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. McFALL) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BENNETT to revise and extend his remarks immediately prior to the passage of the bill S. 3148, which was passed earlier today.

Mr. MURPHY of New York (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$247.50.

Mr. WHITE of Texas (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD during the consideration of the bill S. 3148 on the Consent Calendar, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANDALL (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD during the debate on the bill S. 1861, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MAILLIARD (at the request of Mr. HALL) prior to passage of S. 3391.

Mr. REID of New York (at the request of Mr. HALL) immediately prior to passage of S. 3389.

Mrs. MAY (at the request of Mr. HALL) during consideration of the conference report on S. 985.

Mr. HANNA (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) to extend his remarks at the conclusion of the calling of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. FOGARTY (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) to extend his remarks during debate on H.R. 18231, H.R. 9339, and H.R. 14323, today, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) to extend his remarks during consideration of the water pollution conference report, today, and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HALL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. QUILLEN in five instances.

Mr. LAIRD.

Mr. YOUNGER in two instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. LIPSCOMB.

Mrs. DWYER in three instances.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. BRAY in four instances.

Mr. MOORE in four instances.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in two instances.

Mr. RUMSFELD in four instances.

Mr. BELL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. DOLE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATTHEWS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. TENZER in five instances.

Mr. MORGAN in two instances.

Mr. REUSS in two instances.

Mr. SCHEUER.

Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. BOLLING in two instances.

Mr. CAREY.

Mr. LONG of Maryland.

Mr. MURPHY of New York in two instances.

Mr. HANLEY.

Mr. JACOBS in two instances.

Mr. MARSH in two instances.

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. CASEY in two instances.

Mr. RANDALL in two instances.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2916. An act to provide for a weather modification program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7648. An act to authorize long-term leases on the San Xavier and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9985. An act to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and hospitals or similar institutions in the District of Columbia of injuries caused by firearms or other dangerous weapons;

H.R. 10304. An act to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children;

H.R. 11660. An act relating to interest on income tax refunds made within 45 days after the filing of the tax return, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11782. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for additions to a reserve for certain guaranteed debt obligations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13448. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to mailing privileges of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and other Federal Government personnel overseas, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15748. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize a special 30-day period of leave for a member of a uniformed service who voluntarily extends his tour of duty in a hostile fire area;

H.R. 16715. An act to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act to 1962; and

H.R. 17637. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2338. An act to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing; and

S. 3298. An act to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act to ban hazardous toys and articles intended for children, and other articles so hazardous as to be dangerous in the household regardless of labeling, and to apply to unpackaged articles intended for household use, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on October 15, 1966, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 698. An act to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1665. An act to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the reporting of congressional reference cases by commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims;

H.R. 3314. An act to require premarital examinations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5213. An act for the relief of Winston Lloyd McKay;

H.R. 9424. An act to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction; to consolidate the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the national wildlife refuge system, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15963. An act to establish a Department of Transportation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16774. An act to continue for a temporary period certain existing rules relating to the deductibility of accrued vacation pay; and

H.R. 17190. An act to authorize the establishment and operation by Gallaudet College of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 18, 1966, at 11 o'clock a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2820. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 26, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Teche-Vermilion Basins, La., in partial response to provisions of the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, and the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 524); to the Committee on

Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

2821. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 21, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Meramec River Basin, Mo., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted April 6, 1960 (H. Doc. No. 525); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

2822. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting plans for works of improvement as follows: Georgia, Eli Whitney; Idaho and Wyoming, Trail Creek; Kansas, Lower Wakarusa; Maine and New Hampshire, Cold River-Old Course Saco; Ohio, Dick's Creek-Little Muddy Creek (supplemental), pursuant to the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 1005, and delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by Executive Order No. 10654 of January 20, 1965; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2823. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of personnel claims paid during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89-185; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2824. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting plans for works of improvement as follows: Georgia, Little River; Illinois, Coal and Crane Creek; Indiana, West Boggs Creek; Kansas, Upper Wakarusa; Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Wheeling Creek, pursuant to the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 1005, and delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by Executive Order No. 10654 of January 20, 1966; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1058. Resolution waiving all points of order against H.R. 18381, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2288). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee of conference. S. 2947. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act (Rept. No. 2289). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LENNON: Committee of conference. S. 2720. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate (Rept. No. 2290). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLAGHER: Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group. Report of the ninth meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group (Rept. No. 2291). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee of conference. H.R. 11216. An act relating to the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States (Rept. No. 2297). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NATCHER: Committee of conference. H.R. 17636. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said Dis-

trict for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2292). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 5950. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide for the duty-free entry of limestone, when imported, to be used in the manufacture of cement; with amendments (Rept. No. 2293). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOGGS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 16077. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that dicyandiamide be admitted free of duty; with amendments (Rept. No. 2294). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITENER: Committee of conference. H.R. 5688. An act relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 2295). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 18085. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 1 year to 6 months the period for which an insured individual's wife or stepchild (not otherwise qualified) must have occupied that status in order to qualify as his "widow" or "stepchild" for benefit purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2296). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POWELL: Committee of conference. H.R. 15111. An act to provide continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty (Rept. No. 2298). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 18394. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to provide payments, assistance, or services with respect to individuals who incite riots or certain other civil disturbances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 18395. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 18396. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special U.S. postage stamp in commemoration of those who are dedicated to helping retarded children; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 18397. A bill granting the consent of the Congress to the State of Maine to negotiate and enter into an agreement with the Dominion of Canada relating to the construction of certain road, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 18398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an accelerated amortization deduction in certain cases for industrial or commercial plants and facilities constructed or established in economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 18399. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a refund of an employee's hospital insurance taxes paid under the social security program where his combined remuneration under that program and the railroad retirement program exceeds the maximum which is subject to tax under either such program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 19, 1966
For actions of Oct. 18, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 179

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Demonstration cities3,15,26	Housing loans.....3,15	Supplemental appropriations.....2
Disaster relief.....16	Intergovernmental relations.....8,12,29	Tariff.....22
Education.....4	Lands.....14	Taxation.....5
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Farm program.....20	Natural resources.....25	Water supply.....24
Food costs.....27	Olives.....22	Watersheds.....9,18
Food for peace.....1	Organization.....25	
Grain storage.....10	Personnel.....21	

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received and Senate agreed to conference report on demonstration cities bill including rural-housing amendments. House passed supplemental appropriations bill. House received conference report on food for peace bill. Senate committees reported bills to permit sale of grain storage facilities and to provide separate accounting systems for USDA funds. Senate adopted conference report on poverty bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to disaster relief bill. Senate committee voted to report heliport bill.

HOUSE

1. **FOOD FOR PEACE.** Received a new conference report on H. R. 14929, the food-for-peace bill, with a modified provision regarding trade with North Vietnam and Cuba (H. Rept. 2304). pp. 26430-6
2. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendment H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. See Digest 178 for items of interest to this Department. pp. 26333-60
3. **HOUSING LOANS.** Received the conference report on S. 3708, the proposed Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, which includes amendments to the rural-housing law (see Digest 176 for provisions)(H. Rept. 2301). pp. 26370-84

4. EDUCATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 13161, to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary schools (H. Rept. 2309). pp. 26464-7
 5. TAXATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 17607, to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property (H. Rept. 2308). pp. 26367-70
The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7030, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a farmer a deduction from gross income for water assessments levied by irrigation ditch companies, etc. (H. Rept. 2299). p. 26477
 6. WATER FOR PEACE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration S. J. Res. 167, to enable the U. S. to hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the U. S. in 1967. p. 26436
 7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Mackie resigned from the Agriculture Committee and was elected to the Public Works Committee. Several other changes in committee assignments were agreed to. pp. 26436-7
 8. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 17955, the proposed Intergovernmental Relations Act of 1966. p. D1019
 9. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved various watershed reports. p. D1019
- SENATE
10. GRAIN STORAGE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12360, to permit the sale of grain storage facilities to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations (S. Rept. 1835). p. 26238
 11. ACCOUNTING. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3699, to require the Department and the Budget Bureau to make a separate accounting of funds requested for the Department of Agriculture for programs and activities that primarily stabilize farm income and those that primarily benefit consumers, business men, and the general public (S. Rept. 1836). p. 26238
 12. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15335, to amend the act to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in order to make several relatively minor amendments to enable the Commission to function more effectively and to reflect certain changes that have occurred since the statute was enacted in 1959. p. 26237
 13. POVERTY. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15111, to continue and amend various programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. pp. 26295-8
 14. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 433, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain land in Lander, Wyo. (S. Rept. 1837). p. 26238

by offering to sign a nonaggression pact with Syria at once. Two attacks by Syria in Israel territory in the past 10 days have cost Israel lives and many injuries. The fact that the Israel Government has sought a solution to the crisis through peaceful means at a time when many Israel citizens are enraged at these unavenged guerrilla attacks speaks well for the responsibility and restraint of the democratically elected leaders of this young nation.

I was dismayed this morning to learn that Syria has rejected Israel's offer of peace. Instead, Damascus radio broadcast another threat of military action against Israel.

The differences between the two nations cannot be settled by armed might. The world cannot afford another brush-fire war which lures tension and wider hostility. Nations of the world must condemn the aggression of the Syrian attackers in perpetrating what they call a war of liberation against Israel. We have heard cries of liberation elsewhere in the world where military aggression has burst into serious armed conflict. The situation here parallels that which faced South Korea and South Vietnam in the early 1950's. Uncontrolled, this tinderbox cannot help but throw the Middle East once again into chaos.

The flames of war are being fanned with diligence by the Communist nations aiding Syria. Israel has charged that the Soviet Union is supporting hostile Syria "blindly," and declared that "to Russia, our dead are not dead and Syrian threats are not threats." This statement by former Israel Foreign Minister Golda Meir, aptly describes the Communist role in this crisis.

Just this past week I was in touch with Ambassador Goldberg and expressed to him my concern about the situation in the Middle East.

I would like to read to my colleagues the text of my October 11 telegram to Ambassador Goldberg:

Ambassador ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,
U.S. Representative to the United Nations,
United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y.:

Having returned last month from the Israeli-Syrian border near Galilee. I am alarmed at guerrilla attacks of the past few days by Syria which resulted in death or injury for eleven Israeli policemen.

Action is needed now in the Security Council to spare further bloodshed. Please be assured of my support for the position of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban asking a diplomatic offensive against Syria for that nation's guerrilla war on the Galilee border.

I urge you to use the position of your office both with the Security Council and the U.N. truce supervisory organization to make Syria understand that the United States stands with Israel in clear condemnation of these dangerously provocative acts. Having visited this area only last month when I was in Jerusalem for the dedication of the new Knesset building, I am aware of the tension that exists and the necessity to protect the integrity of the border.

Sincerely,

Congressman FRANK HORTON.

The following day, the Ambassador sent me a letter acknowledging my concern for the situation, and assuring me

that he will do whatever he can to assure a peaceful outcome of the crisis.

Because the United Nations has a record of some success in cooling crises in this part of the world, it must again take the lead in heading off a major confrontation between Israel and Syria. As Members of the U.S. Congress, we must make clear our support for Israel's efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of this dispute, and our disdain for violent attacks on the territory of any peaceful nation.

I feel that it is important for this House to be familiar with the situation that is occurring in the Middle East and to reaffirm our support for that independent nation—an 18-year-old nation—the bastion of freedom in the Middle East.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would just add one specific recommendation. I think it is essential for the United Nations Security Council to act and to work out a substantive resolution which would make clear the Council's disapproval—based on the facts—of Fedayin attacks and call on the parties to uphold the provisions of the Israel-Syrian armistice agreements and the U.N. Charter.

Mr. HORTON. I thank the gentleman.

ANTIRIOT BILL

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I think the Members of the House would be interested in knowing that the Judiciary Committee met this morning—the subcommittee—and I moved to vote out the antiriot bill which I sponsored and which had been introduced by over 90 Members of this House and which passed by 358 to 25 as an amendment to the civil rights bill. That motion did not succeed. So, for all practical purposes, the bill is dead for this session. However, the chairman of the committee, our distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. CELLER], has announced that the first order of business next year will be the antiriot legislation and the question of title V legislation.

I also appealed to the Rules Committee to vote out my rule to discharge the Judiciary Committee when it was obvious that committee would not act. This did not succeed.

I was hoping that this nationwide deterrent would be enacted as a deterrent immediately. The people of this Nation, in my opinion, are and have been demanding action by this Congress to help put an end to the rabble rousing and the travel from State to State by professional agitators fomenting riots in this Nation. I am sorry to see this session of Congress adjourn without taking action in this field.

If additional riots, looting, maiming,

bombings and violent disturbances continue during the adjournment period, incited by the Carmichaels, the Kisseales and the Rockwells, then the leadership of this House must bear some of the responsibility for not providing this deterrent now. It is a travesty that this bill has been killed for this session.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1058 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1058

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN], and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I shall be very brief in my explanation of the resolution. The resolution waives points of order on the supplemental appropriation bill, which involves many large programs that must necessarily be passed before this Congress can adjourn. Some of us may not like some of the items that are in the bill. Nevertheless, it is one of those necessary and customary things that happen in the last few days of every session of the Congress.

The problem is that numerous authorization bills have passed both Houses. Some have passed the conference stage but have not been finally disposed of by the signature of the President. In those situations we do not have authorization for the appropriation bill, although Congress has expressed its views in recorded votes. There is very little doubt about those bills eventually being signed. Under those circumstances it is necessary to have a rule waiving points of order so that the House can proceed with it. That is the reason for waiving the points of order, and there is no other reason.

Among those bills, for example, is the education authorization bill, the bill for the carrying on of the war on poverty, so to speak.

While some of us do not agree with some of the appropriations, nevertheless, this is one of those things which, in the orderly process of the conduct of legislation, must be done. I trust that there will be no opposition to the rule.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Virginia yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Virginia, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules yielding.

As the gentleman well knows, this waiver of points of order has become a penchant of mine because I am

thoroughly convinced it precludes the intervening of a point of order which is a right of any individually elected Representative in the House, of the Congress.

I understand the need herefor. I did not know, as the gentleman has so clearly explained, that perhaps affixing the Presidential signature was all that was required in certain instances. But we all know the President is en route to southeast Asia, to visit many countries there, and wish him Godspeed and success in his basic mission, if not in a pan-Pacific political junket at taxpayers expense.

Nevertheless, it comes at a bad time, when we have to preclude the rights of intervention of a point of order by individuals against programs—good, bad, or indifferent—because it obfuscates the rights of elected Representatives.

I understand, in addition to the chapter represented in the supplemental appropriation bill by the gentleman, on the Economic Opportunity Act or anti-poverty bill, whichever one prefers to call it, that also the same pertains to the bill on elementary and secondary education as not having cleared both Houses or had the Presidential signature affixed, enacting it into law.

Would the gentleman advise me, if such points of order were not waived and then subsequently points of order intervened and were sustained, what might be the fate of this supplemental bill or the individual chapters therein?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, it just would not get through the Congress.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, does not the distinguished gentleman feel that there would be immediate action in the other body or on the part of the executive branch to make the authorizations into law, even if it necessitated a fast "carrier pigeon" or a jet fired machine back and forth to the Philippines or wherever the President might be located?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman and I both have been here long enough to know that no prediction as to what either body of Congress would do is safe.

Mr. HALL. I certainly would not ask the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia to predict what either body would do or to predict what the executive branch would do, in view of the action over the past few years, but is it not within the realm of possibility that individual bills could be taken up, the authorizations gained, and the necessary action taken before the end of the week?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I would not say that. The President is out of the country, as the gentleman well knows.

Mr. HALL. And this does not come within the prerogatives of the acting President within the continental confines of the United States, in his absence, according to the Constitution; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. No, it does not.

Mr. HALL. I certainly agree with the gentleman, basically.

Could we not continue these programs, however, by a continuing resolution, if

worst came to worst? I am not indicating it might happen.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We would have to have a rule for that. We have done that already three times this year. Members want to wind this Congress up. It ought to be wound up. It should have been wound up some time ago.

That is neither here nor there.

Mr. HALL. No; we are discussing a principle. I agree with the gentleman that we want to wind it up quickly. I am not a Christmas tree hanger myself.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, does it surprise the distinguished gentleman, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, that there is little or nothing in here for the Department of Defense insofar as a deficiency bill or supplemental bill is concerned? This is another matter that has concerned me, as I did my homework.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I believe that is a very good sign that we are taking care of our present armed conflict in good shape.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make my usual reservation and retain all of the rights of an individual Member against the waiver of points of order in the consideration of these bills.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

(Mr. QUILLEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Rules, has amply described House Resolution 1058 making in order the consideration of H.R. 18381, waiving all points of order on the bill. While we might not agree with some of the individual programs, this resolution is necessary.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUILLEN. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I should like to say, Mr. Speaker, that I opposed this rule before the Rules Committee and I oppose it now. I thought we should not have a rule on this appropriation bill. I think it establishes a bad precedent. I think we could wait until we had the authorization, at least. The major items in this bill are not even through conference. Some of them that are through conference have not been to the White House. As to the President signing the bill and being out of the country, I do not know whether it is correct or not, but I have read in the press today that he is going to sign some bill in some foreign country today with some ceremony. While he is going that he could have signed these authorizations when we got them through here. Of course, Mr. Speaker, this comes about because the legislative committees' authorizations have not been reported, so that the Committee on Appropriations could work its will on some of these items.

I might say that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,

the gentleman from Texas, very early in this session of Congress worked out a schedule for appropriation bills. If we had had the authorizations from the legislative committees and if they had sent their bills to us in time, we could have completed all the appropriation bills this year except for the supplemental by the 16th of June. I sincerely hope in future sessions of the Congress that the first item of business will be working on the authorization bills so that they can come to the Committee on Appropriations and we can finish our work and not be held up in this way. I think this is what we are up against today. It is just because other legislation came first and the authorization bills came late in the session. Here we are now coming up to our deadline with everybody wanting to get back to their districts. We are now in a position, as a result, where we will have to take these bills as they come along.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to call this fact to the attention of the House and mention that it is my firm wish and hope in the future that we will have the authorization bills in at a much earlier date so that we can finish our work on the appropriations.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUILLEN. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I just want to rise once more very briefly to associate myself with the remarks of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Bow]. I think the danger of a precedent in waiving points of order pertaining to these bills is just as bad as stripping the individual of his right of intervening with a point of order. Finally, for the RECORD, I would like to get once more the question of wherein did this request for waiver of a point of order arise? Was it in the Committee on Rules or was it on the request of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield, I will be delighted to answer that question.

Mr. QUILLEN. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. Actually, it was the action of the full Committee on Appropriations directing the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to seek this rule. So it was not the chairman's own action, but it was the action of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALL. In other words, it was the action of a majority of the members of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. BOW. A majority of the members of the Appropriations Committee. I objected to it there. It was not unanimous. However, it was a direction to the chairman to seek a rule.

Mr. HALL. If the gentleman will yield further, we have concluded, in discussing this principle and device over the past two sessions of this Congress, that there were incidents in which the Committee on Rules themselves originated the waiver of points of order either on the suggestion of the Parliamentarian, the leadership, or someone other than the

committee asking for a resolution making the bill in order. And, as I understand it, this bill, then, originated in the Committee on Appropriations and not in the Committee on Rules?

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HALL. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] have made fine contributions to this discussion.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the other half to be controlled by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 18381, with Mr. O'HARA of Michigan in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is the final appropriation bill of this congressional session.

Mr. Chairman, when we go back into the House, I shall ask unanimous consent to place in the Record certain

tables and information otherwise with respect to the main features of the pending bill. Also, I shall ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to place in the Record in connection with the general debate or amendments which may be discussed, extensions of remarks and to include extraneous material relating to the bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this bill recommends appropriations of a little under \$5 billion. On page 2 of the committee report, it will be noted that the actual sum is \$4,919,076,929.

The report also discloses that the bill, as reported and now pending, is \$203,683,700 below the budget requests of the President considered in the bill.

One of the major areas involved deals

with funds under the Independent Offices chapter, including funding of the GI bill passed earlier in the session; that is some \$327 million. That chapter also includes advance fiscal 1968 funding for urban renewal and mass transportation grants.

The largest chapter, moneywise, and the part of the bill that required the rule adopted earlier today, has to do with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The sums included in the bill for these items, total \$3,733,654,000, a reduction below the budget of \$169 million.

Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend, I am including the summary table and explanation of the pending bill from pages 2 and 3 of the committee report:

Summary analysis of the pending bill

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Agriculture.....	\$1,650,000		—\$1,650,000
II	Foreign operations.....	(600,128,000)	(\$600,128,000)	
III	Independent offices.....	1,192,330,000	1,162,195,000	—30,135,000
IV	Interior.....	10,967,000	9,092,000	—1,875,000
V	Labor and HEW.....	3,902,654,000	3,733,654,000	—169,000,000
VI	Legislative.....	2,961,700	1,938,000	—1,023,700
VII	Claims and judgments.....	12,197,929	12,197,929	
	Total.....	5,122,760,629	4,919,076,929	—203,683,700

¹ Includes \$750,000,000 for grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, and \$95,000,000 for urban mass transportation grants, fiscal year 1968.

² Excludes \$18,000 in II, Doc. 505 for "Capitol buildings," not considered.

Of the budget estimates of appropriations of \$5,122,760,629, reflected in the table, only a handful of items amounting to a relatively small sum are of the sort generally characterized or thought of as supplementals. Thus measured, it is one of the smallest propositions of supplementals in many years.

\$3,733,654,000—about 75% of the total of \$4,919,076,929 in the bill—represents not supplementals, but the regular annual budgets for anti-poverty, education, and library purposes laid aside from the regular bill last spring for want of the necessary authorization legislation. Time has run out, but most of it is still not finally enacted.

\$815,000,000—another 17% of the total—

relates not to fiscal 1967, but rather to fiscal 1968. \$750,000,000 is the full advance allotment for 1968 for urban renewal grants; \$65,000,000, is additional advance funding for 1968 urban mass transit grants that had to be delayed from the regular bill earlier because authorization legislation was not available to support it.

Another \$327,000,000—7% of the total—is in a sense a supplement, but it arises solely from enactment earlier this session of the so-called GI Cold War Bill of Rights.

The remainder—found in a number of places—total \$43,422,929, or less than 1% of the total. They are identified and explained in this report.

The following summarizes the situation:

Classification of amounts in this bill

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Budget request		Bill	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Fiscal 1967 items:				
1. Regular annual budgets delayed because of lack of authorization legislation (ch. V).....	\$3,903	77	\$3,734	75
2. GI cold war bill of rights (benefit payments pursuant to new legislation earlier this session).....	327	6	327	7
3. Various other items.....	48	1	43	1
Total, 1967 items.....	4,278	84	4,104	83
Fiscal 1968 items: (Urban renewal and urban mass transit).....	845	16	815	17
Total.....	5,123	100	4,919	100

APPROPRIATION TOTALS OF THE SESSION

Since this is the last scheduled appropriation bill of the session I think it would be well to call your attention to page 4 of the committee report.

Including the pending bill as reported, the House, in this session, will have approved appropriations of \$130.5 billion. This is a net reduction below the budget requests for appropriations of \$260 million.

I am speaking only of House action.

I am speaking of the whole session, not just the fiscal year.

I am speaking of the 15 appropriation bills of the session.

And I am also using figures resting on the traditional and generally well-understood method of counting.

For the Congress itself, as of this date, on bills that have been approved by the Congress and sent to the President, the

Congress, in the aggregate, is about \$810 million below the President's budget requests for appropriations for the session.

One of the bills not yet sent to him will probably be above the President's budget in the sum of about \$380 million, but two others will very likely be substantially below. The best guess that we are able to make at the moment, assuming the committee position on the pending bill is sustained, is that Congress will close out the year, appropriationwise, when all the bills are cleared to the President, at about \$880 million below the President's budget requests for appropriations considered in the 15 bills. That is very rough but probably not too wide of the mark.

Now, there may be some who will believe that this is not a good record. It could have been a better record, no doubt, from the viewpoint of some. Many would have preferred larger appropriations for certain items. Others would have preferred less. It does seem to me that the Congress in this session, if we can hold the line in the pending bill, has done a reasonably good job in the appropriation bills in meeting the requirements imposed upon this Nation by the times.

Mr. Chairman, under leave granted, I include a résumé from page 4 of the committee report, to which I have appended

two summaries of the appropriation totals:

For the session, and including this bill, the House has considered budget estimates of appropriations of \$130,791,440,166. Against that aggregate, the Committee recommended \$130,600,704,565, a net reduction of \$190,735,601 in the appropriation requests. This refers only to committee actions; further changes were made on the House floor.

One bill was reported at the budget amount.

Twelve bills were reported with net reductions from the budget requests for appropriations.

Two bills were reported with net increases above the budget requests for appropriations. The Defense bill was reported \$946,692,000, net, above the budget, the principal item being \$569,000,000 for pay of some 108,000 military personnel on duty at July 1, 1966 beyond the number originally budgeted. The Labor-HEW bill was reported \$490,088,000, net, above the budget requests for appropriations.

House floor changes were made in 5 of the 14 bills already voted on—3 were increased, 2 were reduced. There was a net floor reduction of \$69,776,200.

Counting the present bill, then, the House—if it adopts this bill as reported—will have approved appropriations this session of \$130,530,928,365, a net reduction from the budget requests for appropriations of \$260,511,801.

Three of the 15 bills of the session were for defense, 12 related to nondefense activities. In the 3 defense bills (the defense supplemental last spring, the regular de-

fense bill, and the military construction bill), the House made net additions of \$856,485,000 to the budget requests for appropriations. Thus, excluding these, the House reductions, overall, from the budget requests for appropriations in the 12 non-defense bills of the session aggregate \$1,117,000,000—again, counting the pending supplemental on the basis reported to the House today.

In addition, there are the permanent appropriations that recur under standing law and thus do not require annual action; they are not precisely determinable until the fiscal year is over, but the tentative budget estimate last January was, roundly, some \$13,800,000,000. Interest on the public debt accounts for most of that.

The final congressional totals cannot, of course, be assembled, summarized, and precisely reported until all bills have cleared both Houses and also conference. But it now appears entirely possible that, in total, the amounts for appropriations in the bills may be within the total budget requests for appropriations considered. And in very rough terms, including the permanent items, the outlook on that basis is that appropriations this session will probably approximate \$144-\$145 billion. That would be some \$25 billion or so above last session—mostly, though not entirely, attributable to defense spending.

All figures are on the traditional and generally well-understood "appropriation" basis, and thus are, at times, at some variance with the "new obligatory authority" basis used in the President's budget, thought in the great majority of individual instances the two are synonymous.

Summary of totals of appropriation amounts in the appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess., to Oct. 12, 1966

[Does not include any back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

	Bills for fiscal 1966	Bills for fiscal 1967	Bills for the session
A. House actions:			
1. Budget requests.....	\$15,949,000,000	\$114,842,000,000	\$130,791,000,000
2. Amounts in 15 bills passed by House.....	15,701,000,000	114,830,000,000	130,531,000,000
3. Change from corresponding budget requests.....	-248,000,000	-12,000,000	-260,000,000
B. Senate actions:			
1. Budget requests.....	16,156,000,000	109,817,000,000	125,973,000,000
2. Amounts in 14 bills passed by Senate.....	15,937,000,000	109,624,000,000	125,561,000,000
3. Change from corresponding budget requests.....	-219,000,000	-193,000,000	-412,000,000
4. Compared with House amounts in these 14 bills.....	+236,000,000	-287,000,000	-51,000,000
C. Final actions:			
1. Budget requests.....	16,156,000,000	97,099,000,000	113,255,000,000
2. Amounts approved in ² 12 bills.....	15,924,000,000	\$ 96,521,000,000	\$ 112,445,000,000
3. Comparisons—			
a. With corresponding budget requests.....	-232,000,000	-578,000,000	-810,000,000

¹ Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about \$13,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1967.

² Consists of 2 supplementals for 1966 and these 1967 bills: Interior; Treasury-Post Office; Agriculture; independent offices; legislative; foreign assistance; Defense; public works; military construction; and District of Columbia.

³ Includes \$55,000,000 for fiscal 1963 (grant for mass transportation).

NOTE.—All figures are rounded amounts.

Source: Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Summary of action on budget estimates in appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d scss., as of Oct. 18, 1966

[Does not include any back-door appropriations or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bill]

	Budget estimates to House	Passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted	Increase (+) or decrease (-); latest stage of action compared to budget
BILLS FOR FISCAL 1967						
Interior.....	\$1,329,960,500	\$1,295,169,500	\$1,340,260,500	\$1,329,755,000	\$1,321,615,800	-\$13,644,700
Borrowing authority.....	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	—
Treasury-Post Office.....	7,246,720,000	7,210,177,135	7,246,720,000	7,210,049,135	7,196,429,135	-50,290,865
Agriculture.....	7,022,638,000	6,876,027,000	7,022,938,000	7,064,343,300	6,994,590,150	-28,347,850
Borrowing authority.....	(702,100,000)	(852,000,000)	(702,100,000)	(932,000,000)	(932,000,000)	(+229,900,000)
Labor-HEW.....	10,083,184,500	10,573,272,500	10,083,184,500	10,473,309,500	—	+390,125,000
Independent offices.....	14,819,611,291	14,017,299,000	14,329,863,291	14,118,607,000	14,065,851,000	-264,012,291
Legislative.....	173,793,578	172,146,333	214,749,763	214,418,213	214,463,913	-285,850
Defense.....	57,664,353,000	58,616,445,000	57,664,353,000	58,189,872,000	58,067,472,000	+403,119,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of action on budget estimates in appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess., as of Oct. 18, 1966—Continued

[Does not include any back-door appropriations or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bill]

	Budget estimates to House	Passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted	Increase (+) or decrease (-), latest stage of action compared to budget
BILLS FOR FISCAL 1967—continued						
District of Columbia:						
Federal funds.....	\$53,394,000	\$52,394,000	\$53,394,000	\$53,394,000	\$53,394,000	
Loan authorization.....	(26,225,000)	(23,000,000)	(38,225,000)	(37,527,500)	(37,527,500)	(-8697,500)
Military construction.....	1,114,947,000	1,019,340,000	1,114,947,000	986,518,000	979,570,000	-135,377,000
Foreign assistance.....	3,945,095,000	3,604,048,800	3,945,095,000	3,493,473,500	3,493,473,500	-451,621,500
Public works.....	4,167,073,000	4,110,932,000	4,167,073,000	4,139,244,000	4,134,511,000	-32,562,000
State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary.....	2,598,638,500	2,364,008,600	2,634,405,000	2,350,941,600		-283,463,400
Supplemental.....	5,122,760,629	4,919,076,929				-203,683,700
Subtotal, 1967 bills.....	114,842,168,998	114,830,336,797	109,816,983,054	109,623,925,248	96,521,370,498	-675,045,156
* SUPPLEMENTALS FOR FISCAL 1966						
Defense supplemental (Vietnam).....	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	
2d supplemental.....	2,813,552,168	2,564,872,568	3,020,810,903	2,801,226,003	2,788,143,303	² -232,667,600
Subtotal, 1966 bills.....	15,949,271,168	15,700,591,568	16,156,529,903	15,936,945,003	15,923,862,303	-232,667,600
CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR THE SESSION						
Running cumulative comparison of all bills (at their latest stage of action).....						
House.....	130,791,440,166	130,530,928,365				-907,712,756
Senate.....			125,973,512,957	125,560,870,251		-260,511,801
Enacted.....			113,255,923,457		112,445,232,801	-412,642,706
						-810,690,656

¹ Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about \$13,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1967.² Includes \$242,000,000 cut from a repayable advance (from the general fund) to the social security medicare trust fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, may I say that I appreciate the remarks made by our distinguished chairman. It has been a great pleasure to serve with him this year. The cooperation that I have received from the distinguished gentleman who is chairman, with the great responsibilities he has, has been excellent. And I wish him well after the adjournment and hope that he may receive some rest from the arduous duties that he has had.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I will be happy to yield to the distinguished chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the remarks of the gentleman, I must say that the gentleman from Ohio, in my opinion, has performed a distinguished service to the Congress and to the Nation in his capacity as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

While the gentleman has cooperated, the gentleman has not always agreed, but the gentleman has made it possible for our democratic process to work.

I think all the Members would want me to say that the gentleman has certainly made it possible for us to confront the Congress with the problems that have been before the Committee on Appropriations. While the gentleman has taken his position, and has opposed many of the actions taken, he has done it according to the rules of the game, and has thus performed a real service to the Nation.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

I might say, in passing, to the gentleman and to my colleagues here, that as we all are engaged in political campaigns

right now, we are all amazed sometimes at the issues that are raised. It seems to me the most important issue that my opposition is raising with me right now is that he is charging me with being a rubber stamp for L.B.J. I am sure that my colleagues here on the floor are familiar with the fact that I have not been a rubber stamp. Most interesting of all the charges that he is making against me is that I am responsible for the high spending of this Congress and that I should have cut down the spending and then we would not have had any inflation and prices would not have gone up in the marketplaces. So, I am warning you all that almost anything can happen in a political campaign.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am delighted to yield to my friend.

Mr. JONAS. I think that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio has a ready answer available to him.

It was the gentleman from Ohio who originated the now famous Bow amendment by which the gentleman undertook to cut substantial sums from most of the bills considered this year. If his amendments had been supported by a majority in the House we would be able to claim a much better record at the end of this session as far as cutting the budget is concerned.

Of course, the gentleman from Ohio has been in the forefront of the fight for economy, and ever since I have served on the committee with him, I have been very pleased to follow his leadership and to have been on his side in that fight also.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ICHORD. I was very much surprised I will say to the gentleman from Ohio, to hear the distinguished gentleman from Texas state that appropri-

tions by the House will be \$260,511,801 under the amounts requested by the Executive. That is in the committee report.

I have been reading in the papers story after story, and article after article, and editorial comment after editorial comment, that this Congress is being irresponsible by going above the Executive requests.

I hope the gentleman from Ohio will elaborate on this, and I would say to the gentleman from Ohio I doubt if this report will even hit the newspapers in the United States. Would the gentleman from Ohio elaborate upon that statement of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BOW. Yes, I would say this to the gentleman, we are below the Presidential budget, and the statement of the gentleman from Texas is absolutely correct. What they have done in certain areas is to pick out those places where we have gone above the budget—and we have in some areas. Some of the authorizations, of course, have been considerably above the budget and some individual items in the appropriation bills have been also. Taking only the budget picture into consideration we are below the President's appropriation requests.

May I say I think it is rather interesting, since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations and I see Members on the floor who have been on the Committee on Appropriations longer time than I have, that during my service on the Committee on Appropriations, that committee has cut from the Presidential budgets the amount of \$53 billion.

If it had not been for the Committee on Appropriations and the diligent work of that committee in the reduction of the Presidential budgets, your national debt today would be much higher than it is.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. I would like to share with the House itself whatever credit accrues from the reduction of some \$53 billion.

Of course, as the gentleman from Ohio well knows, the Committee on Appropriations itself is helpless except as Members of the Congress vote their will and support such reductions. So this is an achievement of the Members of the House of Representatives through the years, and the individual Members have constructed that record.

With respect to the question of the gentleman from Missouri, and the headlines indicating that Congress has gone somewhat above the President's budget in different areas, I believe that, with a couple of exceptions, the references have been not to the appropriation bills, generally speaking, but to various authorization bills which have been passed. As I have shown on several occasions by insertions in the *RECORD* and will do again today, we are above the budget in the Labor-HEW and the Defense appropriation bills.

But in the aggregate, in all 15 appropriation bills, we are, prospectively, going to be below the requests for appropriations by several hundreds of millions of dollars.

I am not one to be critical of authorizations above the budget. But the higher authorizations—those above Presidential recommendations—unless they mandate expenditures over which there is no subsequent discretion, do not deprive the Congress from going below the related budget requests.

As one example, in the bill before us today, the authorization bill in the other body for elementary education was some \$800 million above the figure we are providing in the pending appropriation, or recommending in this body. The House authorization is some \$300 million above. But I see nothing inconsistent about the appropriation being lower. The Congress is always at liberty to work out its will in providing the actual funds, and it not infrequently fails to appropriate the full authorization. There is never enough money to fund all authorizations.

It is not the objective of the Appropriations Committee—nor is it so considered, in my opinion, by the membership—to be just a rubberstamp for the funding of all authorizations. If we funded all authorizations, we would have to appropriate before the adjournment of this Congress many, many billions of dollars above what we will appropriate.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, insofar as we know now this supplemental will be the last appropriation bill to come before the House in the 89th Congress.

At the appropriate times today I propose to offer amendments which will reduce nonessential domestic spending and which will strengthen the President's efforts to curtail the fiscal excesses that this Congress has approved.

Repeatedly, throughout this session, my efforts have been directed toward ways and means of keeping nonessential

spending at a noninflationary and prudent level. Of course, the modest success of my efforts in this regard has been rewarding. But, it has not been sufficient to stave off the grave inflationary situation which now exists in the economy. And, it has not been of such magnitude as to avoid the tax increases, with which corporate incomes are now being saddled through suspension of the 7-percent investment tax credit and the accelerated depreciation provisions.

I do express the hope, however, that when we are finished with this bill today we will have made a real start toward reducing nonessential spending and helping to avoid a general tax increase, which is sure to come unless we apply the brakes now.

With regularity this year, the President has pointed to the fiscal excesses being approved by Congress. On more than one occasion he has called upon the Congress to cease and desist. But, up to this time his pleas and admonitions have gone unheeded by the majority party here in Congress.

With his pleas for economy falling on deaf ears on the other side of the aisle and with inflationary pressures growing daily, in an already over-heated economy, the President took unilateral action on September 8 to plan the withholding of some \$3 billion of spending in fiscal 1967 as one means of assuring continuing health and strength of the economy.

At that time, he said, "I am going to cut all Federal expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the well-being of our people." He also said that he had "already directed that lower priority Federal programs be reduced by \$1.5 billion in 1967" and just as soon as Congress completed its actions on the remaining appropriation bills, he hoped and expected to find at least an additional \$1.5 billion which could be impounded.

On September 22 the President held a news conference, following a meeting with his Cabinet. He had with him at the news conference Budget Bureau Director Schultze who reviewed the strong determination of the administration to control expenditures.

At that time Director Schultze said that if you added up legislation which had been enacted and was pending, Congress had added on to the President's January budget request some \$6 billion in appropriations and \$3.3 billion in expenditures.

Of course, we all know that Mr. Schultze combined authorizations and actual appropriations in arriving at the \$6 billion of additional appropriations but if all of the excess authorizations are funded by Congress the terms will become synonymous. Moreover, they represent a staggering increase in a budget that was already bloated when it was submitted last January.

Now, no one can deny that the President and his Budget Bureau are faced with a monumental task in postponing, delaying and stretching out beyond fiscal 1967 the \$3 billion which they feel should not be spent this year.

I, for one, feel that they need help in

accomplishing this most worthwhile and essential goal. And, I hope the majority of the House will agree with me that the President needs their help.

With the greatest of sincerity I say to you that as long as funds are available for expenditure, the bureaucrats downtown will barrage the President and the Budget Bureau with demands that their programs be exempt from the President's economy efforts. So, I think we should reduce appropriations as our contribution to the President's resolve to do all that he can to avoid further inflation and keep the economy healthy.

Keeping in mind that the President has already found \$1.5 billion which can be impounded and saved in 1967, I shall offer an amendment which would cut appropriations in this bill by an equal amount and which would permit the President to fund necessary activities in this bill from the already provided funds which he expects to impound.

Further, I shall offer an amendment to reduce Federal employment by 10,000 full-time permanent positions and thereby assure further savings of \$70 million.

On September 20 at the direction of the President, Budget Director Schultze issued a memorandum to all of the departments and agencies with respect to employment ceilings. His memorandum indicated the President had directed, except for the Departments of Defense and Post Office and the Selective Service System, that employment in full-time permanent positions for the remainder of fiscal 1967 was to be held at or below the level prevailing as of July 31, 1966. He also directed that temporary, part-time, or intermittent positions be held at or below the level prevailing as of June 30, 1966.

At the President's news conference on September 22 with respect to Federal employees, Director Schultze said this personnel freeze would reduce Federal employment by between 20,000 and 30,000 positions. He estimated that at an average cost of \$7,000 per employee, the freeze would save between \$150 and \$200 million when compared with the personnel ceilings for next June 30 as were established in the budget of last January.

The cutback to the July 31 level for the affected agencies is to be accomplished by not filling vacancies. Thus, Federal employees in affected agencies do not need to fear the loss of their jobs because the normal attrition of resignations, retirements and death are expected to provide the desired reduction.

I have in my hand a table which compares full-time permanent employment as of July 31—the freeze date—with the administration's budget ceilings for June 30, 1967. When we are back in the House, I shall ask unanimous consent to have the table inserted in the *RECORD* at the end of my remarks. Now, the table reflects that as of last July 31 there were a number of agencies, exclusive of the Departments of Defense, Post Office, and the Selective Service System, having 4,141 more employees than were budgeted for them as of next June 30. The table

also reflects that as of last July 31, a number of agencies, exclusive of the Departments of Defense, Post Office, and the Selective Service System, had 19,496 full-time permanent positions that were unfilled. If we are to cut those agencies which on July 31 exceeded their budget ceiling for next June 30 and are to freeze the unfilled positions as of July 31, then there are 23,637 full-time permanent positions which should be eliminated.

Further, keeping in mind that Budget Bureau Director Schultze said the administration would eliminate through attrition between 20,000 and 30,000 positions which would save between \$150 million and \$200 million in fiscal 1967, my amendment to eliminate 10,000 full-time permanent positions will strengthen the President's resolve to cut since the bureaucrats cannot demand additional employees if vacant positions are not available. This amendment will give the President statutory assistance but, at the same time, will allow him flexibility in determining where the position cuts shall be made.

In support of my contention that the bureaucrats pay little attention to the wishes of the President, let me cite a situation which points up my argument that he does, in fact, need help from Congress in his efforts to control Federal spending.

Back on May 20 the President sent a memorandum to all departments and agencies asking them to defer filling vacant positions and to report to the Budget Director by June 3 of the actions they were taking to carry out the President's suggestion. Of course, I do not know what responses the departments and agencies sent to the Budget Director but, exclusive of the Defense and Post Office Departments and the Selective Service System, Civil Service Commission records indicate the following employment situation with respect to full-time permanent employees:

On May 31, there were 778,109 persons in full-time permanent positions.

As of June 30, they had been increased by 8,534 to 786,643.

During July, they were increased again by 4,812 to 791,455.

Further, as of August 31—the most recent date for which figures are available—they had been increased by 2,259 to a total of 793,714.

Thus, despite the President's May 20 memorandum asking them not to fill vacancies, the departments and agencies, other than Defense, Post Office, and the Selective Service System, employed 15,605 additional full-time permanent employees.

Since Budget Director Schultze's freeze directive of September 20 allowed for some personnel increases where they could be justified by the affected departments and agencies, it seems to me that we should assure ourselves that at least one-half of Mr. Schultze's minimum reduction of 20,000 will be accomplished.

I urge each of you to support these amendments when they are offered. In doing so, you will give substantial aid and comfort to the President's efforts to

curtail nonessential domestic spending but, more importantly, you will be keeping faith with our fighting men in Vietnam and with the folks back home to do what must be done to protect the economy from the ravages of runaway inflation.

Full-time permanent employment in the executive branch

	Actual, July 31, 1966	Budget ceiling, June 30, 1967
Total.....	2,383,050	2,416,500
Departments and agencies excepted from Sept. 20 freeze order:		
Defense.....	1,094,507	1,103,900
Post Office.....	490,084	500,000
Selective Service System.....	7,004	5,790
Total.....	1,591,595	1,609,690
Departments and agencies not excepted from Sept. 20 freeze order:		
Agriculture.....	85,147	82,850
Commerce.....	29,995	31,340
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	93,521	99,010
Housing and Urban Development.....	14,113	15,350
Interior.....	60,180	59,500
Justice.....	33,270	32,700
Labor.....	9,259	9,600
State.....	40,799	41,250
Treasury.....	86,657	86,200
Federal Aviation Agency.....	41,837	42,300
General Services Administration.....	36,156	36,750
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	33,726	34,000
Veterans' Administration.....	147,559	150,850
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	11,524	11,750
Panama Canal.....	11,369	14,180
U.S. Information Agency.....	11,567	11,430
Other.....	44,776	47,150

Filled positions above budget ceiling as of July 31..... 4,141
Budgeted positions unfilled as of July 31..... 19,496

Total..... 23,637

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, the funds provided by this act—\$1,563 million—are not sufficient to conduct a war on poverty.

In his state of the Union message to the 89th Congress, President Johnson said:

For that other nation within a nation—the poor—whose distress has now captured the conscience of America, I will ask the Congress not only to continue, but to speed up the war on poverty. And in so doing, we will provide the added energy of achievement with the increased efficiency of experience.

It is dramatically clear that if the appropriation for the Office of Economic Opportunity is cut to \$1,563 million it will be impossible to carry out the President's mandate. In every community where there is a program of the war on poverty—and there are more than 1,000 of these—in every Job Corps center, in every Neighborhood Youth Corps project, in every job training program, the poor who are now participating in programs of self-help will be turned back into the distress of poverty.

Here is what a 15-percent cut in the appropriation would mean in hard, human terms:

In the Job Corps, 6,750 of our poorest youth—ages 16 to 21—would be turned back to the hopelessness of the streets.

Over 80,000 young men and women eligible for the constructive and gainful

employment of Neighborhood Youth Corps would be unable to take part in this vital work experience.

Some 830 men and women who want to get the self-help training and assistance offered under OEO migrant programs. Total for migrants and rural loans under title III not cut; however, specific program authorizations are not earmarked—CAP can take all for migrants if it desires.

Some 830 men and women who want to serve in VISTA will be denied this opportunity and the poor people they could be helping will not have this help.

Some 27,000 poor people will not be employed in community betterment and beautification projects—Nelsen-Scheuer amendment.

Some 37,050 10th- and 11th-graders who might qualify for higher education will be written out of Upward Bound.

No health centers will be capable of funding.

Some 750 older Americans and the 1,500 institutionalized children in need of love and care will be denied access to the Foster Grandparents program.

Some 50,000 Indians on 20 reservations will have the doors of economic opportunity slammed to them.

The President has asked for multi-purpose neighborhood centers to be established in every ghetto in this land. With a 15-percent cut in appropriations, 120 fewer neighborhood centers can be established, leaving 600,000 slum residents to be shunted back and forth from agency to agency without this vital distribution of needed services.

Some 25,000 poor people who have been given employment and training under community action as Headstart aids, legal aids, health aids, and other career opportunities would be out of work and back into poverty.

Whatever success OEO has experienced during fiscal 1966 in getting antipoverty programs into rural America would be halted and turned into defeat.

These are some of the specific results of a cutback in appropriation to \$1,563 million, but beyond these, the momentum and the energy which we have begun to generate in this war against poverty would be abruptly turned off. We would be unable, in the President's words, to "provide the added energy of achievement with the increased efficiency of experience."

If the impetus of the war on poverty is halted, the impact would be disastrous to thousands of volunteer Americans who have organized community action agencies, neighborhood groups, tutorial groups, Headstart classes, Job Corps community relations councils and other advisory and helping groups all across the United States. If this happens, it is doubtful whether belief in a national war on poverty or widespread volunteer effort in a war on poverty could be renewed in our time.

Mr. Chairman, unless these funds are increased, our action today will amount to a retreat—not an advance—in this war.

I include the following statistics:

Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1966	Budget	H.R. 15111 (as passed)	S. 3164 (as passed)	Conference amount	House Appropriation Subcommittee
Title I:						
Job Corps.....	310	228	200.0	(1 228)	211	200.0
NYC.....	272	300	496.0	(496)	410	325.0
Special impact (Kennedy-Javits).....				(150)	75	25.0
Subtotal, title I.....	582	528	696.0	588 (874)	696	550.0
Title II—CAP:						
Versatile CAP funding.....	395	489	323.0	(487)	323	323.0
Headstart.....	201	327	352.0	(527)	352	352.0
Legal services.....	25	25	22.0	(50)	22	22.0
Nelson and Scheuer.....	10	73	88.0	(150)	73	36.5
Health centers (Kennedy).....				(100)	50	50.0
Narcotics rehabilitation.....			12.5		(11)	(11.0)
Family emergency loans.....			8.0		8	8.0
Adult literacy incentive I.....	35	30	26.5		7	7.0
Subtotal, title II.....	666	944	832.0	944 (1,314)	846	809.5
Title III:						
Rural loans.....	35	28	24.5	(28)		
Migrants.....	26	37	32.5	(37)		
Subtotal, title III.....	61	65	57.0	65	57	57.0
Title IV: SBDC loan counseling		5		5	5	5.0
Title V: Work experience	150	160	119.0	100	100	100.0
Title VI: Administration	12	17	15.0	17	15	15.0
Title VIII: VISTA	16	26	31.0	31	31	26.0
Grand total	1,500	1,750	1,750.0	1,750 (2,496)	1,750	1,563.0

¹ Adult basic education program transferred to Office of Education; \$7,000,000 transferred from title V.

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses show amount as reported in Senate bill (before Dirksen, amendment).

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I will support this supplemental appropriation. It is late in the session and without it we will not provide essential funding for at least seven different departments and agencies.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want to make clear that I am very disappointed in the reductions that the committee has made in both the Elementary and Secondary Act and the war against poverty.

Aid to our elementary and secondary schools has been cut by \$348,893,000 from the figure authorized by the House.

Funds for the war on poverty have been cut by \$187 million from the figure recommended by the administration and approved by both the House and the conference committee.

I am opposed to these cuts. I think they are unnecessary and unwise.

I think it is shortsighted, and just poor economics, to cut corners at the expense of the disadvantaged in our society who need our help most.

I hope and urge that these funds will be restored before final action is taken on this bill.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, when the House Appropriations Committee reduced antipoverty funding from the administration's request and the Senate-House conferees' agreement of \$1.75 billion, back to \$1.563 billion, it cut the heart out of the one new concept in the war against poverty to fight long-term, hard-core unemployment and put the jobless back to work.

The result of the Appropriations Committee budget trimming is that less than half the funds remain in the double-pronged public and private sector job programs endorsed in both the House and Senate, and refined and agreed upon by the distinguished poverty conferees last week.

The new careers employment program in title II of the Equal Opportunity Act opens the way to create new jobs in this full-blown war economy that is not producing jobs quickly enough to absorb the growing numbers of minority unemployed.

Not only would new jobs be opened, but the program would also constitute the first step in dealing with the burgeoning demand for additional, much-needed personnel in many essential public services such as health, education, welfare, community betterment, and law enforcement. Half of the \$36.5 million for this program was cut from the bill.

Under the provisions of title I, urban ghettos with multiple social and economic problems stemming from high unemployment rates of American minority groups, could receive help in reducing joblessness. Yet two-thirds of the \$75 million in funds were cut from this program.

This double-pronged program is now urgently required because for the past year we have witnessed a painful paradox in the Nation's economy: minority group unemployment is on the rise while joblessness has turned downward for every segment of the white work force.

We know that long-term unemployment is the root cause of poverty. To the extent we ignore the creation of the indispensable conditions of a viable national employment program, to that same extent we undermine and denigrate the war on poverty.

The House Education and Labor Committee, in giving recognition to this principle, assured a new emphasis on the creation of jobs and job training.

The House Education and Labor Committee report on the antipoverty bill said in part:

If unemployment is to be significantly curtailed as a substantial cause of poverty, complementary programs providing jobs, training, education and opportunity for permanent economic advancement are essential to assist the hard core unemployed and the countless persons whose unemployment is not exposed to statistical view because they have dropped out of the job market.

Despite the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the work experience for relief recipients under title V, there is still a large pool of hard-core, chronically unemployed persons who have not been effectively reached by these Federal programs. The hard fact is that this pool is growing.

Current unemployment rates underscore this unpleasant picture dramatically. In August 1965, overall white unemployment stood at the rate of 4.1 percent, and overall Negro unemployment stood at its traditional level of approximately twice the white rate, or 7.7 percent.

During the last year, white unemployment went down from 4.1 percent to 3.1 percent; while at the same time Negro unemployment in this highly affluent and productive economy went up from 7.7 percent to 8.3 percent, or to about 2½ times the white unemployment rate.

One year ago white teenage unemployment stood at the rate of about 12 percent, and Negro teenage unemployment stood at the traditional rate of a little less than twice that much, or 22 percent.

In the last 12 months of unprecedented affluence and labor scarcity in many segments of our economy, white teenage unemployment went down from 12 percent to 10 percent, while at the same time Negro teenage unemployment went up from 22 percent to 26 percent, to a little over 2½ times white teenage unemployment.

Unemployment for male whites over 21 now stands at the almost historic all-time low of 1.7 percent—what the economists characterize as frictional unemployment—really no unemployment at all—while unemployment for Negro males over 21 stands at the rate of 5.5 percent today, over three times the comparable white unemployment rate.

Never in a generation has there been such an unfavorable relationship between Negro and white unemployment. The gap is not narrowing: the gap is growing.

This was one of the principal reasons why the new careers employment program and the impact program of title I were readily accepted by the House and Senate and the antipoverty bill conferees.

Half of the \$73 million in title II and two-thirds of the \$75 million in title I to operate these programs have been written out of the supplemental appropriations bill.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a tragically false economy. We cannot pretend we are saving money now, knowing—as we must—that the deep-rooted, long-term costs of poverty will continue to rise so long as we refuse to face honestly and squarely the problem of structural unemployment in a virtually full employment, wartime economy.

There is no real saving here. To allege so is an exercise in futility and self delusion that will plague us for many tomorrows. Rather, we are simply mandating growing unemployment rates for Negroes and Puerto Ricans, while the rest of us enjoy steady jobs and regular income at close to frictional unemployment levels.

In every corner of the country we will feel the frustration, bitterness, and disillusionment caused by these antipoverty fund cutbacks. We will feel it again in Watts, in Harlem, in Cleveland, in Chicago, and San Francisco, and their future counterparts.

Last week, OEO had to tell the city of San Francisco that California would receive a pittance in community action funds this year instead of the much larger sums required to alleviate the misery of the poor slum dweller.

The OEO, told San Francisco last week that its job training money is to be cut in half. This astonishing decision was made—believe it or not—while San Francisco was simmering with riots that exploded out of the frustrations of slum life.

The mayor of San Francisco, our distinguished former colleague, John E. Shelley, was moved to appeal, "in the name of God and human decency," for Federal money to conduct job training, the very same programs from which the majority of the funds have been severed.

With Mayor Shelley, I urge the Congress to meet this great and pressing need.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a few minutes to explain by far the largest chapter in this supplemental appropriation bill, chapter

5 which covers the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity. In total, this chapter contains \$3,733,654,000 out of the grand total of the bill of a little less than \$5 billion. I would go into more detail were it not for the fact that the legislative authorizations for the programs that are included in this chapter have been before the House so recently and so are fresh in Members' minds.

I will place in the RECORD a table which shows in a little more detail than the table in the report which accompanies this bill, some statistical information concerning the committee's action as compared with 1966 appropriations, the 1967 budget request, and the 1967 authorizations as they currently stand.

The table referred to follows:

Authorizations and appropriations for education and Office of Economic Opportunity items in 1967 supplemental, H.R. 18381
[In thousands]

	Actual appropriations, 1966	Budget request, 1967	1967 authorizations			Amount in supplemental appropriation bill
			House bill	Senate bill	Public law	
Office of Education:						
Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	\$1,151,000	\$1,342,410	\$1,691,303	\$2,205,278	(1)	\$1,342,410
Higher educational activities.....	5,000	30,000	30,000	55,000	(1)	30,000
Higher education facilities construction.....	632,700	722,744	792,000	1,159,000	(1)	722,744
Grants for libraries.....	55,000	57,500	88,000	88,000	\$88,000	76,000
Office of Economic Opportunity: Economic opportunity program.....	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	(1)	1,562,500
Total.....	3,343,700	3,902,654	4,351,303	5,257,278		3,733,654

¹ Conference.

NOTE.—Total amount in ch. V of supplemental bill compared with—

	Thousands
1966 appropriations.....	+\$389,954
Budget request.....	—169,000
House authorization bill.....	—617,649
Senate authorization bill.....	—1,523,624

Since the economic opportunity program is actually a composite of many programs, I will also include in the

RECORD a statistical breakdown of the recommended appropriation comparing each of its parts with the conference re-

port on the legislative bills, the 1967 budget request, and the obligations incurred during fiscal year 1966.

The table referred to follows:

Office of Economic Opportunity

[In millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1966 obligations	Fiscal year 1967 budget request	Legislative conference report	House appropriations bill
Title I, total.....	\$574.7	\$528.0	\$696.0	\$550.0
A. Job Corps.....	303.6	228.0	211.0	200.0
B. Neighborhood Youth Corps.....	271.1	300.0	410.0	325.0
D. Impact programs.....			75.0	25.0
Title II.....	642.1	944.0	846.0	809.5
A. Community action, total.....	621.1	914.0	846.0	809.5
Headstart.....	179.8	327.0	352.0	352.0
Health centers.....	1.0		50.0	50.0
Legal services.....	19.9	25.0	22.0	22.0
Narcotics rehabilitation.....			11.0	11.0
Family loans.....			8.0	8.0
Nelson-Scheuer.....	12.9	73.0	73.0	36.5
Education.....			7.0	7.0
Unearmarked CAP.....	407.5	489.0	323.0	323.0
B. Adult basic education.....	35.4	30.0	1.0	0
1966 funds.....	21.0			
Carryover 1965 funds.....	14.4			
Title III, total.....	60.5	65.0	57.0	57.0
Rural loans.....	35.0	28.0		
Migrants.....	25.5	37.0		
Title IV: SBA loans (outside counseling).....		5.0	5.0	5.0
Title V: Work experience.....	112.3	160.0	100.0	100.0
Title VI: General administration.....	11.3	17.0	15.0	15.0
Title VIII: VISTA.....	15.9	26.0	31.0	26.0
Draft rejectees ²	5.0	5.0		
Transfer of work study, HEW.....	60.0			
Transfer of milk indemnity, Agriculture.....	.3			
Transfer of rent, GSA.....	1.0			
Unobligated.....	16.9			
Total.....	1,500.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	1,562.5

¹ Transferred to HEW.

² Funds transferred to HEW.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, as is always the case with a major piece of legislation, this bill is the result of considerable compromise. Personally, I supported a larger amount for these programs. This appropriation bill is far below the authorization included in both the House and Senate bill for the elementary and secondary educational activities. The amount included in the bill will only annualize the program that was operated in fiscal year 1966 if, indeed, it will even do that.

The same is true for higher education facilities construction—the amount carried in this bill is considerably below both the House and Senate authorization bills.

I am pleased that we were able to agree on an increase of \$18,500,000 over the budget request for the library program. The bill includes \$76 million compared with the request of \$57,500,000, but the amount in the bill is still \$11 million less than the authorization.

With regard to the economic opportunity program, the bill carries \$1,562,500,000 whereas the House legislative bill, the Senate legislative bill, the conference report, and the budget request were all for \$1,750 million. At this point, I will place in the RECORD a factual statement concerning the meaning, or impact, of a \$10 million cut as it applied to any of the antipoverty programs.

The statement follows:

IMPACT OF A \$10 MILLION CUT ON ANY OEO
POVERTY PROGRAM

A \$10 million cut in any OEO program means:

2,200 poor youth, 16-21 years old, will not receive vocational training in Job Corps.

16,500 poor youth, 16-21 years old, will not get work training experience in summer and annual Neighborhood Youth Corps In School and Out of School programs.

23,630 poor children 3-5 years old will not receive medical attention, social and family related services, and class room activities, preparatory to entering school in the Head Start program.

48,000 poor adults will not participate in Adult Basic Education programs in improving employment potential and community life.

6,618 poor adults will lose work experience benefits in the form of income maintenance and job experience and skill improvements in the Work Experience program.

5,000 poor adults would no longer be employed, bring companionship to institutionalized and disadvantaged children in the Foster Grandparents program.

400,000 poor persons will not receive services in areas of health, jobs, family counseling and related areas from the Neighborhood Center program.

280,000 poor people will not have available Legal Aid.

4,880 loans will not be made to needy individuals in rural areas or to rural cooperatives serving the needs of rural poor people in the Rural Loans program.

1,617 Vista volunteers will not be on the job bringing services to both the urban and rural poor.

I am supporting the bill as it now stands because, in committee, as I stated, this was a matter of considerable compromise and there were several members of the committee who would have preferred that many of these programs be reduced even further. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this bill as it

now stands. I think, in view of all the strong opinions that there were on both sides of this issue, that it is a reasonable compromise.

Now there are two things, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to spend a few more minutes discussing. The first of these is in connection with the health programs that have recently been started by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

This country can be proud of the achievements of two distinguished American scientists who were chosen last week for the Nobel prize in medicine. You know, Mr. Chairman, of the support this Congress has given to medical research, and the international recognition our physicians and scientists have brought to this Nation. The tragedy is that so many of the poor among our people have yet to profit from modern medical knowledge; that the medical services we have learned so well how to give, fail to reach them.

Before the war on poverty began 2 years ago, we did not know that 70 percent of the teenage boys and girls who would come to our Job Corps centers would not have seen a doctor for several years; that 90 percent of them would never have seen a dentist; that they would be, on average, 10 pounds underweight.

We did not know that they would require, on average, 27 visits to the center medical facility each year, often because of a health deficit they brought with them to the Job Corps camp. Nor did we know that better than one-third of them would require eyeglasses because of visual defects never before detected.

We did not know that every single Job Corpsman would require either medical, dental, or psychiatric care at some point during his training, nor did we know that the health of many would be so severely impaired at the time of their application that more than 6 percent would have to be turned down for medical reasons. The cost of treating their illness or incapacity would be too great for the job training program to support.

And even for those who are admitted to the Job Corps, we have learned that two out of every three corpsmen would have to spend an average of 4 days hospitalized or in the infirmary each year.

How could we have known that 35 percent of the preschool children in poverty entering Headstart programs around the country would never have seen a doctor and that more than 75 percent of them would never have seen a dentist?

And yet today in a country proud of its medical achievements, we face the possibility that this Congress will cut back the funds for the programs that are bringing the poor of our country the health services, the legal services, the educational opportunities that for so long have been beyond their reach.

How can we reconcile this with our conscience, Mr. Chairman, when we know that untreated illness of mind and body is a fact of life to the millions who are poor: that men and women with incomes of less than \$2,000 a year suffer heart disease at a rate 4 times greater than the rest of us; that they suffer

mental illness, retardation, and nervous disorders at a rate 6 times greater than the rest of us; and that they have serious visual impairment 10 times more commonly than those more fortunate of our citizens?

This prevalence of unattended disease and illness directly affects the economic status of these people, and by so doing perpetuates the vicious cycle of poverty in their lives.

For the poor who are fortunate enough to be employed, almost one-third of them carry such chronic conditions of illness that severe limitations are placed upon their ability to work. That is true of only 8 percent of the more fortunate of our citizens. No matter how many days we may lose from work because of sickness, that figure is double for the poor—who do not have the benefit of salary, sick leave, or a work environment which will tolerate their absence.

What is this environment of illness and suffering that the average American cannot even begin to comprehend? Why is it that sheer poverty is considered by some authorities to be the third leading cause of death in our cities? Why are the killer diseases of the poor still tuberculosis, influenza, and pneumonia—diseases that we who are fortunate have not suffered for a generation?

Let me place before you, Mr. Chairman, the answer given by Dr. Alonzo Yerby, former commissioner of hospitals of the city of New York, who told the White House Conference on Health last November:

The pervasive stigma of charity permeates our arrangements for health care for the disadvantaged, and whether the program is based upon the private practice of medicine or upon public or non-profit clinics and hospitals, it tends to be piecemeal, poorly supervised, and uncoordinated * * *.

In most of our large cities, the hospital out-patient department, together with the emergency room, provide the basic sources of care for the poor. Today's out-patient departments still retain some of the attributes of their predecessors, the 18th century free dispensaries. They are crowded, uncomfortable, lacking in concern for human dignity and to make it worse, no longer free.

Dr. Yerby continues:

To these unhappy circumstances has been added a steady proliferation of specialty clinics so that it is not uncommon for a hospital to boast of 30 or more separate clinics meeting at different hours, five or six days a week. The chronically ill older patient who frequently suffers from several disease conditions, or poor families with several small children are seen in several clinics which frequently meet on different days. Even if the clinical record is excellent and readily available, it is difficult, if not impossible, for any one physician to know the patient as a person and to coordinate his care.

Dr. Yerby concluded his eloquent address with a call for action which cannot be ignored. He said that America must learn to organize its health system in such a way that all Americans, regardless of income, will have "equal access to health services as good as we can make them, and that the poor will no longer be forced to barter their dignity for their health."

The war on poverty through its neighborhood health centers, through its

Headstart programs, and through its Job Corps centers, is bringing to the poor of this country—and especially to their young—the services that have missed them for so long. And we are just now learning the terrible toll in sickness and poor health the inaccessibility of these services to them has caused.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope this bill will not be cut. I am aware that all of us in this Chamber would like to go back home and tell the people that we are saving their money. It sounds good and our constituency is impressed.

It is true that it may appear as if we are saving some money if we cut these funds for the war on poverty. But should we not also tell our constituents of the much higher price they will continue to pay for the sickness, deformity, and delinquency produced by such false economy? Should we not also tell them of the terrible toll of suffering and disease the poor will continue to pay for our neglect?

Let us be proud today of the achievements of our medical science. Let us not put off till tomorrow the millions of our people who still await its blessings for themselves and their children.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the other subject I would like to take a little time to discuss are the guidelines established by the Office of Education with regard to the civil rights law.

Mr. Chairman, the very able Commissioner of Education, Mr. Harold Howe II, has been at the center of much controversy recently over the issues of segregation and racial imbalance in the Nation's public schools. Because of the fact that these issues are of such importance to all of us in this House, members of my subcommittee and I questioned Mr. Howe closely on these points when they appeared before us last week to testify on behalf of the appropriations we are now considering. On the basis of his appearance and of a careful study of the record of the Office of Education in these areas, I am satisfied that the Commissioner is acting within the limits of the law with regard to assuring non-discrimination in federally assisted programs and that he is not now compelling school districts to bus students to overcome racial imbalance and has no intention of doing so in the future.

Let us be perfectly clear about what title VI and the Office of Education's guidelines require. Title VI itself requires that no person will be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, or national origin in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Legal school segregation is clearly a form of discrimination which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1954.

The Office of Education guidelines on title VI are intended to help school districts implement title VI's central objective. The initial guidelines, issued in April of 1965, required school districts to desegregate at least four grades in the fall of 1965, and all grades by the fall of 1967. School faculties had to be desegregated, but, during the first year, only minimum steps, such as holding

desegregated staff meetings, were required. School systems were permitted to undertake desegregation in a variety of ways, including attendance zone plans and freedom of choice plans.

Revisions of the guidelines issued in March of 1966 among other things spelled out next steps for faculty desegregation and established a general formula for measuring progress being made by school districts toward eliminating a dual system of schools. These two provisions have caused a great deal of the controversy, and I would like to turn to them briefly and examine what they do and do not require.

With regard to faculty desegregation, the guidelines do not require every school to establish a biracial faculty this school year. They do not establish a fixed formula for the numbers of white and Negro teachers in each school in a school system. They do not tell school administrators whom they may hire and whom they may fire. They require only that school personnel decisions be made without regard to the race, color, or national origin of the children to be taught, including the correction of past discriminations. And I might add that recent Federal court decisions have also required such nondiscriminatory assignments of faculty.

With regard to measuring progress toward desegregation, we must be equally clear about what is required and what is not. The law and the courts have placed clear responsibility for eliminating a dual system of schools on school authorities. The 1966 guidelines set forth certain enrollment percentages in order to give school authorities some standard for measuring their progress toward desegregation and to give the Commissioner of Education some indication as to whether a desegregation plan is actually working or not. Failure to meet suggested percentages does not mean that procedures to cut off assistance will automatically be instituted. Such failure is merely a signal for both the Office of Education and local education agency to take a closer look at the actual operation of the plan in order to assure themselves progress is being made.

There have been complaints, I know, that the Office of Education has been too forceful in its implementation of these guidelines and that its personnel have lacked diplomacy in their dealing with local school officials. There have also been complaints that the Office of Education guidelines do not go far enough or fast enough.

There is probably some truth on both sides.

On the basis of what I know of Commissioner Howe and Secretary Gardner, both personally and by reputation, I am convinced that they are honest, forthright public servants who have sworn to uphold the law as enacted by the Congress and are doing so to the best of their considerable abilities. We may in this House have differences of opinion on how they have gone about their legal task, but their integrity and character are unimpeachable, and I want to commend them for the leadership they have

shown in this very difficult area of public policy implementation.

The Commissioner of Education has consistently taken the position that the elimination of racial imbalance is a matter for decision by local education agencies. Title IV of the Civil Rights Act specifically excludes the overcoming of racial imbalance from legal action by the Attorney General. Commissioner Howe has always supported this law and has never taken the position that the Federal Government should compel school districts to correct racial imbalance.

Commissioner Howe has repeatedly stated that nothing in the law, the Office of Education's regulations, nor their guidelines, requires any school system to bus schoolchildren to overcome racial imbalance. When Commissioner Howe was questioned on this subject during our hearings on this bill he stated:

Again, let me say this kind of thing is done completely at local option and is in no sense required or forced by us in any way, nor would we want to be in that position.

Later in the same hearing he stated:

As far as busing is concerned, the guidelines do not require busing. The only busing mentioned in the guidelines is busing which gives to Negro pupils the same rights that white pupils have to go to the schools which they have chosen under a free choice plan. If a local school district is operating a free choice plan, then presumably the youngsters in the district have completely free choice as to where they will go to school, and when they elect to go to a certain place, the district has an obligation to give them a ride on the bus. But there is no requirement in the guidelines that particular numbers of pupils be picked up and taken to particular schools to establish any form of racial balance or imbalance.

He also further stated in these hearings:

It seems to me that there is just no substance to these arguments about busing or about racial imbalance. It is interesting to note that whenever these arguments are made, no specific situations are ever cited to support them. They are made in the general sense rather than the specific sense, and where we have had them made occasionally on a specific basis, I think we have been able to demonstrate to the parties involved that what is commonly meant by busing and what is commonly meant by racial balancing were not our intention under the guidelines.

These are all direct quotes from Commissioner Howe, the head of the Office of Education.

Mr. Chairman, I have raised these matters because I am concerned that in the heat of emotion we have lost sight of our primary goal: improvement of the quality of education available to all American children. That is the purpose of the legislation whose appropriations we are now considering.

I hope that we can proceed with consideration of these appropriations, pass them, and let the very able Mr. Howe and the Office of Education return their full energies to the vast educational task before us.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Related agencies

Farm Credit Administration

Revolving fund

Limitation on administrative expenses

Not to exceed an additional amount of \$39,000 (from assessments collected from Farm Credit agencies) shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LIPSCOMB

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: On page 2, after line 10, insert:

"CHAPTER II—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*"Military personnel**"Military Personnel, Army*

"For an additional amount for 'Military personnel, Army,' \$265,000,000.

"Military Personnel, Navy

"For an additional amount for 'Military personnel, Navy,' \$84,000,000.

"Military Personnel, Marine Corps

"For an additional amount for 'Military personnel, Marine Corps,' \$31,000,000.

"Military Personnel, Air Force

"For an additional amount for 'Military personnel, Air Force,' \$189,000,000."

And renumber the succeeding chapter and section numbers accordingly.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, it is well known that the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1967 for over \$58 billion, which was signed by the President on October 16, is not adequate to finance the high level of combat operations in Vietnam and to support our Nation's other worldwide commitments. Substantial additional funds are needed, and the estimates run upwards to \$15 billion and perhaps more. The Secretary of Defense has said he cannot give a figure at this time because he does not know exactly how much to calculate it costs to support our war efforts in Vietnam. It is my belief that the Secretary of Defense should have submitted a supplemental request for our military before this time so that this Congress could act.

This amendment covers money for our military personnel that is well known, and represents a need that we can handle at this time.

Mr. Chairman, on July 19 of this year the House of Representatives passed H.R. 15941, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

The amounts which I have included in this amendment were in the Defense appropriations bill as approved by the Committee on Appropriations and passed by this House of Representatives.

However, Mr. Chairman, the other body did not include these personnel funds which are included in this amendment, and they were left out of the bill signed by the President.

In the Appropriation Committee report, No. 1652, at page 5 thereof, accompanying the Department of Defense appropriation bill, the committee said the following:

When the budget for fiscal year 1967 was submitted to Congress in January, it was estimated that the total military personnel strength on June 30, 1966, would be 2,987,300.

In the intervening 5 months military manpower has been increased at a more rapid rate and it is now estimated that our military manpower will total 3,095,700 at that time, an increase of 108,400. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$569 million above the Budget estimate for the pay and allowances of additional personnel. The assumption is made that no manpower reductions will take place during the fiscal year and that funds will be required for at least this many personnel for the entire period.

It is better than 10 months since the President submitted his budget to the Congress, and the need for military personnel funds is even greater than it was when we passed the original Appropriation Act.

Mr. Chairman, there is no reason why Congress should not appropriate these funds now to at least more adequately finance military personnel for the present fiscal year.

There is no reason why the Secretary of Defense should be required or permitted to borrow funds and use other statutory authority in order to make ends meet to support the war effort in Vietnam.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment, will add \$569 million—exactly the same amount that the House had previously placed into the Appropriation Act—to support military personnel, already on duty, over the estimated strength as of July 1, 1966.

In my opinion this would represent a responsible action by the House of Representatives and a timely action.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union to support this amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment which has been offered by the ranking minority member on the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, it is true, as the gentleman from California pointed out, that the defense appropriation bill, as it passed the House of Representatives earlier in the year, did include this \$569 million for the pay of additional military personnel who were on duty at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, the other body struck those funds from the bill on the ground that they had not been budgeted, and on the further ground that there were sufficient funds available to pay all military personnel until sometime next year.

So, Mr. Chairman, we, in conference, yielded to the position of the other body, after some discussion, and we brought the matter back to the House. The House has already acted upon the gentleman's amendment in this sense, that the House, in agreeing to the conference report, voted not to go \$569 million above the budget for the purpose of providing for the pay of the additional military personnel at this time.

The other body took the position, which is logical, that the Executive

should assume the responsibility of placing the required funds in the budget when they are urgently needed, and take the responsibility for the action which is proposed by the gentleman from California.

As has already been mentioned, in appropriation bills passed by the House thus far, including this bill, the House is \$260 million below the President's budget. I think the Members would like to close out the session below the President's budget in the appropriation bills rather than above it, and this amendment would put us above the President's budget.

I want to say in all fairness to the gentleman from California that he does not have an illogical position. There is no argument over the requirement for the necessary funds at a future time. And it would be perfectly all right to put the funds in the bill at this time if we had a budget estimate. But these are not the only additional funds which will be required by the Defense Department before the end of this fiscal year. For example, we raised the pay of military personnel, and there is no money in any of the bills passed the House to fund the pay raises. A similar situation exists with respect to civilian personnel in the Defense Department. Nor are there funds provided in the various appropriation bills for the pay increases for the other agencies of the Government. What the Executive has done in previous years, and is doing this year, is to ask the departments to squeeze expenditures wherever they can and try to reduce the sums required for the pay raises to the lowest possible level.

So it does seem to me that it is unnecessary to approve this additional money at this time.

Further, it seems to me that when a large request for funds for the Department of Defense is presented to the Congress next year, the country and the Congress will gain a more dramatic picture of the tremendous cost of the war, and the sacrifices which must be made will be emphasized.

So I hope that the gentleman's amendment will be defeated.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the distinguished chairman yielding to me.

The gentleman is not saying that because the administration refused to accept the responsibility of adequately financing the defense efforts in Vietnam, or to support our worldwide commitments, that Congress should not recognize its responsibility and adequately support these efforts with funds?

Mr. MAHON. I would say that the gentleman is correct. I am not taking that position. I am taking the position that we must adequately finance the war. It is somewhat of a technical matter, as to whether or not we provide the additional funds required for this fiscal year at this time, or at the next session. If we provided the \$569 million proposed in the gentleman's amendment at this time, we would be taking action to more adequately

ly finance the war, but the funds already enacted will adequately finance the war until early next year. The funds proposed in the gentleman's amendment would not increase or decrease our capability to fight the war.

Perhaps the gentleman's amendment would make more clear to some what the costs of the war are. But since we have said time and time again that a supplemental request of very large proportions will be required next year, of which this will be a part, all of those who read the record know that no one, either in the Congress or in the executive branch, claims that additional funds will not be required. It is simply a matter of procedure.

I personally would have preferred that we had more completely funded the Department of Defense, but that is purely a matter of opinion. The procedure that has been followed will not affect the conduct of the war in any way, shape, or form.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. But it is a fact that our military personnel accounts are underfunded at this point. And it is a fact that we have not appropriated any money for pay increases that we voted in this House. And it is a fact, is it not, that we will have to act immediately in January or else some of our personnel funds will be in serious difficulty?

Mr. MAHON. I do not think we would have to enact a bill immediately. I think probably we would have to enact a supplemental defense appropriation bill by April of next year.

It is true that additional funds will be required but the timing of the requests is merely a matter of procedure. Under the circumstances, I think it would be better if we could get this whole picture of defense costs before us next year in a supplemental bill and thus have a better opportunity to evaluate the overall situation and to find out what the problems are.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I will not take the entire 5 minutes, but I do want to take a few minutes to say that I am not going to vote for the Lipscomb amendment, because I think we all ought to face the fact that it is the primary responsibility of the President of the United States to send a budget up here which will take care of these requirements. He has obviously not done so.

This is an example of how to make a travesty of the fiscal operation of the Government. Here we are engaged in the third most serious war in our history, and it is admitted by both sides in this debate that the President's budget underfunds the military requirements to prosecute that war.

We might as well go to a calendar year basis. Is this going to be the precedent for the future? Will some future President wanting to make a pretense of holding a budget down, submit a budget that will cover only half of the fiscal year? What kind of a way of doing business is

that? This is not a good way to operate a government.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. I believe there has been ample precedent for this sort of financing. As the gentleman knows, earlier this year we had a large Defense supplement for the same purpose for which we will have one next year, and that is to provide additional funds when the picture is a little clearer as to what exactly the requirements will be.

Of course, if through some happy circumstances, the war should be brought to a conclusion, we would not be required to do that. It has been the practice for many, many years that you do not fund a pay raise for example, until you come to a supplemental early in the session following its enactment. That was true surely of the Eisenhower administration, and I believe in other administrations. The point is to wait until any offsetting savings can be discovered before bringing in a supplemental for that purpose.

Mr. JONAS. That is what we are being asked to do right now. We have before us today for consideration the end of the year supplemental bill. This is the last supplemental that will be considered before the Congress adjourns. I do not remember, and my memory may not be accurate, but I do not remember a time since I have been on this committee that any President has divided up the fiscal year into segments and sent up a budget that covers only half of the year and declines at the invitation of the committee to fully fund on a fiscal year basis the known military obligations of the Government.

I think what this means is that they are hoping some miracle will happen. And I am, too. But, if that should happen, they would not have to spend the money. Even if we appropriate it and the war should come to an end, they would not have to spend it. What this means is that they are undertaking to fund the operation of this war on a month-to-month basis, and that something may happen between now and the time that we come back. I do not think we ought to defer these decisions when the requirements are well known. We are closing up the books for this year and you cannot keep any accurate records when only part of known requirements are funded in one calendar year and Congress is allowed to adjourn when it is well known that the war effort is underfunded substantially.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman will recall, of course, that we are not underfunding the Department of Defense in the sense that the Department of Defense is being deprived of large sums of money. For this fiscal year for all purposes, the committed and uncommitted funds available to the Department of Defense will be—without a supplemental which is expected next spring—in excess of \$100 billion.

That is a very, very large amount.

Mr. JONAS. I would say most respectfully to my distinguished Chairman that we ought to make them spend that money, then, before we appropriate additional money. But they are borrowing right now from Peter to pay Paul. All the funds that are surplus and unexpended have been appropriated for a specific purpose. They are not standing out there alone as an emergency fund that can be shuffled back and forth.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I wish to say that it has been distressing to me to observe the way in which the war in Vietnam has been funded. Within the last year and a half we have had about 6 or 7 individual requests to fund the war. We cannot operate on a clear basis in this manner.

As the gentleman has said, it has been on a hand-to-mouth basis. In fact, only a year and a half ago the Department of Defense stretched out the production of helicopters from a 2- to a 3-year period, and today we are short of them.

In addition to this hand-to-mouth funding, we have had considerable reprogramming where we have borrowed from other funds to take care of unbudgeted needs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LIPSCOMB

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: On page 2, after line 10 insert:

"CHAPTER II

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

"Procurement

"Procurement of Aircraft and Missiles, Navy

"For an additional amount for 'Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy,' \$431,000,000, to remain available until expended.", and renumber the succeeding chapter and section numbers accordingly.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. MAHON. The point of order is that the Committee on Appropriations operates under authorizing legislation, which we often refer to as "412," providing annual authorization for the procurement of aircraft, ships, missiles, and so forth. The House Armed Services Committee has not reported, and Congress has not authorized these additional funds, this \$431 million for the procurement of additional aircraft.

So I make the point of order against the amendment on the grounds that it would exceed the authorization. I would withhold the point of order if the gentleman wishes to discuss the amendment, but I must insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, on September 22, Secretary McNamara announced that he was going to reprogram additional funds for fighter aircraft and fighter-bomber aircraft in the amount of \$700 million. Subsequently he sent to the Congress, to the appropriate committees, a reprogramming action. He sent one to the Armed Services Committee and one to the Subcommittee on Defense of the House Appropriations Committee. He did the same to the other body.

It is my understanding that the House Armed Services Committee gave approval to the reprogramming request. To my knowledge, the House Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations also approved the reprogramming action.

The rule which we are now operating under on this bill waives points of order. This amendment is in the same position as other items in the appropriation bill which we are now considering; namely, funds for the poverty program and funds for the education program. Neither of those are authorized, and still we are acting upon them.

I believe that the amendment is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair inquire of the gentleman from California: Is it correct, as stated by the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the committee, that the \$431 million referred to in the amendment has not been authorized by legislation adopted by the Congress?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. The gentleman from Texas is entirely correct. The amount was not authorized in a regular bill. However, it has been approved through a reprogramming action by the House Armed Services Committee and also the House Appropriations Committee—reprogramming actions, as such, do not come to the floor of the House of Representatives for action.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to be heard further?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard further on the amendment.

The total authorization for procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy, is \$1,801,900,000. That is the authorization.

The appropriations thus far made by this Congress are \$1,789,900,000. If we add to the \$1,789,900,000 the amount here under discussion—\$431 million—we would go far above the authorized amount for procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy.

It is true that we are operating under a rule waiving points of order, but the rule waived points of order only with respect to the content of the bill, not with respect to amendments.

Clearly it seems to me that this amendment is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. O'HARA of Michigan). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Texas has stated the content of the resolution providing for the consideration of the bill before the Committee of the Whole correctly.

The resolution waives points of order against the bill but it does not waive points of order against amendments to the bill.

Inasmuch as there seems to be agreement between the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from California that the funds contained in the amendment are not authorized by legislation enacted into law, the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER II—FOREIGN OPERATIONS
Export-Import Bank of Washington
Limitation on Operating Expenses

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for operating expenses, not to exceed \$600,000,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank, and an additional amount of \$945,000,000 shall be available from amounts herein and heretofore provided for equipment and services loans.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Sixty-five Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 372]

Abernethy	Foley	Olsen, Mont.
Adair	Fulton, Tenn.	Ottlinger
Adams	Fuqua	Pike
Albert	Gallagher	Pirnie
Anderson, Ill.	Gilligan	Pool
Anderson, Tenn.	Goodell	Powell
Andrews, Glenn	Gray	Pucinski
Arends	Green, Oreg.	Purcell
Ashbrook	Greigg	Randall
Aspinall	Gross	Reinecke
Ayres	Hagan, Ga.	Resnick
Baring	Hanna	Rivers, Alaska
Barrett	Hansen, Idaho	Roberts
Belcher	Hansen, Iowa	Robison
Berry	Harvey, Ind.	Rogers, Tex.
Betts	Harvey, Mich.	Roncalio
Biatnik	Hawkins	Roudebush
Bolling	Hébert	Roush
Brock	Helstoski	Scheuer
Broomfield	Hicks	Schlesier
Brown, Calif.	Howard	Schmidhauser
Brown, Ciar- ence J., Jr.	Hungate	Senner
Broyhill, Va.	Huot	Shipley
Callaway	Jacobs	Sickles
Carter	Jennings	Sisk
Cheif	Jones, N.C.	Skubitz
Clawson, Del	King, Utah	Smith, Calif.
Clevenger	Kirwan	Smith, N.Y.
Colmer	Kornegay	Stafford
Cooley	Laird	Stanton
Corman	Long, La.	Steed
Craley	Love	Stephens
Cramer	McCarthy	Stratton
Daddario	McDowell	Stubblefield
Davis, Ga.	McMillan	Sullivan
Dent	McVicker	Sweeney
Denton	Mackay	Taylor
Derwinski	Mackie	Teague, Tex.
Devine	Mailliard	Thomas
Dickinson	Martin, Ala.	Thompson, N.J.
Diggs	Martin, Mass.	Thompson, Tex.
Dingell	Martin, Nebr.	Thomson, Wis.
Duncan, Oreg.	Matsunaga	Todd
Dyal	Meeds	Toll
Edwards, Ala.	Michel	Trimble
Edwards, La.	Miller	Tunney
Evans, Colo.	Moeller	Tupper
Evins, Tenn.	Morrison	Udall
Farnum	Moss	Ullman
Fino	Multer	Walker, Miss.
Fisher	Murray	Watkins
Flynt	Nedzi	White, Idaho
	Nix	Widnall
	O'Brien	Wilson, Bob
	O'Konski	Wolf

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 18381, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 266 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose, the Clerk had read through line 20 on page 2.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. LIPSCOMB

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: On page 2, strike out lines 11 through 20.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I have another amendment which pertains to the same matter. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments may be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, we do not know what the other amendment is.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Because of the situation, I would recommend deleting the entire chapter II. The first amendment, which has been read, would delete lines 11 through 20 on page 2, and the next amendment would delete lines 1 through 5 on page 3, to delete the entire chapter II.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the second amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: On page 3, strike out lines 1 through 5 and renumber the succeeding chapters and section numbers accordingly.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, these amendments would delete the entire chapter II of this bill, which authorizes additional resources of \$600 million for the operating expenses of the Export-Import Bank. It also would delete \$128,000 for administrative expenses.

According to the committee report which accompanied this bill, these additional resources are required for a higher level of lending activity for exports of traditional equipment and services, aircraft, and military goods. The report also says that, in addition, the Bank has recently initiated a new program of loans to commercial banks for export financing.

If the Members of the House will look at the hearings which have been published in regard to the supplemental bill, they will find there are no hearings available on the request for the Export-

Import Bank which indicate the new programs being set up by the Export-Import Bank or why they are going into a higher level of lending activity. However, recent public announcements may give some indication as to the increased activity which may be contemplated by the Export-Import Bank, and this is the basis on which I offer these amendments.

On October 7, the President, when addressing the National Conference of Editorial Writers, announced some new steps in his drive to seek economic and cultural relations with the Communist states. The President at that time said:

We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items.

He also said:

I have today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. * * *

The Export-Import Bank is prepared to finance American exports for the Soviet-Italian Fiat auto plant.

That is what the President said.

On March 24, 1966, when Mr. Harold F. Linder, President and Chairman of the Board of the Export-Import Bank, testified before the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Appropriations in behalf of a \$922,121,000 increase for fiscal year 1967 over 1966, he said at that time, and I quote from this testimony in March:

We are requesting a limitation this period of \$2,108,241,000, which amount includes, I should point out, a sum of \$595 million for emergency credits. The other restriction provides that the Bank will not guarantee or otherwise participate in extending credits to Communist countries unless the President determines it to be in the national interest for the Bank to do so. The Bank has kept the Congress and this committee advised of the few guarantees and credits it has granted under the Presidential finding of national interest. There have been no credits or guarantees extended to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, or Czechoslovakia.

Now, it certainly looks at this time, in view of the President's announcement and in view of this bill which is before the House today, that a great change has come about. Because of the lack of hearings and the lack of the Congress in not being able to know what we are raising this limitation for, there is good reason to delete the request for an additional limitation of \$600 million in this bill. It is late in the session. The Congress should have time to look at this program and to know better what is going on in the Export-Import Bank. Three months of fiscal year 1967 have already gone by. As I mentioned previously, the committee in their regular appropriation bill increased the Export-Import Bank limitation by over \$922 million. The President's announcement about weakening controls generally on sales to the Communists and to finance the highly suspect trade through the Export-Import Bank represents a serious new policy which is cause for concern. The Congress should have a chance to look into this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. LIPSCOMB (at the request of Mr. HALL) was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Do I understand the gentleman from California, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, to say that in view of the President's message, in the interests of international diplomacy, I am sure, that we are going to increase our loans and business with the Communist nations through the Export-Import Bank, authorizing the making of loans to these four Communist countries, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Poland?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. According to the President's announcement in his speech before the National Conference of Editorial Writers, he said:

I have today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional eastern European countries, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. HALL. Would the gentleman not agree with me that this is in direct contravention of the stated will of the Congress on many occasions in this area in the past?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. It has been my understanding that this is so, but under the law the President can make such a determination in the operation of the Export-Import Bank, and he has done so previously for Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Mr. HALL. Does he have to notify Congress or make a determination that it is in the best interests of the Republic before so doing?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I understand that the Export-Import Bank has been notifying the Congress and the Committee on Appropriations when the President so makes a determination.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I simply wish to state further that I am unalterably opposed to such operations or loans, as our men are dying overseas and I support the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

Mr. Chairman, one final question:

I understood the gentleman to say that a loan is being made to the Fiat Company and I wonder if the gentleman can state the amount of the loan which is to be made by the Export-Import Bank?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, in a national magazine, published just recently there is an article to the effect that "hush-hush deals" had been going on between the Department of Commerce and the Department of State with the Italian Fiat Auto Co. to obtain an Export-Import Bank loan with which to finance a Soviet-Italian Fiat auto plant in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chairman, I have no concrete evidence that any such deal has gone through at this time. But there has been so much information in the press and other places that I believe such a

deal either has been or is about to be consummated, and the President referred to it in his speech made on October 7 at that time he said:

The Export-Import Bank is prepared to finance American exports for the Soviet-Italian Fiat auto plant.

So, I have every reason to believe that with the weakening of export controls this will go through and, therefore, I believe that Congress should take action on this amendment, and wait until we have some congressional determination as to how much trading with the Soviets and other Communists countries that our Nation should do before we start granting long- or short-term loans.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, if I understood the gentleman correctly, this is going to be a loan to an Italian concern with which to build a factory in the U.S.S.R.

Is there any additional question involved? Is there any indication that additional goods or products will be financed by this loan?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. It is reported that American manufacturers will sell to the Italian Fiat Co. the machine tools and other machinery that is necessary and then the Italian Fiat Co. will build a plant in the Soviet Union.

In effect, there will be American materials and techniques that will be "putting the Russians on wheels." The loan would go, I would assume, to the Italian Fiat Co. with which to purchase this equipment.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, it seems to me that this represents a very radical departure from the procedure and the policies of the Export-Import Bank.

As I view it as a former member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee for some 6 years, this is my opinion.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I thank the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress should have the opportunity to look into this carefully in order to determine whether our Nation should finance goods, to Communist countries, which are helping to support North Vietnam.

We should not increase the additional resources to the Export-Import Bank, until we have heard and ascertained more about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. The Export-Import Bank received in the regular appropriation bill an increase for fiscal year 1967 of \$922,121,000.

The action that I am asking the House to take through the adoption of this amendment today will not retard their program one bit and, if necessary, we can come back when we have the Defense supplemental under consideration in January and insert the necessary lan-

guage for the Export-Import Bank at that time.

I respectfully ask the House to consider this amendment and let us find out what the Export-Import Bank is going to do in the way of financing the buildup of the military potential of the Communist bloc countries before we grant them more resources.

Mr. Chairman, the announcement by the administration to greatly increase exports of U.S. goods and technology to the Communists of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is a matter of great concern to all Americans.

That is the administration's policy even though the Communists of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are openly and directly increasing the military effectiveness of North Vietnam.

That is the administration's policy even while Americans are increasingly giving their lives and money in war against a Communist regime.

That is the administration's policy even though the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has publicly stated its great need for U.S. technology in order to build a Communist society and even though the present membership of the House has proclaimed that the Government of the Soviet Union is depriving fundamental human rights to people who live within that Communist society.

As I discussed with the House yesterday, I believe the administration's position on Red trade is a tragic error. My statement appears beginning on page 26087 of the October 17 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

For the information of the House, I am submitting for inclusion in the RECORD a copy of letters I have written to the President and to the Secretary of Defense on this subject:

OCTOBER 13, 1966.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Newspapers report that a formidable antiaircraft defense system has been developed during the past year in North Vietnam with the bulk of the equipment being supplied by the Soviet Union.

These reports state: that the number of operational antiaircraft missile site has increased by more than 600 percent; that the number of conventional antiaircraft guns (37 mm, 57 mm, 85 mm, 100 mm) has increased by 333 percent; that there are said to be more radar sets per square mile in North Vietnam than there are in Eastern Europe; that the number of MIG aircraft has increased to about 100; that almost 400 American aircraft have been shot down by Communist weapons; that the antiaircraft defense provides an umbrella under which lethal military weapons flow southward to be used by Communists in killing Americans and our Allies in South Vietnam; and that just since January 1 of this year over 26,000 Americans alone have been killed or wounded by Communists.

The U.S. Defense Department has information concerning aid to North Vietnam. In a letter of October 7, 1966 from the Office of the Secretary of Defense I was advised that reports indicate that during 1965 and early 1966 "... up to \$500,000,000 in [military] equipment has been delivered from the USSR alone." In the letter I was also advised that "The flow of both economic and military aid into North Vietnam has continued, and perhaps increased, in volume during 1966."

According to Commerce Department figures available to me, the Communists of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—the same Communists who are supplying the weapons and equipment which are killing American soldiers, sailors, and airmen in Vietnam—have, this year, increased their purchases of American technology and American commodities. I am enclosing only a partial list of commodities and technical data which the Commerce Department has authorized for shipment to the Communists during seven months of this year.

The text of your October 7 remarks to the National Conference of Editorial Writers in New York City include the following:

"We do not intend to let our differences on Vietnam or elsewhere prevent us from exploring all opportunities. We want the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe to know that we and our allies shall go step by step with them as far as they are willing to advance.

"Let us—both Americans and Europeans—intensify our efforts.

"We seek healthy economic and cultural relations with the Communist states.

"I am asking for early congressional action on the U.S.-Soviet Consular Agreement.

"We intend to press for legislative authority to negotiate trade agreements which could extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to European Communist states.

"And I am today announcing these new steps:

"We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items;

"I have today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. This is good business. And it will help us build bridges to Eastern Europe."

In light of the above I respectfully ask two questions:

1. Do you not see any relationship between the Communist military potential and the commodities and technology which is sent from America to the Communists?

2. When you speak to the relatives of Americans who have been killed and maimed by weapons, equipment, and ammunition which was supplied by the Communists to whom we export our products and technology, how do you explain the Administration's trade-with-Communists policy?

Respectfully yours,

GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
Member of Congress.

OCTOBER 14, 1966.

HON. ROBERT S. McNAMARA,
Secretary of Defense,
Department of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing about a matter which directly affects the security of the United States.

For a number of years I have been concerned with the quantity, quality, and type of American products and know-how that the Communists of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have been able to purchase. The enclosed lists will indicate to you the kinds of technical data, prototypes, and commodities for which export licenses have been issued this year by the Department of Commerce authorizing shipment to the U.S.S.R. and East European nations.

I believe the average American citizen recognizes the relationship between advanced technology and its actual and potential benefits to the Communist economy and to the Communist military machine.

Certainly the Communist Party leaders recognize their need for our technology. Mr. Bulganin in 1955 said:

"When the Party Central Committee emphasizes the great importance of introduc-

ing advanced technology into our national economy, it bases itself on the fact that the struggle for technical progress in our country is the struggle for the building of a Communist society."

Mr. Kosygin in 1965 said:

"In thoroughly developing our country's machine building, we must make wider use of the achievements of foreign technology."

The American citizen can visualize that the American technology and goods shipped in previous years to the Communists of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe in all likelihood may be used directly and indirectly in the weapons of war which those same Communists have supplied to North Vietnam.

They can visualize some of the components which make up the Soviet supplied equipment which is killing and maiming the American fighting man in Vietnam: the diesel generators, the capacitors, the transistors, the electrical cables, the switches, the lubricants, the fuels, the metals, the plastics, the chemicals in the explosive. All of those items and more are found in the jet aircraft; the efficient network of radar sets; the missiles and conventional anti-aircraft weapons; the trucks; and the myriad of other military aid which has been supplied to North Vietnam by the Soviet and Eastern European Communists.

The Department of Defense has informed me that during 1965 and 1966 "... up to \$500,000,000 in [military] equipment has been delivered from the USSR alone." I was also told that "The flow of both economic and military aid into North Vietnam has continued, and perhaps increased, in volume during 1966."

The American citizen knows that under the canopy of the formidable North Vietnam air defense network a lethal supply of Communist weapons and ammunition flows southward to be used against Americans and our allies in South Vietnam.

The President on October 7 announced the reductions on export controls on East-West trade. This will include, according to the announcement, American exports of automotive manufacturing machinery for a factory the Fiat Company of Italy has agreed to construct in the Soviet Union.

There is no question that the export of American precision automotive building machinery to the USSR would have a significant impact on the Soviet economy and its overall economic, and hence military, strength.

I therefore call on the Department of Defense to oppose vigorously the proposed issuance of any licenses to authorize shipment from the United States of automotive manufacturing equipment for the factory Fiat has agreed to construct in the USSR.

Also, I urge the Department of Defense to vigorously oppose any other proposed exports which would have a significant impact toward strengthening the economic bases of the USSR and Eastern Europe Communist countries.

Sincerely yours,

GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
Member of Congress.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, it would be easier to defend sin than to attempt to defend anything that has to do with Russia or any Communist country. If I thought for one moment that the Export-Import Bank would approve a loan of even \$1 to the Soviet Union I

would enthusiastically support the gentleman's amendment.

May I say, in response to the gentleman's statement, that we had no subcommittee hearings on the \$600 million request. We did discuss this supplemental estimate during the markup on the regular foreign aid bill. The President of the Export-Import Bank had advised me prior to that date that they would need an additional \$1.25 billion. Almost daily we expected the President's request to reach the Congress for action. We even had to redraft our committee report and delete the proposed increase of \$1.25 billion when the supplemental budget estimate was not forthcoming and we were ready to report the foreign aid bill. If I am not mistaken, there was no opposition during the markup, from any subcommittee member. At the same time we marked up the regular bill, we also discussed the \$128,000 for additional administrative expenses. And I repeat, I do not recall that there was any opposition to either increase.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that I was informed today by officials of the Export-Import Bank that they have never made any type of loan to the Soviet Union. I am also informed by the Export-Import Bank officials that there is no—and I repeat—no application pending from the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, the Italian financial institution, that usually handles much of the financial affairs of the Fiat automobile corporation.

Regardless of any individual personal feelings some of us may have about selling commodities to the Soviet Union, we must face up to the fact that manufacturers and exporters in America are exporting some type of commodities to the Soviet Union almost daily. That has been true since the end of World War II. These exporters accept either dollars or gold in return.

It is contemplated that the Fiat Corp. of Italy will erect a substantial automobile plant in the Soviet Union, which is valued at approximately \$600 million. It will purchase from the United States machinery and equipment for that plant valued at \$50 million. The equipment and machinery is available in France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and other European countries if Fiat chooses to buy there.

The question is: Does the United States desire to sell to the Italian firm \$50 million of the \$600 million, or do we wish to let the entire sale go to our competitors in Europe?

May I again remind you that U.S. manufacturers and exporters are selling Russia U.S. commodities every day.

Incidentally, the total sales of U.S. commodities to the Soviet Union, the last complete year I have, which is 1964, amounted to \$144,553,000. There are some 1,200 items manufactured in America being exported to the Soviet Union annually.

As I stated in the beginning, and I repeat that statement, if I thought that the Export-Import Bank would approve a loan to the Soviet Union, then I would support the gentleman's amendment. But I have been assured by the Export-Import Bank, and I have a letter in my

possession, that states that if a loan should be made, it will be made to a financial institution in Italy that the Export-Import Bank has been doing business with for many, many years. They have made them many, many loans, and all of these loans have been repaid, many of them some years in advance of the due date.

Mr. Chairman, may I state for the benefit of the Members, that the original, contemplated estimate—and we have a copy of the letter in the committee's files—was indicated to be an increase of \$1.25 billion.

The reduced request, which is in the bill before us, is for \$600 million. Under the gentleman's amendment the entire \$600 million appropriation would be deleted from the bill on the premise that at some subsequent date there might be an application for a \$50 million loan from this financial institution in Italy.

May I also say that the gentleman's amendment would not in any way, shape, manner, or form prevent the Export-Import Bank from approving this possible \$50 million loan to the Italian financial institution from funds already approved for the Bank by the foreign assistance appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967.

I want to assure the gentleman from California that I appreciate his alertness. I know he is trying, as all of us are trying, to prevent loans of any type to the Soviet Union.

But the gentleman's amendment, if I may repeat, will strike the entire \$600 million just in case, at some subsequent date, there could be an application for a \$50 million loan for the Italian financial firm.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Just so that this point will be clear, it is not only the Soviet Union that I am talking about, it is Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Bulgaria. Those are the countries that are included in the President's determination.

Mr. PASSMAN. Of course, I cannot speak authoritatively about the President's determination. But I do have to deal with the official agency, and I want to assure the gentleman that so far as I know there has been no loan application even considered for the other Communist countries.

I want to repeat if I may that I wholeheartedly support the gentleman's amendment.

If I had any idea that at any subsequent date there would be a loan approved for the Soviet Union, notwithstanding the fact that the Joint Chiefs of Staff including the chairman, General Wheeler, think that this would be a very excellent idea to get the Soviet Union to use some of its financial resources for peaceful pursuits and manufacturing items that would go into the civilian economy of Russia, rather than spending all of their resources arming themselves, which I think it is a very good point, then I would support the gentleman's amendment.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I tried to find out this morning in committee and I ask the gentleman who it is that advises the President in all of these decisions that he makes about other countries?

Mr. PASSMAN. If I may say so, and I am being a little humorous, the President does not take those things up with me. I have no idea as to who advises him on these matters. I have to go by the official record. I do appreciate the contribution of the gentlewoman.

Mrs. BOLTON. I think it would be the wise thing to do to find out who does advise him.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter dated October 17, 1966, signed by Walter C. Sauer, First Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, which reads as follows:

This is in reply to your request for information as to the proposed financing by Export-Import Bank of United States exports for the Soviet-Italian Fiat auto plant to which the President referred in his speech on October 7, 1966.

Let me make clear at the outset that any financing Eximbank may undertake in connection with this plant will be in the form of a loan to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), an Italian financial institution, for the benefit of Fiat, S.P.A., an Italian corporation. The Bank will not be extending credit to or in any way dealing with the Soviet Government or any of its entities.

The facts as of this time are these. Since 1947, the Export-Import Bank has extended credits of some \$650 million to IMI for financing U.S. exports, including credits aggregating about \$50 million for the use of Fiat. Parenthetically, I might say that all of these credits have been repaid; many of them some years before they were due.

I repeat, "Parenthetically, I might say that all of these credits have been repaid; many of them some years before they were due."

The purpose of the Export-Import Bank, of course, is to make loans so that U.S. exporters may sell our commodities to countries overseas. They have a marvelous record to date. It is the one institution in the field of foreign assistance—and I do insist that it is foreign assistance, because if you do not give cash but do extend credit, that is assistance in my book—that has a good record. It is operated by good bankers, and they have made a tremendous profit, not only for the exporters and manufacturers of America, but they have also made a very handsome profit on the amount of interest that they have collected and returned to the U.S. Treasury.

It is a conservative organization. They have also asked for a very small increase of \$128,000 in their administrative expenses. I did not hesitate to recommend it, and I am of the opinion that the subcommittee also approved this request unanimously.

May I say to the distinguished minority member of the committee that at the time the subcommittee approved the proposed \$1,025 million request which was

anticipated, and the \$128,000 in administrative expenses, that we had no information as to the Fiat loan that we have been referring to today.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana may be permitted to proceed for an additional 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas? The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SHRIVER. At the time that this request for an extension of the limitation came before the subcommittee recently, you discussed the matter with me. Did you have any idea that involved was further dealing with a Communist country?

Mr. PASSMAN. No. As I said a moment ago, at the time the subcommittee tentatively approved this request for an increase in the operating expense limitation of \$1,025 million, we had no knowledge of the possible Fiat loan that we have referred to today. If I thought for a moment that there was any loan pending for the Soviet Union, I would support the amendment. But what we are proposing to do here is to knock out the \$600 million because at some subsequent date the Bank may have an application for a loan of \$50 million to the Fiat Corp.

Mr. SHRIVER. If the purpose of the loan is for use in the Soviet Union, what is the difference if the loan is made to an Italian company or directly to Russia? What is the difference?

Mr. PASSMAN. I say to the gentleman that if you start trying to trace all commodities—whether they be sardines, drugs, or machinery—as to their ultimate destination, it would take at least a million people to police it. This is an effort to sell U.S. commodities and, as far as I am concerned, you will be making the loan to an Italian financial institution. We have been dealing with them for many, many years. It is a proposed \$600 million transaction, and we are only going to be privileged to make a loan of \$50 million if they decide to make an application for it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The gentleman knows that the Appropriations Committee has always been concerned about back-door financing. This is nothing more than back-door financing to Russia through an Italian concern.

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman is entitled to his personal opinion. I hope the amendment is voted down.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the gentleman from Louisiana, not only on the position that he has taken today but on the consistent position he has taken all year supporting foreign aid. It is a real eye-opener to me. For 8 years I have been battling the gentleman from Louisiana on this question of foreign aid.

I find the gentleman on my side, punching and fighting against all cuts this year, going down the line on foreign aid.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I do not have control of the time.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, briefly.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, I, too, majored in sarcasm and made straight A's.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time to commend our colleague from California for offering this amendment, for the study he has given to this problem and for calling it to the attention of the House.

Particularly I would commend the gentleman for including in yesterday's RECORD, on page 26087, a further discussion of this same problem, with which I feel every Member of the House should familiarize himself.

I say that this is no time to add another \$600 million to this bill. It is only 3 weeks before the election and many Members have gone home. A question of great moment has been raised. We will be back here again in 2 or 3 months. This is a matter which should be discussed then.

We are about to make a radical change in our policy. This should have the closest scrutiny of the Members of the Congress and should not be summarily treated in the 11th hour, when we all have our bags packed ready to go home.

Again I commend the gentleman from California for offering the amendments.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield briefly.

Mr. PASSMAN. We are not making a dollar appropriation here as such. We are recommending an increase in the Bank's borrowing authority from the Treasury.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I find it very interesting that the gentleman from Louisiana mentions this, because if Members will check the hearings on the regular appropriation bill they will find he made a very important point, with which I agree. No matter what you call it, it still comes out of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. PASSMAN. I still agree that this is foreign assistance. As far as I am concerned, I should like to see the Export-Import Bank operate on an annual appropriation basis like other Federal

agencies, but it was not created on that basis.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, in no way does my amendment imply that I do not appreciate the efforts of the Export-Import Bank or the efficient way in which they have operated. My amendments go to the root of financing Communist countries, where they are building up their economic and military capacity.

This also goes to the root of helping and supporting countries who are fighting against our policy and supplying our enemy in North Vietnam.

It seems absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the amendment would not in any way, shape, or fashion preclude the Export-Import Bank from approving a \$50 million loan application if it should be filed.

May I also assure the gentleman from Michigan as well as the gentleman from California that we will question the Bank officials very thoroughly. I am of the opinion that we will go into what their future plans may be with respect to this type of loan, which may be, directly or indirectly, of benefit to Communist countries.

As I said earlier, if they want to make the proposed loan they can still do so. The amendment does not preclude this loan, if the application should be filed, because the Bank has funds available to it that has already been approved in the regular foreign aid appropriation bill which was signed by the President only 3 days ago.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. If the Export-Import Bank has enough borrowing capacity now to take on new programs, dealing with Communist nations, along with the other programs they now have, they certainly have too many resources and too much borrowing authority at the present time. So that is all the more reason to support this amendment.

Mr. PASSMAN. Would the gentleman yield for an explanation?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I am sorry, but I feel I have to decline to yield further. I have been rather generous, I think, and I am sure the gentleman will be able to get his own time.

(Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (at the request of Mr. PASSMAN), was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I will yield to my colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Do you realize that it may take almost 30 months from the date a loan application is received from one of these borrowing countries before it is approved. The increase in limitation would in all probability finance the sale of aircraft to friendly countries. We did not get into too much detail in our hearings, but I do have the correspondence, which you may check, which

shows that in all probability it will be used for equipment and for aircraft. I am familiar with some of the negotiations where they would be selling the new passenger aircraft versions, not military, to some of the friendly countries of the world.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield to the gentleman, but I will say to my colleague from California that this is the last time I am going to yield.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. If the gentleman from Louisiana would have had hearings published so that the Members of the House could read them, they would know better what he has in mind. As you know, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, you raised the Export-Import Bank \$922 million just recently. The hearings you are talking about apply to that increase.

Mr. PASSMAN. We are trying to shift from a giveaway aid program to a hard-dollar loan program. We have been working on it for years. If your amendment passes, you will go back to the old grant program. That is what I am trying to stop.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. If the gentleman will yield further, I am not in favor of giving aid or assistance to any Communist country now supporting the effort of the North Vietnamese against our soldiers.

Mr. PASSMAN. I support the gentleman's view on that point 100 percent. However, I would say that no European country is supporting the North Vietnamese either with men or equipment.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, in his speech in New York City on October 7, before the International Conference of Editorial Writers, the President is reported to have said with reference to encouraging increased trade with Eastern European countries:

I have today signed a defermination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. This is good business. And it will help us build bridges to Eastern Europe.

I question that this is good business as the President claims. I question that the citizens of the Sixth District of Michigan would think this is good business. And, Mr. Chairman, I question whether the American people are going to think that this is good business. It would be mighty hard for me to explain to those I am honored to represent why I voted to make our taxpayers' funds available to provide credits to Communist countries that are supporting Ho Chi Minh and North Vietnam, and, you too, my colleagues, who support the legislation will find it difficult to explain why funds from the U.S. Treasury should be used to strengthen communism.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I should say we should be very careful that anything we do today will not strengthen any country that might conceivably be giving aid or assistance in any form to the aggressors in Vietnam. A most serious question has been raised, and I am not at all satisfied with the explanations

we have had. I think this should be deferred in order that it can be studied with the greatest of care when the 90th Congress convenes in January.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Bow) there were—ayes 32, noes 70.

So the amendments were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER III—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Veterans' Administration

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$19,320,000.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I was shocked, to put it mildly, to learn that the Veterans' Administrator, Mr. Driver, had not appeared before the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Committee on Appropriations to request supplementary funds for the purpose of relieving the tremendous nurse shortage in the Veterans' Administration hospitals in the western part of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, in order to build a record, preliminary to what I hope will be a concerted effort to take care of this in January, and certainly it is urgent that we do take care of it, I would like to relate some background. Recently we have had negotiations between the nursing profession in the San Francisco Bay area and the hospitals which have led to 22-percent salary increases for nurses in private hospitals.

Mr. Chairman, at the same time, junior grade nurses entering into the Veterans' Administration receive only \$5,867 a year. That is not even \$500 a month for a registered nurse.

And, Mr. Chairman, what is the result? Nurses are leaving your Veterans' Administration hospitals by the dozens each day, and we are about to close a ward in the Palo Alto Veterans' Administration Hospital simply because we cannot obtain nurses.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wrote to the Veterans' Administration Administrator, Mr. Driver, and I pointed these facts out to him. He wrote back as follows:

We have adopted a policy to permit the setting of pay rates above the minimum for the grade in certain localities. These will be areas where the prevailing pay in non-Federal hospitals is significantly higher than ours and is determined to handicap our ability to hire or retain employees.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what do the nurses say? I quote just one phrase of a telegram which I have received:

Even were maximum use made of these emergency guidelines our staff's fair and reasonable requirements would be less than halfway satisfied.

Mr. Chairman, let me reiterate: We have taken emergency measures to pay partially the increased cost of hiring

nurses in the San Francisco Bay area which met half of the requirements, while the Veterans' Administrator has not even discussed or talked to the Appropriations Committee about it.

Mr. Chairman, what is wrong?

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER].

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER], for yielding. Both of us have veterans' hospitals located in the areas which it is our honor to represent. We not only receive letters constantly from the nurses serving in those hospitals, but we receive letters of criticism from nurses serving in regular hospitals, criticizing the Federal Government for not reaching the maximum that the other hospitals in the area are now paying.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to join with the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER] in severe criticism of the action which has been taken, not only by the Veterans' Administration, but by the administration itself, in not requesting these funds.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California is correct in a great portion of his statement.

However, Mr. Driver did appear before the committee personally, and testified in support of the items now contained in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, there was no budget request for funds for this purpose and Mr. Driver or none of his associates who appeared before the committee discussed that subject at all. There were no requests for funds and none are included herein.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the House appreciates the fact that we have a shortage of bedside nurses in this country of around some 80,000—largely because of the attitude of the hierarchy in the nursing profession, who now say that a nurse has to be a Ph. D. or a doctor, or something of that kind.

Plain, good, old-fashioned nurses are not being produced.

Now, I am all for the nurses receiving adequate wages, my colleagues, very much so, because the nurses are behind, although in some areas of the country everyone is saying that they cannot pay for nursing services. All right, one cannot pay \$30, \$40, or \$50 a day, which they say it is in many places, but why in the world cannot we in this House find some method by which this 80,000 shortage in nurses could be filled? We need nurses.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I conclude by saying that this Congress is most generous in handing out 103 supergrade positions to the poverty program with

salaries up to \$25,000 a year. Yet our registered nurses, who have life and death within their hands, who go to college for 4 years, and most of whom receive a bachelor of science degree and who are highly skilled must start work for the Veterans' Administration at \$5,867 per year—less than \$500 per month. I think that it is an absolute disgrace, and I call upon the Committee on Appropriations to do something about this matter in January, pay these nurses what they deserve, and stop this situation where nurses are leaving the veterans' hospitals in droves to go to better paying positions in private hospitals.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. This is an important question and it deserves attention. It also requires some straight forward and sobering answers.

Where do you find nurses today?

You find nurses just about anywhere—but wherever they are, there are not enough. There are not enough in hospitals and clinics, in doctors' offices and schools, or in the Armed Forces. There are not enough in industry or in research, and there are not enough nurse teachers to instruct the students who might help fill this tremendous shortage.

"Nurse shortage" is a phrase which is echoing throughout the Nation today, and Federal statisticians have pointed out that the situation will become worse before it improves.

We are not the first persons to note that there is a dreadful shortage of nurses, and we will not be the last. It is no longer particularly newsworthy or sage to point out that nurses are in short supply. We can all continue to wring our hands and point our fingers and overlook a very obvious fact—that the shortage of nurses is an old, old problem.

Mr. Chairman, I am tired of—and I am sure the American public is tired of—self-contained and self-righteous statements about the shortage of nurses. I think that the health consumers of this country are entitled to some straightforward information—and by that I do not mean headline statements about a shortfall of 125,000 nurses or that 521,000 nurses are currently practicing while there are actually over a million nurses in the United States today.

These are some of the facts:

No matter what way you look at it, there is no such thing as an "instant nurse." Recruitment, good education, a commitment to quality nursing care, proper utilization of nursing personnel, economic and working conditions to attract and hold nurses—all these, and more, are involved in the process of bringing nurses into the Nation's health care facilities. Without all the right ingredients, the individual produced may be a very nice person to have around the hospital—but she will not be a nurse.

There are many who are looking for shortcuts to increase the nurse supply. I am not speaking of legitimate methods

to increase educational facilities or of well-planned refresher courses or of stepped-up recruitment. These are the kinds of thoughtful, well-planned measures which must be intensified.

When I say "shortcuts," I am thinking of ill-advised plans and suggestions which can only shortchange the nursing practitioner and the consumer of health care. These shortcuts would dilute nursing education in time and quality. They would demand less in the qualifications of a professional nurse. This individual, with less than adequate preparation, would be placed in the health field and called a nurse. But the fact is, we are short of real nurses, not substitutes or poor copies of qualified professional nurses.

Legislators and the public alike must come to a full comprehension of the total situation which has created and continues to contribute to the nurse shortage. Once the total situation is understood, perhaps then we can get on with the business of filling the needs. Perhaps then we will no longer hear "nurse shortage" and "quick solution" spoken in the same breath.

If there were a quick solution for the nurse shortage, Mr. Chairman, it would have been implemented 10 years ago, 20 years ago, or even 50. It was the same problem then. It is just that a nation of health care consumers has suddenly come face to face with an old, old problem.

Today there is a new national attitude toward health care that has brought on a sense of urgency. Medicare and a wealth of progressive health legislation has made all of us aware of health manpower needs—and especially of the need for nurses.

But we should not shortchange the future of health care by sacrificing the quality we have come to expect from our professional nurses. In fact, we should demand that these women be better trained and better paid in order to meet the increasing demands which are being placed on them. Only by going in this direction will we be able to increase the quantity and quality.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all Members of Congress want to see nurses adequately paid. Of course, the Committee on Appropriations in an appropriation bill cannot set nurses pay rates in the VA hospitals. This is done by basic law. If legislation is required along that line I am sure the appropriate committee will support the legislation. It is my understanding, however, that the Veterans' Administration may raise the beginning rates several steps in the pay scale where this is necessary to be competitive in a locality. This may provide some relief in the situation mentioned here.

I might add that we provided all the funds requested for these purposes when we considered the regular bill.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: On page 15, lines 8, 9, and 10, strike out the following: "the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1967; the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1967;"

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I am sure there will be no objection to this amendment. Since this bill was prepared and reported, the President has signed the public works appropriation bill and the Department of Defense appropriation bill. Therefore, we do not need any validating language for the funds provided in those two bills, and I have offered the amendment to strike out the unnecessary language.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BOW

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: On page 16 after line 3, add a new section as follows: "Sec. 803. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, appropriations herein and heretofore made for personal services (but not including those for Department of Defense military functions, the Post Office Department, and the Selective Service System) shall, as the President shall determine, be reduced by not less than \$70,000,000 through the reduction, below the number otherwise authorized under appropriations herein and heretofore made, of not less than 10,000 full-time permanent civilian Federal employees."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the amendment goes beyond the scope of this bill. It applies to funds that are contained in other legislation and to funds that are made available by previous law.

The amendment is not restricted to this bill.

I raise the further point, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman's amendment would require additional duties of the President, and for that reason is subject to the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BOW. Yes, I do; Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this amendment is germane under the Holman rule, and I would like to discuss that with the Chairman.

The Holman rule permits legislation in a general appropriation bill if the legislation is germane and retrenches expenditures in any one of the following ways:

First. By reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States.

And I think it does that, Mr. Chairman.

Second. By the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

And, Mr. Chairman, I think it meets that requirement.

Third. By the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is a general appropriation bill which affects various agencies.

The amendment is germane since it also deals with and affects various appropriations of various agencies.

There can be no speculation or uncertainty about its reducing personnel because it will cut by 10,000 the full-time permanent employees of the Federal Government.

Additionally, it reduces appropriations in this bill and in existing legislation by \$70 million, which also comes under the Holman rule.

I acknowledge that it deals with personnel and appropriations in other legislation as well as in this bill, but the whole subject matter is the reduction of personnel and the retrenchment of Federal expenditures. That follows the Holman rule.

On June 1, 1892, while in the Committee of the Whole and to an item appropriating \$10,450,000 for free delivery service, an amendment was submitted striking out that sum and inserting "\$10,449,000, to be disbursed in such manner," and so forth, the manner prescribed being a new provision of law. It was held that the amendment was germane; that while it changed existing law, it reduced the amount appropriated by the bill, and was therefore in order—pages 4909–4911 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of June 1, 1892. The decision of the Chair was appealed but, after full debate, his decision was sustained by the Committee of the Whole—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of June 1, 1892, page 4920.

Further, "Cannon's Precedents," volume VII, 1491, holds that an amendment reducing the number of Cavalry regiments from 15 to 10 is in order, for while the Chair cannot fix the amount of the reduction, that a reduction will follow seems to be a fair and necessary conclusion.

I particularly point this out to the Chair that "Cannon's Precedents," volume VII, 1511, holds that unlike a provision admitted as a limitation—and this is not a limitation—language admitted under the Holman rule is not restricted in its application to the pending bill.

This is a precedent of the House. It has been sustained by the House. Mr. Chairman, this amendment clearly qualifies under the Holman rule, and I urge that the point of order be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio provides that "provisions herein and heretofore made for personal services shall as the President shall determine be reduced by not less than \$70 million through the reduction, below the number otherwise

authorized under appropriations herein and heretofore made, of not less than 10,000 full-time permanent civilian Federal employees."

The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio would apply not only to funds carried in this bill but to funds heretofore appropriated by the Congress.

The Chair notes that the Holman rule, in clause 2 of rule 21, specifies that to fall within the exception provided by this rule, the amendment must be germane to the subject matter of the bill. The bill before the Committee provides supplemental appropriations for certain governmental activities—activities specified in this bill. The amendment goes much further than this, and with three exceptions would be applicable to all departments and agencies of the Government.

The citations brought to the attention of the Chair by the gentleman from Ohio—all of them, as far as the Chair can determine, involved appropriation bills that dealt with the activities of some department or agency of government, and the amendments provided for limitations or retrenchments of activities carried in the bill, and were germane to the bill before the Committee.

The bill before the Committee, as the Chair indicated, provides supplemental appropriations just for certain governmental activities, and the gentleman's amendment goes beyond those activities and the point of order is therefore sustained.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BOW

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: On page 16 after line 3 add a new section as follows: "SEC. 803. Notwithstanding any other provision, appropriations herein, as the President shall determine, shall, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, be reduced in the aggregate by not less than \$1,500,000,000 through substitution by reduction and transfer of funds previously appropriated for governmental activities that the President, within the aforementioned 120 days, shall have determined to be excess to the necessities of the services and objects for which appropriated."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHON. The point of order is that the amendment goes far beyond the scope of this bill and applies to funds made available by other laws for which appropriations are not provided in the pending measure.

I make the further point of order that the amendment would obviously impose additional duties on the President.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BOW. Yes, I do wish to be heard, Mr. Chairman.

With respect to this amendment I shall not repeat the provisions of the Holman rule.

I believe we have changed the Holman rule today by making it relate to "this bill." The previous precedents of the House have been it must not necessarily

apply to "this particular bill" when there is a retrenchment, so we are making new precedents today.

This is a general appropriation bill affecting various agencies. Since the amendment also deals with and affects various appropriations of various agencies, it is germane.

Again, there can be no speculation as to its retrenching Federal expenditures because it reduces appropriations in this bill—in this bill by \$1.5 billion and requires the President to fund activities in this bill from previously appropriated funds that are excess to the necessities of the services and objects for which appropriated.

I point out again that the Holman rule does not go along with the decision suggested by the distinguished chairman of the committee that additional duties are involved.

Under the Holman rule it is a question of retrenchment of expenditures.

The legislation in this amendment is not unrelated to the retrenchment of expenditures. Instead, it is directly instrumental in accomplishing the reduction of expenditures. Thus, the proposed retrenchment and the legislation are inseparable and must be considered together.

"Cannon's Precedents," in volume VII, 1550 and 1551, holds that an amendment may include such legislation as is directly instrumental in accomplishing the reduction of expenditures proposed. That is the precise situation with respect to this pending amendment.

Again I cite "Cannon's Precedents," volume VII, 1511, which holds that language admitted under the Holman rule is not restricted in its application to the pending bill, and to the June 1, 1892, decision, to which I referred before, of the Committee of the Whole and its Chairman, that an amendment was in order under the Holman rule even though it changed existing law.

I say, Mr. Chairman, I believe if this is held to be out of order we will be changing the precedents and the rules of the House, and we will be destroying the Holman rule.

I urge the Chair to overrule the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. O'HARA of Michigan). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio specifies that appropriations herein, as the President shall determine, shall be reduced in the aggregate by not less than \$1.5 billion. This reduction would be achieved by authorizing and directing the President to utilize previously appropriated funds for the activities carried in this bill.

The Chair feels that the amendment is clearly legislation. It places additional determinations and duties on the President and involves funds other than those carried in this bill.

Therefore, if the amendment were to be permitted it would have to qualify, as the gentleman has attempted to qualify it, under the Holman exception, under the Holman rule, rule XXI, clause 2.

In the opinion of the Chair, the Holman exception is inapplicable in this instance for three reasons.

First, the payment from a fund already appropriated of a sum which otherwise would be charged against the Treasury has been held not to be a retrenchment of expenditures under the Holman rule.

Chairman Hicks, of New York, ruled to the same effect when a proposition involving the Holman rule was before the House on January 26, 1921.

Second, it seems to the Chair that the language proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] authorizes the reappropriation of unexpended balances, a practice prohibited by clause 5 of rule XXI.

Third, the amendment goes to funds other than those carried in this bill and is not germane.

With respect to the latter point and the citation that has been given by the gentleman from Ohio, which is found in the precedents of the House, volume VII, 1511, the Chair will note that the proposition reduced the number of Army officers and provided the method by which the reduction should be accomplished. It was an amendment, as it appears in the citation, to a War Department appropriation bill and was therefore germane in spite of whatever the general proposition in the heading may have stated.

For the reasons given, the Chair will sustain the point of order made by the gentleman from Texas.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 16, after line 3, add the following:

"Sec. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or nation thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency or nation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, it appears, although I have not had an opportunity to examine a copy of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Illinois, that the amendment is subject to the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and seemingly requires additional duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is taken exactly from the language of an amendment which was part of an appropriation bill in 1963. I am sure many of the Members present today will recall the Christmas Eve session which did extend to that late date because of this amendment. The amendment itself does not impose any burdens, duties, or obligations on the President. It is simply an act of retrenchment and withholding and denial of funds for specific purposes. By virtue of the fact that no determination or duties are placed upon anyone as a result of this amendment, I feel it is in

order today just as it was back in 1963.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] is in the nature of a limitation on an appropriation and does not, in the opinion of the Chair, impose extra burdens or administrative duties upon the administration in a way that would subject it to a point of order. Therefore, the Chair overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 3 minutes in support of his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read again. We would like to have the amendment read again in order to have a copy of it. We do not know what is contained in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 16, after line 3, add the following:

"Sec. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to guarantee the payment of any hereinafter incurred by any Communist country as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the acts of trade to any such country, agency or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency or nation."

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, the bill now pending before us clearly provides additional funds for the Export-Import Bank. This is an institution owned entirely by the taxpayers of the United States, taxpayers who are also financing a very difficult costly and bloody struggle in Vietnam.

It is a fact well known to all Members of this body and to the Nation generally, that the Communist nations of Europe form a veritable arsenal to supply the Communist forces in North Vietnam.

I am sure that no Member of this body would wish to provide funds which might be used by the Export-Import Bank to provide additional resources to any of these nations whose activities work a hardship by providing guns and other supplies used against our fighting men in North Vietnam.

Mr. Chairman, the effect of this amendment will simply be to restrict the authority of the Export-Import Bank, which is not a private institution—not a private bank—from providing this form of aid to any Communist countries.

I hope that there will be no objection to this amendment.

And, I might say that language similar to this was sustained by a large majority in this body in 1963, and that occurred during a period when there was certainly a lower level of activity in Vietnam and

when we were not so clearly and heavily at war as we are today.

If this House of Representatives had good reason to support a limitation at that time, it has even greater reason today.

We have sustained a heavy toll in Vietnam. And, apparently, this toll will continue.

It is very clear that petroleum products and all kinds of weapons are produced and shipped from these very same Communist countries, which under the broad existing authority of the Export-Import Bank, would have access to taxpayer-financed credit.

All of us are aware, I am sure, that when any person or any nation receives credit, that person or nation is enabled to do things he could not otherwise afford.

So, Mr. Chairman, to the extent that the Export-Import Bank does extend credit to any Communist nation which provides arms or other supplies to North Vietnam, to that extent that country is enabled to maintain a higher level of activity in that respect than otherwise would be the case.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, although in principle, as I stated earlier, I certainly support the amendment.

However, Mr. Chairman, the members of the subcommittee or the committee had no prior knowledge of the proposed amendment, or what the impact would be upon the financial operations of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Chairman, it may well be that the proposed amendment would ultimately prove to be a good amendment, especially if we had an opportunity to study it and to discuss it with the officials of the Export-Import Bank as to what the impact would be, what our present commitments are, and what undelivered commodities we have that may fall into this category.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] that we appreciate the amendment being offered.

The amendment indicates that we are against selling any commodities to the Soviet Union, or to any of its satellites, that would assist the enemy in North and South Vietnam. But I think that the committee has a record of being fair, and I believe we ought to have the opportunity to discuss this proposed amendment with the officials of Export-Import Bank before we adopt it and cripple the activities of the Bank.

So I trust that the gentleman's amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, lest there be any doubt in anybody's mind, this is the same

amendment that was offered and which carried the House in 1963, which was knocked out in conference, which came back to the floor of the House, whereupon the House instructed the conferees to insist on the House position.

This was done twice, and the third time the House refused to instruct the conferees because it was 5 o'clock in the morning of Christmas Eve at that time.

The House has repeatedly expressed itself as being in favor of the proposition which is included in this amendment.

I think the memory of the gentleman from Louisiana will certainly revert to the time in 1963 when this language was thoroughly studied. We knew what it was going to do then, and we do now. I will say to him without any equivocation whatsoever that it will stop the Export-Import Bank from making loans to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other countries which are identified as Communist countries, and so defined under the language referred to in this amendment.

There is no mystery here. This language has been well considered by the House.

I think every Member of the House, including the gentleman from Louisiana, knows exactly what it will do.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, we never heard of possible loans to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and all these different countries. I wish that some of the able members of the committee had brought this matter to the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee so that he would have some knowledge of this amendment.

I have no prior knowledge of any proposed loans such as have been indicated. This is something that can catch us off base.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I understand that the gentleman from Louisiana, if I understood his earlier colloquy, was caught off base by the fact that there are actually loans planned to Communist countries by the Export-Import Bank. This information was not divulged to him in any hearings. I would say that we are not now trying to catch the gentleman off base, we are going to get him back on base, by telling the Export-Import Bank that it cannot make these loans until it comes to the gentleman's committee and makes a proper case for them. This can certainly be done in January. There could not be any emergency about these transactions.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I can assure the gentleman that if he will not insist on this amendment, on which we do not have the background and the knowledge that we should have as to its full impact, that we will start hearings tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and try to clear it up.

But I do not think that the gentleman should offer this amendment in the closing hours of this Congress that could have the effect of destroying the Export-Import Bank. I repeat that there have been no hearings held on it. But if the gentleman will not insist on his amendment we will begin hearings tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and find out what it is all about.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The matter of these loans certainly could go over until January; there is no urgency whatsoever that there be hearings on this tomorrow. However, I think that the Committee understands why no loans should be made by the Export-Import Bank of the American taxpayers' money to any Communist countries whatsoever.

There is no rush for hearings on this. All we are trying to do with this amendment is to take the heat off of the House, take the heat off the Committee, and to take the heat off of the gentleman from Louisiana so that he can deal with this in his deliberate wisdom, and he is a very wise Member of the House. He can go into this matter in January.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. There is no heat on the gentleman from Louisiana. I have the courage of my convictions. I think this is a rather bad way to legislate—to come in at the closing hours of the session with an amendment that might close down this institution that has an excellent record as a financial institution for the financing of U.S. exports abroad. This amendment might destroy the one institution that every Member of this body has supported over the years.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. It is well known that the Communist countries are now in Russia making agreements. Also I have here a newspaper clipping showing that Poland and North Vietnam on Monday, signed trade and economic assistance agreements.

These people are doing business with North Vietnam. I do not think I need to remind the House that North Vietnamese troops are shooting at American boys and shooting down American planes every day. Now, why should it be necessary to come before the House at this late hour and authorize funds which will go to make loans which may strengthen the country of North Vietnam? I do not think it is necessary. I think the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, let us look back to what happened in 1963 after we had defeated this same amendment. What happened was that we sold a lot of wheat to Russia and we got gold for it. They ate the wheat, but they no longer have the gold. They do not have that gold with which to buy munitions and strategic materials.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Some of the wheat that we sold to Russia was transshipped

to another Communist country and it never even got to Russia.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. There was an unauthorized mixup over there on \$25 million worth but that was relatively just peanuts to what we are talking about here.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. But the gentleman will admit that it never got to Russia.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further.

Mr. Chairman, this is an anti-American-businessman's amendment.

There is just so much wheat in the world. If we do not sell the wheat, then France or Canada or somebody else sells the wheat. Then we supply wheat to people that they would have been supplying wheat to.

That is exactly what happened in 1963 and 1964. There was so much wheat sold by Canada to those countries that our merchants picked up Canada's usual customers, including France.

When our businessmen and millers cannot sell the wheat directly, what happens is that some Canadian or other merchant will sell it. They can buy the wheat and touch base in Montreal and then go on.

Talk about American bottoms—they are not restricted to American bottoms on 50 percent or on any percentage. They can secure Japanese bottoms or any other bottoms entirely. They can load the wheat and touch base in Montreal, make a new invoice or bill of lading and then go on to wherever they want to go.

All this amendment would do is to cut out the American businessman from making a share of the profit in world trade. It puts foreign merchants between the American businessman and the ultimate customer.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the committee that none of us know what the implications of this amendment may be. Every day, since the end of World War II, manufacturers and exporters have been shipping commodities to the Soviet Union. There are some 1,200 different commodities being exported to the Soviet Union. We sold to the Soviet Union in 1954 \$144 million worth of American commodities.

I do not know whether this amendment would preclude any manufacturer or any exporter from exporting their commodities to the Soviet Union.

Why did we not adopt this amendment 20 years ago or after World War II? Trade has been going on between these nations ever since. I do not know whether the amendment is all-inclusive or just what you propose to do. But take into account the fact that we are selling commodities to the Soviet Union every day of the year.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I want to say this too, Mr. Chairman. You cannot do business in the world market without the Export-Import Bank guarantee. Germany set such a guarantee agency up after World War II. Other countries

followed suit, and finally, we established one.

Business is not done exclusively between individuals in the United States and individuals somewhere else—they have to have a government that guarantees the transaction.

This is the only way you can sell in world trade, and that is what our Export-Import Bank is for.

One of the usual customs in world trade is that you get one-third down, perhaps a third of it upon delivery, and one-third 6 months later, after they have had a chance to distribute some of it.

This is the usual custom and in fact synonymous to a cash sale. The Export-Import Bank guarantees it, and nobody has ever defaulted including the Communist nations on any of these guarantees of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNGER. I am absolutely surprised.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I am not surprised that you are surprised.

Mr. YOUNGER. I am absolutely surprised that the gentleman from Iowa would come before us and defend the purpose of the businessmen who want to continue the war and furnish the munitions to kill our boys in Vietnam.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I decline to yield further. That is nothing but demagoguery. It has nothing to do with this, and the gentleman knows it. That is the kind of amendment that never comes up except in the closing days of a session of Congress. Why did it not come up before?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What profit is it to the American Government to trade in this manner with a Communist country?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The American Government does not trade.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The American people or the American businessman. Do they need this profit?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. We have wheat and other products to sell, and we are going to sell it in a world market. Someone is going to sell the wheat. Why should our businessmen be the only ones excluded from doing so?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I understood that we had a shortage of wheat.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Only because we have been selling it. We would not have a shortage of wheat if we had prohibited our businessmen from selling it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do our businessmen need this profit so badly that they have to sell the wheat?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. They have as much right to part of the profit as businessmen in Canada have.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOW. This is not a new amendment. We have had it before us many

times previously. The distinguished chairman of the Foreign Aid Appropriations Subcommittee of the House has seen this amendment many times. When he says that he does not know but that this may destroy the Export-Import Bank, may I point out that he knows it refers only to Communist countries, nothing else but Communist countries.

I would ask the gentleman from Iowa whether the millers and the wheat growers of Iowa, the fathers and mothers who have sons in Vietnam today, are willing that this trade shall go on with Communist countries, to build them up so that they can kill their sons? And that is exactly what we are talking about here. I wish that instead of this vote being today on this matter, that we were giving this vote to 400,000 men now serving in Vietnam, whether they feel we should or should not be lending that money to nations which are furnishing the sinews of war, the antiaircraft guns, the rifles, the automatic weapons, the petroleum, and whether the American taxpayers' dollars should go into the Export-Import Bank to be used for these countries.

Let us look at this thing from the standpoint of whether the American businessman wants it or not. Let us look at it from the standpoint of whether or not we are going to furnish the sinews of war simply for a profit motive to affect 400,000 men, and you are drafting more every day. You know it is going to increase.

And I say to you, my colleagues, this is the test. This is the test. Are we going to continue this trade and are we going to build Communist countries, and are we going to give them an opportunity to furnish additional materiel, or are we going to say to them that the United States is not going to support their war efforts?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Will the gentleman explain to me how, by this amendment, you are going to keep Canada from making these sales?

Mr. BOW. I do not care what Canada does. I do object to what Canada is doing.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BOW. No, I do not yield any further. I am not trying to protect Canada. I am trying to protect the American servicemen in Vietnam. Let Canada sell it if it wants to. I am concerned. We have spent \$122 billion in foreign aid and other aid beginning with the Marshall plan. The gentleman who is on his feet on the other side has helped to appropriate those funds.

Where are our friends? Who is helping us in South Vietnam? Are we going to continue to give this money to Communist countries to help them?

Mr. Chairman, Canada is not there helping us. There are no troops from Canada, no troops from Great Britain. Go right down through the countries we have assisted. We gave \$122 billion to save those nations. Now you call the roll in Vietnam and they are not there.

I say to you, my friends, here is the test: Are we going to lay down the rule here today that we are not going to strengthen Communist countries which are shipping the materiel of war to kill American men, or is the profit motive enough for us to tell our businessmen, "Go ahead. We will finance you," and not protect these 400,000 boys.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to my friend from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I believe the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], has made an excellent, patriotic statement. I share his desire about devising some plan whereby we do not help Communist countries.

It would appear to me, at this time, that this amendment is all inclusive, and nothing is said about exempting any commodities American exporters may ship to Russia or to any other Communist country on a cash basis.

The distinguished gentleman from Ohio is very able and fair. I am in hopes that he will impart some of that wisdom to our subcommittee early next year during our hearings on the fiscal year 1968 foreign aid bill, rather than at a late date in the session, when we do not have an opportunity to ascertain what the full impact of the proposed amendment would be.

My question is: Would this amendment also stop American exports for cash?

Mr. BOW. Before the gentleman goes further, since the gentleman talks about cash sales, the gentleman knows that this amendment would not prevent cash sales.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. This has to do with financing by the Export-Import Bank. I will come before the gentleman's committee next year and make this plea. But let us stop it between now.

Mr. PASSMAN. I only asked the gentleman what it would do with respect to cash sale exports. Would the gentleman advocate continuing that practice?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(On request of Mr. Flood, and by unanimous consent, Mr. Bow was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. PASSMAN. I am only trying to ascertain what our position would be as to cash sales to the Soviet Union or to other Communist countries. Could the amendment be construed to where it would restrict all exports to Communist countries?

There are ways to get cash. This amendment is not going to correct anything, but will only restrict the activities of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. BOW. This says that none of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to guarantee the payment of obligations incurred by Communist countries.

It is not a question of cash sales. It is a question of the financing activities of the Export-Import Bank.

I merely wish to say to the gentleman who asked us to wait until next year and

to come before his subcommittee, to see what should be done, that I would remind the gentleman the casualty list in Vietnam will go on from this day until then. Let us stop it now.

Let us take every step we can today to protect our boys in South Vietnam.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. Could the gentleman furnish the Foreign Operations Subcommittee an estimate of the amount of exports, which the Export-Import Bank has financed, that are going into Communist countries?

Mr. BOW. I cannot do that.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. I might say, in response to the query just made, that Rumania recently received a loan guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank for some sort of a petroleum cracking plant, a plant that would have obvious use in a munitions industry.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. I am very much concerned with respect to this amendment, because I have a son in Vietnam at the present time. Can the gentleman tell me how the amendment would save the life of a single American boy?

Mr. BOW. I believe it would save lives from the standpoint of not building up the resources of Communist countries. We should not ship them any material that will assist in that buildup.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. I understand that, but the point has been raised that if we do not sell to them, they will buy it somewhere else. I just wonder how the amendment would save the life of any American boy.

Mr. BOW. I do not know whether they will buy it some place else. If we ship it to them we can rest assured that it will be used to make up the sinews of war.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. I do not believe the gentleman has answered my question.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment conclude in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the gentleman from California [Mr. Lirscorn] were kind enough to give the chairman of the committee, in advance, copies of amendments which they offered earlier in the proceedings today. The gentleman from Illinois did not provide us with a copy of his amendment, so it took a little time to research the

records and the present law on this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I hate to close this session of Congress on a political controversy as to who is the most patriotic—the Democratic or the Republican Party.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. This is reminiscent of December 1963, when an effort was made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] to prove that the Republican Party was more patriotic than the Democratic Party. That was in December 1963. Then, in November 1964, the people went marching to the polls and elected Democratic candidates in overwhelming numbers. So I would warn my friends that this sort of operation cannot be counted on to pay off at the polls.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I must proceed. Time is limited.

Mr. FINDLEY. The gentleman mentioned my name. Will he please yield?

Mr. MAHON. I would like to say, ladies and gentlemen of the Committee—

The CHAIRMAN. Regular order.

Mr. MAHON. I would like to say that I find, upon research, that the pending amendment is identical, with one exception, to a provision now in Public Law 89-691 of this Congress. It is already the law.

I want to make the issue before the House crystal clear. The present law provides the following with respect to the issue:

None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this title shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination.

The gentleman's amendment is as follows:

SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or nation.

It will be noted that there is no real difference in the gentleman's amendment as compared with the existing law except he leaves out the final proviso in the law and denies the President any discretionary authority to take action to the contrary if he deems such action is in the national interest.

It just does not make sense to adopt this amendment. I point out to you that

the existing law takes care of the situation unless there are Members of the House who prefer to take a gratuitous slap at the President, the Commander in Chief, in a foreign policy matter at this time when we are engaged in war. The gentleman's amendment tends to slap the President in the face by denying him as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces the discretion which the existing law provides. The existing law, which I have quoted heretofore, seems to me to adequately cover the situation and I for one do not propose to advocate that we change it now. How irresponsible can we be?

The existing law was approved into law only 3 days ago as Public Law 89-691.

The existing law on this subject is not something new. It was enacted in 1963, again in 1964, again in 1965, and again only 3 days ago.

Let those who beat their breast and protest their loyalty and patriotism take note of what the real facts are in this case.

If this amendment is not adopted, and I predict it will not be, the proposal of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may be the subject of a motion to recommit. It would be just as inappropriate as a motion to recommit as it now is in the form of an amendment.

Let no man be deceived. The gentleman is merely proposing reenactment of existing law except for a discretionary clause contained in existing law. He proposes the reenactment of a portion of the law which a majority of the House has supported since 1963, including myself. The gentleman would simply eliminate the discretionary section of the present law.

I wish to repeat for emphasis and clarity the position which those of us take who oppose the pending amendment. We favor the present law which is as follows, and I repeat:

None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this title shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination.

If this amendment is defeated and the amendment is used as a basis for a motion to recommit, those of us who vote against recommitting the bill will do so because we continue to support the existing law heretofore quoted.

I hope the amendment will be defeated. Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The exception was also placed in the provision in 1963, and that makes all the difference in the world, because that permits the President to differentiate between these bad

sales and the ones where all we are doing is rewarding Canada for trading with the Soviet Union.

Mr. MAHON. Of course, this is not a wheat sale problem in any sense of the word, but we are presently selling for cash to the Soviet Union to a very limited degree. Something less than \$50 million in value annually, I believe.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the pending amendment will be voted down.

PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FINDLEY moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back with the enacting clause stricken.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would first like to explain why the amendment was drafted at the last minute. I apologize to the chairman of the subcommittee for not furnishing him with a copy in advance. I suppose it may reflect some lack of diligence on the House floor, but I simply did not realize until about an hour ago that this supplemental bill did provide some money for the Export-Import Bank. Had I known of it in advance, I assure the gentleman that I would have provided him with a copy of the amendment in advance so that he would be advised as to the exact language contained therein.

But, Mr. Chairman, as I stated earlier, the language was taken from the amendment—of course, deleting that final Presidential clause to which the gentleman referred—but otherwise it is precisely the same amendment which was dealt at great length back in 1963. So, to most of the Members of this body the language and its effect come as no surprise.

This language was offered back in 1963 for the same reason as it is offered today. But I believe the reason has even more importance today than it did back in 1963.

At that time it was not clear that we would be involved in the combat activities that we are involved in today.

In 1963, the death toll in Vietnam certainly had not risen to its present level, and some were hopefully looking for better relationships with Communist countries. But, even so, it did not seem to me to make sense to require the taxpayers of this country to provide this additional resource to the Communist bloc countries which they otherwise would not have, and to me it makes even less sense today for us to require the taxpayers, through this legislation, to enable the Communist countries to reach into our pockets in order to help finance, in effect, a war machine for Communist forces in Vietnam.

If we could be assured that they would stop shipping machineguns and automatic rifles and other types of war equipment and that we could be assured that they would no longer ship any petroleum products with which to help keep the Communist war machine oiled, then it would be another thing.

I see the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] on his feet and I know that the gentleman is sincere about this situation. The gentleman from Lou-

isiana is as sincere as he was back in 1963, when he objected to this same amendment, and I concur in his feelings about the Export-Import Bank being, by and large, an excellent institution.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am sure the gentleman has read the papers of late as I have, and has seen the news which gives some strong assurance to the effect that there will be a new chapter in the activities of the Export-Import Bank, and that in the future we cannot reasonably expect that our credit guaranties to these Communist countries will be very limited and selective in scope.

In fact, the news I read indicates that we are going to try to open the trade doors. Trade, Mr. Chairman, is one thing. But providing credit and resources which these countries do not have and could not otherwise have, is quite another thing.

To me it makes no sense in this period of trouble, a period in which more than 100 of our boys a week are dying at the hands of the Communists in Vietnam, for us to add 1 penny of resource to the countries which form a veritable arsenal for those Communist forces.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I share the concern of the gentleman from Illinois, and I also say to him that I am always looking for information that will help the committee report out a better bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am just as opposed to helping in any way Communist countries as is the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. Well, here is a chance for you to do it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I have not asked my question as yet.

The gentleman from Illinois mentioned the sale of a petroleum cracking plant, I believe, to what country?

Mr. FINDLEY. Rumania is the country.

Mr. PASSMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, could the gentleman tell me on what date the Export-Import bank approved that loan, the amount, the terms and if the gentleman from Illinois protested to the Export-Import Bank at the time the sale was negotiated?

Mr. FINDLEY. The moment I heard about it, I demanded the details thereof.

Mr. Chairman, I have tried to keep up on every rumored transaction by the Export-Import Bank. However, I am fully aware that the President, back in early 1964 made a determination that it was in the national interest for us to finance trade with Communist countries.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, this petroleum cracking plant deal was nothing more than a rumor, is that it?

Mr. FINDLEY. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. PASSMAN. It is a rumor that the gentleman heard?

Mr. FINDLEY. Oh, no. I believe it was a bit more than a rumor, because I was quite concerned about the new ap-

proach in plans to make use of the funds contained in the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FINDLEY. I do not yield further to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, it does not appear to be rumor that the President has made a determination along this line. On October 7, as I quoted earlier, the President announced:

I have today signed an application that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Then the President also went on to say the Export-Import Bank is prepared to finance American exports for the Soviet-Italian Fiat plant.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to withdraw his preferential motion?

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the preferential motion is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. PASSMAN and Mr. FINDLEY.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 54, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 18381), making supplemental appropriations the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BOW. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bow moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions that it report it back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 16, after line 3, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency or nation."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors; the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 121, not voting 114, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

YEAS—167

Abbutt	Dague	Hosmer
Addabbo	Davis, Wis.	Hull
Andrews,	de la Garza	Hutchinson
George W.	Delaney	Ichord
Andrews,	Dent	Jarman
N. Dak.	Dole	Johnson, Calif.
Arends	Dorn	Johnson, Okla.
Ayres	Dowdy	Johnson, Pa.
Bates	Downing	Jonas
Battin	Dulski	Jones, Ala.
Bell	Duncan, Tenn.	Jones, Mo.
Bennett	Dwyer	King, N.Y.
Boggs	Edmondson	Kunkel
Bolton	Edwards, La.	Landrum
Bow	Ellsworth	Langen
Bray	Erlenborn	Latta
Brock	Everett	Lennon
Broyhill, N.C.	Fallon	Lipscomb
Broyhill, Va.	Feighan	Long, La.
Buchanan	Findley	McCulloch
Burleson	Fountain	McDade
Burton, Utah	Fulton, Pa.	McEwen
Byrnes, Wis.	Fulton, Tenn.	McGrath
Cabell	Gathings	MacGregor
Cahill	Gettys	Machen
Callan	Gray	Marsh
Casey	Green, Pa.	May
Cederberg	Grider	Mills
Chamberlain	Grover	Minish
Chelf	Gubser	Minshall
Clancy	Gurney	Mize
Clark	Hagen, Calif.	Moore
Clausen,	Haley	Morris
Don H.	Hall	Morrison
Cleveland	Halleck	Morton
Collier	Hamilton	Mosher
Conable	Hanley	Murphy, N.Y.
Corbett	Hardy	Natcher
Cramer	Harsha	Nelsen
Cunningham	Henderson	O'Neal, Ga.
Curtin	Herlong	Pelly
Curtis	Horton	Pike

Poage
Poff
Quie
Quillen
Race
Redlin
Reid, Ill.
Reifel
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rivers, S.C.
Rogers, Fla.
Rumsfeld
Satterfield
Saylor
Schweiker

Annunzio
Bandstra
Beckworth
Bingham
Blatnik
Boland
Brademas
Brooks
Burke
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cameron
Cohelan
Conte
Conyers
Culver
Daniels
Dawson
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Edwards, Calif.
Farbstein
Farnsley
Fascell
Flood
Fogarty
Ford,
William D.
Fraser
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Garmatz
Glaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Green, Oreg.
Griffiths

Secrest
Selden
Shriver
Sikes
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Va.
Springer
Stubblefield
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Tuck
Tuten
Utt
Vigorito
Waggonner

NAYS—121

Hanna
Hathaway
Hays
Hechler
Hollifield
Holland
Irwin
Joelson
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
King, Calif.
Kluczynski
Krebs
Kupferman
Leggett
Long, Md.
McFall
Macdonald
Madden
Mahon
Malliard
Mathias
Matthews
Miller
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morse
Muller
Murphy, Ill.
Nedzi
O'Brien
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olson, Minn.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger

Walker, N. Mex.
Watson
Watts
Whalley
White, Tex.
Whitener
Whitten
Williams
Willis
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wyatt
Wydler
Younger

Passman
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Phillbin
Pickle
Powell
Price
Rees
Reid, N.Y.
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Ronan
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Sickles
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Stalbaum
Tenzer
Tupper
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Waldie
Weltner
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—144

Abernethy	Fino	Meeds
Adair	Fisher	Michel
Adams	Flynt	Moeller
Albert	Foley	Morgan
Anderson, Ill.	Ford, Gerald R.	Moss
Anderson,	Fuqua	Murray
Tenn.	Gallagher	Nix
Andrews,	Gilligan	O'Konski
Glenn	Goodell	Olsen, Mont.
Ashbrook	Greigg	Pirnie
Ashley	Gross	Pool
Ashmore	Hagan, Ga.	Pucinski
Aspinall	Halpern	Purcell
Baring	Hansen, Idaho	Randall
Barrett	Hansen, Iowa	Reinecke
Belcher	Hansen, Wash.	Rivers, Alaska
Berry	Harvey, Ind.	Roberts
Betts	Harvey, Mich.	Robison
Bolling	Hawkins	Rogers, Tex.
Broomfield	Hébert	Roncalio
Brown, Calif.	Helstoski	Roudebush
Brown, Clar-	Hicks	Roush
ence J., Jr.	Howard	Schisler
Callaway	Hungate	Schmidhauser
Carey	Huot	Schneebell
Carter	Jacobs	Scott
Celler	Jennings	Senner
Clawson, Del	Jones, N.C.	Shipley
Clevenger	Keith	Sisk
Colmer	King, Utah	Skubitz
Cooley	Kirwan	Smith, N.Y.
Corman	Kornegay	Stafford
Craley	Laird	Staggers
Daddario	Love	Stanton
Davis, Ga.	McCarthy	Steed
Denton	McClory	Stephens
Derwinski	McDowell	Stratton
Devine	McMillan	Sullivan
Dickinson	McVicker	Sweeney
Duncan, Oreg.	Mackay	Talcott
Dyal	Mackie	Taylor
Edwards, Ala.	Martin, Ala.	Thomas
Evans, Colo.	Martin, Mass.	Thompson, N.J.
Evins, Tenn.	Martin, Nebr.	Thompson, Tex.
Farnum	Matsunaga	Thomson, Wis.

Todd
Toll
Trimble
Tunney

Udall
Ullman
Vivian
Walker, Miss.

Watkins
White, Idaho
Widnall
Wolf

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey against.

Mr. Abernethy for, with Mr. Toll against.

Mr. Fuqua for, with Mr. Aspinall against.

Mr. Kornegay for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Wolff for, with Mr. Corman against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Daddario against.

Mr. Colmer for, with Mr. Dyal against.

Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

Mr. Davis of Georgia for, with Mr. Kirwan against.

Mr. Hagan of Georgia for, with Mr. Matsunaga against.

Mr. Gerald R. Ford for, with Mr. Moss against.

Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Nix against.

Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Rivers of Alaska against.

Mr. Adair for, with Mr. Sisk against.

Mr. Michel for, with Mr. Sweeney against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Albert with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Jennings with Mr. Derwinski.

Mr. Cooley with Mr. Ashbrook.

Mr. McDowell with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Reinecke.

Mr. King of Utah with Mr. Skubitz.

Mr. Fisher with Mr. Betts.

Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Talcott.

Mr. Meeds with Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. Craley with Mr. Pirnie.

Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. McClory.

Mr. Hicks with Mr. Keith.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.

Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.

Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Goodell.

Mr. Schmidhauser with Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Schisler with Mr. Halpern.

Mr. Trimble with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.

Mr. Udall with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Ullman with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

Mr. Mackay with Mr. Martin of Alabama.

Mr. Olsen of Montana with Mr. Glenn Andrews.

Mr. Mackie with Mr. Clarence J. Brown, Jr.

Mr. Pool with Mr. Schneebell.

Mr. Gilligan with Mr. Stafford.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Roudebush.

Mr. Moeller with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.

Mr. Love with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Howard with Mr. Devine.

Mr. Hungate with Mr. Smith of New York.

Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Ashley with Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Clevenger with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.

Mr. McVicker with Mr. Callaway.

Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Berry.

Mr. Casey with Mr. Robison.

Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Watkins.

Mr. Greigg with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.

Mr. Pucinski with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.

Mr. Randall with Mr. Murray.

Mr. Foley with Mr. McMillan.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Hansen of Iowa.

Mr. Tunney with Mr. Farnum.

Mr. Vivian with Mr. Duncan of Oregon.

Mrs. Thomas with Mr. Staggers.

Mr. Steed with Mr. Shipley.

Mr. Senner with Mr. Roncalio.

Mr. Roberts with Mr. Huot.

Mr. Roush with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Adams.

Mr. Todd with Mr. McCarthy.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Thompson of Texas.

Mr. MACHEN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the action just taken by the House, I report back the bill (H.R. 18381), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 16, after line 3, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency or nation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks in the body of the RECORD on the bill just passed and that they may include tabular information and brief excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, so ordered.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed

without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 1039. Concurrent resolution relating to the enrollment of the bill H.R. 15857.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 360. An act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3708) entitled "An act to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15111) entitled "Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966."

ELECTIVE GOVERNOR, GUAM

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, among the many pieces of legislation allowed to die during the closing days of the 89th Congress will be H.R. 11775, a bill to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Guam.

The House passed H.R. 11775 on May 16, 1966, but the Senate failed to act on the bill until October 10, a week ago yesterday. In passing H.R. 11775 the Senate amended the bill in several major respects. An important change involved a change in the term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from 2 to 4 years. The House bill provided for the election to take place on November 8, 1966. The Senate provided that the first election date would be November 3, 1970. Under the Senate bill the elective Governor may not succeed himself after two terms unless a 4-year term intervenes.

Another major change between the House and Senate bill is found in the recall provisions. The House provided for an impeachment trial to be held by the Guam Legislature with a panel to be appointed by the chief judges of the Ninth Circuit Court. On the other hand, the Senate bill provided that the entire recall question should rest with the people and it contained a proviso providing for removal by 25 percent of the registered voters. If the voters favor removal, the approval or disapproval of the President would be sought.

The impeachment proceedings under the Senate bill may be initiated by a two-thirds vote of the Guam Legislature, or through the legislature by a petition signed by 25 percent of the registered voters.

Section 5 of the Senate version creates the office of government comptroller and outlines his functions and duties. The salary and expenses of the comptroller's office will be paid by the United

States from funds which are covered into the Guam treasury in accordance with the Guam Organic Act.

It is possible that each of the major changes made by the Senate are meritorious. At least they should be carefully studied. The Attorney General's advice ought to be sought regarding the recall and impeachment proceedings. The Comptroller General's opinion on the comptroller's office should be obtained. I want to find out the views of the Guam Legislature on the need for a comptroller. After all, the members of the legislature represent the voters of Guam who are also the taxpayers. I am not so much concerned about the attitude of a Presidentially appointed Governor, but I want to solicit the advice of the legislators.

Since the election date will not occur until November 3, 1970, I see no reason for trying to unravel the details in a short conference committee. I join the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs [Mr. ASPINALL] in recommending that the Guam elective Governor bill be passed over until the 90th Congress when thorough consideration can be given to it.

I am sincere in my belief that the people of Guam are ready for the additional self-government that is provided in the legislation. Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues will recall that on April 19, 1966, I and several members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs outlined the progress made in our offshore flag areas over the past 15 years and how capably the people of Guam were handling their affairs. I have no doubt they will be able to assume the responsibilities given to them under the elective Governor bill providing they have sound legislation that they have helped prepare. Whenever Congress amends an organic act we want to be certain what is contained in the amendments in order to insure full implementation by the territorial government.

I have, therefore, asked that H.R. 11775 be passed over at this time and that early in the 90th Congress a companion bill be given careful consideration by both the House and the Senate.

INAUGURATION FETE OF NEW KNESSET IN JERUSALEM

(Mr. MURPHY of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to report as a member of the U.S. delegation to Jerusalem, August 30, 1966, for the purpose of representing the U.S. Government at the inauguration of the New Knesset Building, that it was an occasion of extraordinary significance. Aside from myself, the U.S. delegation included Senators CLIFFORD P. CASE and DONALD RUSSELL, and my colleagues, Representatives CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER and FRANK HORTON.

The historic event was honored by the attendance of Parliamentarians from 41 foreign governments throughout the world, whose high positions symbolized free speech, parliamentary procedure

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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89th-2nd; No. 180

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to permit sale of grain storage facilities. Senate agreed to conference report on packaging-labeling bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1841)(p. 26481). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 26598). A table reflecting committee actions is attached to this digest.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17636, the D. C. appropriation bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26580-3, 26621-4

2. GRAIN STORAGE. Passed without amendment H. R. 12360, to permit the sale of grain storage facilities to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26587
3. PACKAGING; LABELING. Agreed to the conference report on S. 985, the fair packaging and labeling bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26562-5
4. TOBACCO. Sens. Tydings and Brewster criticized this Department for discontinuing the export subsidy on Maryland tobacco. pp. 26514, 26537-8
5. TARIFF. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11216, to provide tariff exemption for U. S. products which are shipped abroad, incorporated in an article assembled abroad, and reimported into this country. pp. 26498-9
6. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse commended the Forest Service for progress in security access to national forest timber resources. pp. 26508-9
7. WATER; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse said the West needs more water and electricity and inserted a speech by Alex Radin. pp. 26510-11
Sen. Moss inserted a speech by Sen. Edward Kennedy before the Western States Water and Power Consumer Conference. pp. 26521-3
8. PLYWOOD STANDARDS. Sen. Magnuson described the Bureau of Standards procedure in connection with standards for plywood and other products. pp. 26516-7
9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Muskie inserted a speech by David Walker, "Cooperative Federalism: Intergovernmental Fiscal Aspects." pp. 26517-20
Passed without amendment H. R. 15335, to amend the act which established the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations so as to recognize changes in the names of two mentioned organizations, allow members to serve until reappointment or until appointment of successors becomes effective, change the name of staff director to executive director, set his salary at level V, permit State legislators to be members, and permit State and local governments to contribute funds to the Commission. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26589-90
10. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Tydings commended the Montgomery County sediment control program in cooperation with SCS. p. 26526
11. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 13161, to provide additional aid for elementary and secondary schools. pp. 26538-56
12. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1496, to repeal a law prohibiting detail of employees from field positions into D. C. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26566

The Senate Appropriation Committee reported H.R. 13331 (S. Rept. _____) making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1967. The following table shows amounts requested and House and Senate Appropriations Committee action:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Supplemental Request</u>	<u>House Action</u>	<u>Senate Appropriations Committee Report</u>
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>			
Regulation of dealers, etc., in animals for research	\$1,650,000	--	\$300,000
<u>Consumer and Marketing Service:</u>			
School lunch program (Special cash assistance)	4,000,000	<u>a/</u>	--
Special milk program	--	--	4,000,000
Under authority in the recently enacted Child Nutrition Act:			
Breakfast program	3,000,000	<u>a/</u>	3,000,000
Non-food assistance	1,000,000	<u>a/</u>	1,500,000
State administration expenses	1,000,000	<u>a/</u>	--
<u>Forest Service:</u>			
Increased timber cut on National forests	2,300,000	\$2,300,000	2,300,000
Increased timber cut of hardwoods in Eastern U.S.	<u>540,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total	<u>13,490,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>11,800,000</u>

a/ Budget Estimates sent directly to the Senate.

COMMITTEE PRINT RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

36. AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. "Men and Milestones in American Agriculture," a House Agriculture Committee print containing a brief history of American agriculture and sketches and short biographies of 27 Americans representative of those who have contributed much to the agriculture success story.

0

COMMITTEE HEARING OCT. 20:

Report on bread price hearings, H. Agriculture (exec).

oNo

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967

OCTOBER 19, 1966.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 18381]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$4, 919, 076, 929
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net).....	+177, 261, 650
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	5, 096, 338, 579
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	¹ 5, 191, 413, 629
Under budget estimates.....	95, 075, 050

¹ Includes \$66,853,000 not considered by the House.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL BY CHAPTER

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
I	Agriculture and related agencies.....	\$10, 650, 000	-----	\$9, 300, 000	-\$1, 350, 000	+\$9, 300, 000
II	Foreign operations.....	(600, 128, 000)	(\$600, 128, 000)	(600, 128, 000)	-----	-----
III	Independent offices.....	1, 216, 710, 000	1, 162, 195, 000	1, 217, 819, 000	+1, 109, 000	+55, 624, 000
IV	Interior and related agencies.....	13, 411, 000	9, 092, 000	9, 592, 000	-3, 819, 000	+500, 000
V	Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3, 920, 545, 000	3, 733, 654, 000	3, 822, 654, 000	-97, 891, 000	+89, 000, 000
VI	Legislative.....	2, 979, 700	1, 938, 000	2, 005, 650	-974, 050	+67, 650
VII	State, Justice, and Commerce.....	14, 920, 000	-----	22, 770, 000	+7, 850, 000	+22, 770, 000
VIII	Claims and judgments.....	12, 197, 929	12, 197, 929	12, 197, 929	-----	-----
	Total.....	5, 191, 413, 629	4, 919, 076, 929	5, 096, 338, 579	-95, 075, 050	+177, 261, 650

CHAPTER I

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

Supplemental estimate	\$1, 650, 000
House bill	0
Senate committee recommendation	800, 000

Public Law 89-544, approved August 24, 1966, requires the Department of Agriculture to promulgate regulations and standards for the humane care and handling of laboratory animals within 6 months from the date of enactment of this legislation or next February 24. In order to carry out this provision of the act, the Senate committee recommends \$800,000, a decrease of \$850,000 under the supplemental estimate transmitted to the Congress in House Document 505, and \$800,000 over the House. The House committee report recommended deferring this item until the next regular annual appropriation bill is considered.

The committee expects that the funds recommended in this bill will enable the Department to conduct all essential activities during the remainder of the fiscal year.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

1967 appropriation (regular act)	\$104, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate	0
House bill	0
Senate committee recommendation	4, 000, 000

For additional expense of the special milk program which is aimed at increasing the consumption of milk by school-age children, the committee recommends \$4 million. This is the amount the Department states that it needs to rescind the 10 percent discount in reimbursements to local school districts. This additional amount will allow the program to operate at a level of \$108 million for the balance of the fiscal year.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 117)	\$9, 000, 000
House bill	0
Senate committee recommendation	4, 500, 000

The supplemental estimate for this item was transmitted directly to the Senate in Senate Document 117, in the amount of \$9,000,000, to cover requests for appropriations for various subitems under this heading in connection with the school lunch program. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, as requested for the pilot school breakfast program authorized in the recently passed Child Nutrition Act. This is the amount requested in the supplemental

estimate. The committee also recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for nonfood assistance, an increase of \$500,000 over the supplemental estimate.

The committee has denied the supplemental estimate of \$4,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools and \$1,000,000 for State administrative expenses. It is the view of the committee that State administrative expenses should be borne by the several States. The committee has denied the supplemental estimate for \$4,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools since this is a resubmission of an estimate in connection with the regular Agricultural Appropriation Act, and that further consideration of expenses under section 11 of the School Lunch Act should be given in conjunction with the regular agricultural appropriation bill next year.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1967 limitation (regular act)-----	(\$3, 032, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	(39, 000)
House bill-----	(39, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(39, 000)

The Senate committee recommends that the expense limitation increase of \$39,000 for additional FCA travel funds be approved. This is the full supplemental budget estimate and the same amount as approved by the House. These additional travel expenses are necessary to assure that the credit resources of the Farm Credit System are used to maintain adequate agricultural production in the face of a tighter supply of loan funds.

CHAPTER II

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

1967 authorization to date.....	(\$2, 108, 241, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505).....	(600, 000, 000)
House allowance.....	(600, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(600, 000, 000)

The committee concurs with the House and approves the budget program to authorize the Export-Import Bank to use an additional \$600,000,000 of its resources for operating expenses in fiscal year 1967. These funds are primarily required for a higher level of lending activity to finance exports of traditional equipment and services, aircraft, and military goods.

The regular annual appropriation provided \$2,108,241,000 as a ceiling on operating expenses, and with this increase of \$600,000,000 the revised limitation is \$2,708,241,000. The revised limitation for equipment and service loans will be \$2,275,000,000, which includes \$1,330,000,000 in the regular annual act and \$945,000,000 in this bill.

The initial budget program contained \$595,000,000 for emergency foreign trade authorizations. This item has been deleted in its entirety from the request for the revised limitation. In addition, the revised limitation will enable the Export-Import Bank to continue its new discount program. In this connection, \$250,000,000 of the revised limitations is programed for discontinuing authorizations.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1967 authorization to date.....	(\$4, 134, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505).....	(128, 000)
House allowance.....	(128, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(128, 000)

The committee also concurs with the House and has approved an increase of \$128,000 for administrative expenses, which will provide a total of \$4,262,000 for this purpose for fiscal year 1967.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 803 of the bill was inserted on the floor of the House. The provision relates to the Export-Import Bank guaranteeing the payment of any obligation or participating in the extension of credit to any Communist country. The House provision has been stricken from the bill and the following provision has been inserted by the committee:

SEC. 903. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this Act shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation

hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination.

Under the committee language discretionary authority would be granted to the President when he determined it to be in the national interest and reported such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination. The committee provision is identical with the provision on this subject which has been included under the Export-Import language in the Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act for several years.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The committee recommends inserting an item for "Construction, public buildings projects" in the amount of \$11,320,000, to provide for the substructure to the first floor slab of the Federal Bureau of Investigation building in the District of Columbia.

The committee believes that the circumstances warrant recommending reconsideration by the Senate of the action taken 2 months previously on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1967 by which funds were deleted for this project.

The building was authorized in April of 1962. Funds totaling \$14,205,000 were made available in 1963 and 1964, including \$11,940,000 for the site located on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, which has since increased in value.

In 1965 the building was estimated at \$45,763,000, deleted by the House, restored by the Senate with a reduction of 5 percent at \$43,479,000, and deleted in conference with the statement in the report:

A request for funds will be considered in a supplemental or regular annual appropriation bill if or when GSA is ready to let contracts. Construction capability presently is not until June 1966.

In 1966 the building was again estimated at \$45,763,000, deleted by the House along with all other buildings requested in the District of Columbia, restored by the Senate committee at \$11,320,000 for the substructure, and deleted by the Senate during consideration of the Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1967.

Design of the building was started in June of 1963 and working drawings and specifications for the substructure will be completed in February of 1967. The committee is advised that proceeding with the substructure could gain several months in the construction time for the total building.

Occupancy of the new building by the FBI will ultimately save the Government approximately \$3.3 million annually in rentals, and will amortize its total construction cost within 14 years. The committee is advised that each year of delay in construction will increase the cost by more than a million dollars.

The building is being designed in keeping with the Pennsylvania Avenue plan concept of the President's Council, and early construction will provide stimulus for further development of the avenue plan.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$159, 330, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	19, 320, 000
House allowance-----	19, 320, 000
Committee recommendation-----	19, 320, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full amount of the budget request in House Document No. 505 of \$19,320,000 for general operating expenses, to provide for administrative expenses connected with implementation of the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$42, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	327, 000, 000
House allowance-----	327, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	327, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full amount of the budget request in House Document No. 505 of \$327,000,000 for readjustment benefits payments under the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, which generally extends eligibility for veteran benefits to those serving in the armed services after January 31, 1955. About 800,000 veterans are expected to apply for benefits and 240,000 students are expected to receive monthly payments in 1967.

COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

The committee recommends inserting a new item in the amount of \$100,000, which is \$100,000 below the amount requested in Senate Document No. 117, to implement Public Law 89-617 by the establishment of the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel. The bipartisan commission will study Federal laws limiting political activity of Federal and State officers and employees, and will report its findings to the President and to the Congress within 1 year.

SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$800,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the amount of \$900,000 requested in House Document No. 505 for the establishment and operation of the Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration, and expects the Commission to complete its work and make its recommendations within the amount provided.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966:

Appropriation for 1966:	
Grants-----	\$675, 000, 000
Administrative expenses-----	570, 000
Appropriation for 1967—Grants-----	725, 000, 000
Independent Offices appropriation, 1967:	
Administrative expenses-----	15, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505):	
Appropriation for 1968—Grants-----	750, 000, 000
House allowance-----	750, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	750, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full amount of the supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 505 of \$750 million for new grants in 1968 and commitments on projects currently in the pipeline. The committee agrees with this direct method of financing, which gives communities the necessary leadtime to plan their programs, and provides an opportunity for the Congress to review program developments on a current basis.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

Appropriation, 1966:	
Grants for 1966-----	\$130, 000, 000
Grants for 1967-----	130, 000, 000
Appropriations, 1967:	
Grants for 1968-----	55, 000, 000
Authorization extended to \$150,000,000, Sept. 8, 1966-----	
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	95, 000, 000
House allowance-----	65, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	85, 000, 000

Restoration of \$20,000,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide an additional amount of \$85,000,000 for urban mass transportation grants for 1968. Including the amount of \$55,000,000 previously appropriated, the total amount provided for grants for 1968 is \$140,000,000, which is \$10,000,000 below the authorization, as recently extended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$640, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	110, 000
House allowance-----	75, 000
Committee recommendation-----	99, 000

Restoration of \$24,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide \$99,000 for administrative expenses for urban transportation activities, which is \$11,000 below the budget request in House Document No. 505.

COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

The committee recommends inserting a new item, in the amount of \$12,000,000 as requested by the supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 117, to provide funds for grants to local agencies for 80 percent of the costs of planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, now pending before the Congress. It will also provide for the costs of administering these grants and providing technical assistance to city demonstration agencies to assist them in the planning and developing of such programs. Administrative expenses are limited to \$750,000 for the current fiscal year.

GRANTS TO ASSIST IN PLANNED METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

The committee also recommends inserting a new item, in the amount of \$12,180,000 as requested by the supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 117, to provide supplementary grants to States and

local agencies for up to 20 percent of the cost of projects receiving aid under certain other Federal assistance programs in those metropolitan areas where development is actually being carried out in accordance with areawide comprehensive planning and programming requirements, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, now pending before the Congress. Administrative expenses are limited to \$180,000 for the current fiscal year.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Limitation, 1967.....	\$9, 081, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505).....	850, 000
House allowance.....	850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	850, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full amount of the budget estimate in House Document No. 505 of \$850,000 additional for the limitation on administrative expenses, to provide for the increased activities of FNMA.

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee agrees with the House approval of the general provision, as requested in House Document No. 505, modifying section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, to permit limitations on travel expenses under that section to be revised as necessary to cover the increased cost of the more equitable reimbursement to civilian employees for moving expenses provided by the amendments to the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 in Public Law 89-516.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$48, 855, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	1, 300, 000
House allowance-----	800, 000
Committee recommendation-----	800, 000

These funds will be used to salvage valuable salable timber damaged in the Oxbow Ridge fire in western Oregon and to rehabilitate over 1,000,000 acres of public lands which have been burned over during a series of devastating wildfires in 11 Western States this summer. Without such immediate action valuable forage and timberlands will be subject to severe wind and water erosion. Further, potential insect infestations and reburn possibilities demand immediate salvage, remedial, and preventive actions in the damaged timber land area.

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives that part of the rehabilitation of the burned over lands in Oregon should be funded from the Oregon and California grant lands funds. The committee has been informed that receipts from the regular sales program are expected to be substantially in excess of the amount in the budget estimate for fiscal year 1967. The sale of fire-killed timber is expected to result in additional revenue of \$3 million, of which \$750,000 also will be placed in the O. & C. grant lands appropriation.

The committee, therefore, recommends an appropriation of \$800,000, which is \$500,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the amount allowed by the House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$114, 690, 300
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	2, 500, 000
House allowance-----	2, 150, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 150, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,150,000, the same as the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$350,000 less than the budget estimate. This appropriation is for strengthening the Indian employment assistance program. There are about 50,000 Indians unemployed and 29,000 with only temporary employment. This is an unemployment rate among Indians of almost 50 percent, while average family income is below \$2,000 or about one-quarter of the national average. These funds will be used to cover vocational training for 1,100 more persons, and assistance for direct employment for 1,300 more persons.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$17, 494, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 117)-----	2, 444, 000
House allowance-----	(1)
Committee recommendation-----	(2)

¹ Not considered.² None.

The committee has not recommended the appropriation of \$2,-444,000 requested for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The legislation authorizing this amount has not been enacted.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$9, 390, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 508)-----	200, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in its allowance of the budget estimate of \$200,000 for health and safety activities of the Bureau of Mines.

The act of March 26, 1966, Public Law 89-376, extends the Bureau of Mines responsibility to cover 5,000 small coal mines not previously inspected under Federal law. These funds will start implementation of that act.

This amount also will provide for an advisory committee to be set up under the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act, Public Law 89-577, approved on September 16, 1966. This committee is to determine the Federal safety standards which will apply to all metal and nonmetallic mining other than coal and lignite.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$7, 118, 600
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	1, 685, 000
House allowance-----	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 500, 000

The committee recommends agreement with allowance of \$1,500,000 by the House of Representatives for rehabilitation of seven wildlife refuges which were damaged by storms occurring in the spring of 1966. Repairs should be completed this year to avoid further damage and increased repair costs. The amount recommended is \$185,000 less than the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$229, 568, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	2, 840, 000
House allowance-----	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 500, 000

The committee recommends concurrence with the House of Representatives in allowing \$2,500,000 to finance the cost of making an added supply of softwood and hardwood timber available from national forest and State and private lands. This increased harvest is required to meet recent increases in demand for domestic timber supplies. The additional supply of hardwood timber is to be obtained principally from private lands in the East where timber surpluses exist. The accelerated harvest of softwoods on national forest lands will occur predominantly in the West.

Of this amount, \$2,300,000 is for administration and sales management of an additional 900 million board feet of national forest timber; and \$200,000 is for making additional hardwood lumber available.

It is the desire of the committee that within funds currently available to the Forest Service \$180,000 be utilized to make a resources study of the Shavers Fork drainage area, West Virginia, upstream from the Stuart Recreation Area, in order to secure information necessary to plan essential and justifiable steps to preserve this area from further deterioration, and to evaluate the costs and benefits to be derived.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$61, 400
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	117, 000
House allowance-----	117, 000
Committee recommendation-----	117, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, \$117,000, for increased activities of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

This agency was reconstituted under the act of March 26, 1966 (Public Law 89-376), with five rather than three members. The two additional Board members will aid in handling the new and wider range of cases that may arise from the required inspections of over 5,000 small coal mines now covered by this act. These funds are needed to cover these costs plus the increased costs of travel since the Board is required under this legislation, at the request of the coal mine operator, to hold hearings at the county seat of the county in which any coal mine involved in a safety proceeding is located.

Since the paramount purpose of the act is to reduce casualties in coal mines, it is desirable that it be put into effect with minimum delay.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$13, 464, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	1, 025, 000
House allowance-----	1, 025, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 025, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,025,000 to stabilize the site and reduce the dangers of further land movement at the Public Health Service hospital at Anchorage, Alaska. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING
DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEER-
ING, AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	\$1, 300, 000
House allowance-----	800, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000, the amount of the budget estimate and \$500,000 more than the House allowance of \$800,000, for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.

This appropriation will finance the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources authorized by Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966.

The Council and the Commission will advise and assist in developing a comprehensive program in marine science, engineering, exploration, and utilization of resources through policy planning, coordination, program review, and independent studies. These funds will permit the Council to make its initial recommendations by the time the new Congress convenes in January.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare reported the plight confronting the Office of the Solicitor whose 1967 budget request dropped its responsibilities for legal services under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, to be assumed by the Department of Justice the Congress was informed.

When the 1967 bill was reported to the House, its report directed that the Solicitor continue its legal services for the program, but added no funds for the purpose. The Senate was not requested to add funds for the purpose.

In order to comply with the directions contained in the House report it will be necessary for the Solicitor to use funds budgeted for other activities. Servicing the claims would cost \$53,000, and five positions, and the Solicitor is not sure that other funds will be available, in which event the Department should present a supplemental estimate early next year.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1966 appropriation-----	\$1, 151, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	1, 342, 410, 000
House allowance-----	1, 342, 410, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 342, 410, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$1,342,410,000, the full budget estimate. The appropriation for 1966 was \$1,151,000,000.

The House included language suggested by the Department with the intent to guarantee that no State receive less funds for grants within the State under title I than were expended from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation by local educational agencies in the State. The committee has deleted the language as the provision is not authorized by law.

The appropriation consists of \$1,070,410,000 in assistance for educationally deprived children; \$105,000,000 for grants to States for school library materials; \$145,000,000 for supplementary educational centers and services; and \$22,000,000 for strengthening State departments of education.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1966 appropriation-----	\$5, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	30, 000, 000
House allowance-----	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	30, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for strengthening developing institutions under title III of the act. The 1966 appropriation for this activity was \$5,000,000.

The amount was included in the President's budget for 1967 but was not considered in the regular Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1967 because of the absence of authorization.

The increase of \$25,000,000 over the 1966 appropriation will support an estimated 101 additional cooperative agreements among institutions and 239 additional national teaching fellowships.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

1966 appropriation.....	\$632, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	722, 744, 000
House allowance.....	722, 744, 000
Committee recommendation.....	722, 774, 000

The committee recommends \$722,744,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, and an increase of \$90,044,000 over the amount appropriated for 1966.

The increased appropriation will provide a total of \$200,000,000 for construction loans under title III of the act. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will be made available from private credit sources through sales of participations in loan pools by the Federal National Mortgage Association. The combined total of \$300,000,000 will support an additional 232 construction loan projects.

Grants for construction of facilities include \$99,660,000 for public community colleges and technical institutes and \$353,340,000 for other higher education facilities. The remainder of the appropriation consists of \$60,000,000 for grants for construction of graduate facilities; \$7,000,000 for grants for State administrative expenses; and \$2,744,000 for technical services.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES

1966 appropriation.....	\$55, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	57, 500, 000
House allowance.....	76, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	57, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,500,000, the budget estimate, but a reduction of \$18,500,000 from the House allowance. The Commissioner of Education informed the committee that the Department did not wish to receive any allowance in excess of the President's budget for this item.

This allowance provides \$27,500,000 for library services under title I, for which the authorization is \$35,000,000, \$29,000,000 for construction, for which the authorization is \$40,000,000, and \$1,000,000 for the newly authorized titles III and IV, for which the authorization is \$13,000,000, for interlibrary cooperation and for specialized State library services.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

1967 appropriation to date.....	\$124, 280, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	11, 768, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6 million, a reduction of \$5,738,000 from the budget estimate. This item was not considered by the House.

The budget request contemplated the full authorization for the several sections of the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966—\$9,000,000 for basic improvement grants; \$1,500,000 for traineeships for advanced training of allied health professions personnel; and \$750,000 for development of new methods of training—all of which was sought for the program in fiscal year 1968, together with \$518,000, and 46 positions, for the administrative expenses. The funds provided are to be distributed proportionately among the several activities.

The committee does not feel it necessary to make funds available in 1 fiscal year for use in a subsequent year and directs that these funds be used only for training in the current fiscal year.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1966 appropriation.....	\$4, 624, 000
1967 appropriation to date.....	5, 193, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 123, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends \$1,000,000, a decrease of \$123,000 from the budget estimate. The House did not consider this item.

Of the appropriation, \$700,000 is provided to correct serious deficiencies in the hospital's physical facilities and equipment. Many of the hospital's physical facilities and much of its patient care and other equipment have been allowed to deteriorate in the belief that the new hospital which has been authorized for Freedmen's will be available in the near future. Testimony given to the committee indicates that the new hospital building will, based on the present construction schedule, not be available for at least 4 or 5 years. The committee action provides funds for the most urgent items which if left unfunded would pose a serious and immediate threat to patient health and well being.

The committee is critical of the slow progress that is being made in the construction of the new hospital and will expect the Department to take steps to expedite planning and construction. Further, the committee is strongly opposed to any policy that defers critical items of equipment, repairs, and services that affect the quality of patient care on the grounds that a new building is in the offing. Thus, the committee will expect the 1968 and subsequent budgets to provide for repairs, equipment, and services needed to provide first-class

patient care during the period while the new building is under construction.

The committee also heard testimony that reimbursements budgeted for the past several years have been seriously overstated. Upon inquiry, the committee learned that, based on past experiences, the reimbursements budgeted for 1967 are overstated by approximately \$300,000 and the committee has, therefore, earmarked this amount within the appropriation of \$1,000,000. The practice of overstating reimbursements requires the hospital to limit staff below the budget authorization and defer the purchase of drugs and medicines, with a result that patient care is, in effect, held below the level contemplated by the budget. The \$300,000 earmarked by the committee will, therefore, make it possible to carry out the patient care budgeted for 1967. The committee will expect the 1968 budget to accurately reflect that share of the total budget which can be expected to be financed from reimbursements.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$5, 000, 000.
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, a reduction of \$4,500,000 from the budget estimate.

The request contemplated \$1,500,000 for undergraduate programs in international studies, \$3,000,000 for Centers for Advanced International Studies, and \$500,000, and 45 positions, for a center for educational cooperation. The committee recommendation provides funds only for the Center for Educational Cooperation, and 25 positions.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

1966 appropriation.....	\$1, 500, 000, 000
1967 estimate.....	1, 750, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 562, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 662, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,662,500,000 for this program, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the House bill, and \$87,500,000 under the budget estimate and the amount agreed to in conference on the recent authorization act.

The following tabulation sets forth the activities financed under this program, with the fiscal year 1966 obligations, the fiscal year 1967

budget request and the amounts agreed to in the authorization act, recently passed by the Congress:

(In millions of dollars)

Program	Fiscal year 1966 obligations	Fiscal year 1967 budget request	Legislative conference report
Title I total	\$574.7	\$528	\$696
A. Job Corps	303.6	228	211
B. Neighborhood Youth Corps	271.1	300	410
D. Impact programs			75
Title II	642.1	944	846
A. Community action total	621.1	914	846
Headstart	179.8	327	352
Health centers	1.0		50
Legal services	19.9	25	22
Narcotics rehabilitation			11
Family loans			8
Nelson-Scheuer	12.9	73	73
Education			7
Unearmarked CAP	407.5	489	323
B. Adult basic education	35.4	30	(1)
1966 funds	21.0		
Carryover 1965 funds	14.4		
Title III total	60.5	65	57
Rural loans	35.0	28	
Migrants	25.5	37	
Title IV: SBA loans (outside counseling)		5	5
Title V: Work experience	112.3	160	100
Title VI: General administration	11.3	17	15
Title VIII: VISTA	15.9	26	31
Draft rejectees ²	5.0	5	
Transfer of work study, HEW	60.0		
Transfer of milk indemnity, Agriculture3		
Transfer of rent, GSA	1.0		
Unobligated	16.9		
Total	1,500.0	1,750	1,750

¹ Transferred to HEW.

² Funds transferred to HEW.

The House bill language carried the following ceilings on the amounts: \$200,000,000 for the Job Corps, \$325,000,000 for the Neighborhood Youth Corps, \$25,000,000 for special impact programs, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the Nelson amendment, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the Scheuer amendment and \$26,000,000 for the VISTA program. The committee has stricken these limitations from the bill. The committee language also provides that funds transferred to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title III shall remain available for 24 months rather than "until expended" as provided in the House bill. Language has been included in the bill similar to language which has been carried in the bill for the past 2 years prohibiting indemnity payments to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to following procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Supplemental request.....	\$10, 790
Committee recommendation.....	10, 790

For the Office of the Secretary, the committee has included an additional appropriation of \$10,790.

This sum is to provide the Disbursing Office of the Senate with two additional clerks, which are urgently needed in view of the increased volume of business in this office.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

Supplemental request.....	\$13, 860
Committee recommendation.....	13, 860

The committee has inserted an additional appropriation of \$13,860 in the bill in order to provide additional clerk-hire allowances for each Senator from the State of North Carolina.

By letter of September 23, 1966, the Bureau of the Census has advised the Senate that the provisional estimates for July 1, 1966, reflect an increase in the population of the State of North Carolina to 5 million inhabitants. In view of this population increase, the Senators from this State are entitled to an additional clerk-hire allowance of \$3,000 basic per annum each, from \$63,000 basic per annum to \$66,000 basic per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Supplemental request.....	\$25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000

An additional appropriation for inquiries and investigations, 1966, in the amount of \$25,000 is recommended by the committee.

The committee was advised that vouchers on hand to be disbursed from the 1966 appropriation already result in a deficit of \$41.26, and it is estimated that additional vouchers will be submitted which will have to be paid from this supplemental appropriation.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505).....	\$23, 000
House allowance.....	23, 000
Committee recommendation.....	23, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House and recommends an appropriation of \$23,000 for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. These additional funds are required to finance the salaries of one additional attorney and one additional clerk-stenographer in that committee.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	\$18,000
Committee recommendation-----	18,000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$18,000 for Capitol Buildings.

This item was included as a supplemental estimate in House Document 505, dated October 5, 1966. With this sum, the Architect proposes to convert an old air shaft in the present corridor between the Senate side of the Capitol and the west central wing into office space for use by the Disbursing Office of the Senate. It is proposed to continue the present adjacent north corridor in the west central wing eastward to meet the main north and south corridor to provide the needed area for circulation when the present air shaft is converted to office space. The Disbursing Office is greatly in need of additional working space in view of the increase in the volume of work in this office.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 505)-----	\$1,497,000
House allowance-----	1,497,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,497,000

The committee concurs with the House and recommends an appropriation of \$1,497,000 to begin extension of the services under the Books for the Blind program to other handicapped citizens, as authorized by Public Law 89-522, signed July 30, 1966.

This amendment to the basic act authorized other physically handicapped persons, certified by competent authority as unable to read normal printed material, as being eligible under the program. It is estimated that there are almost 2 million persons in this country who cannot read ordinary printed material because of seriously impaired eyesight or other physical factors.

The regular annual appropriation bill for the Legislative Branch contained \$3,097,000 under the title "Books for the Blind," and with this additional sum of \$1,497,000, it is estimated that sufficient funds will be available for the remaining months of fiscal year 1967.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER FOR PEACE

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 117).....	\$900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee has approved \$750,000 of the \$900,000 supplemental request submitted in Senate Document 117 to finance the expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in Washington, D.C., during May 1967. The funds shall be available only upon enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution —, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

1966 appropriation.....	\$7, 249, 000
1967 estimate.....	13, 693, 000
House allowance.....	-----
Committee recommendation.....	8, 000, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$8,000,000 for grants and contracts to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, for technical assistance and departmental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith. The funds shall be available only upon enactment of H.R. 13551, or similar legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 117).....	\$7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 500, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$7,500,000 expenses necessary for the HemisFair 1968 Exposition scheduled to open in San Antonio, Tex., in April 1968, as authorized by Public Law 89-284, as amended.

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 117).....	\$6, 520, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 520, 000

The committee has approved the sum of \$6,520,000 for expenses of a Federal exhibit at the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center (Interama) in Florida, which is scheduled to open in July 1968, as authorized by Public Law 89-355, approved February 19, 1966.

CHAPTER VIII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 522)-----	\$12,197,929
House allowance-----	12,197,929
Committee recommendation-----	12,197,929

The committee concurs in the House recommendation for an appropriation of \$12,197,929 for the payment of claims in accordance with law and of judgments rendered against the United States by the Court of Claims and United States District Courts, as set forth in House Document 522, 89th Congress.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE					
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
505	Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	\$1,650,000	-----	\$800,000	—\$850,000	+\$800,000
	CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE					
	Special school milk program.....		-----	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000
S. 117	School lunch program.....	9,000,000	-----	4,500,000	—4,500,000	+4,500,000
	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION					
505	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(39,000)	(39,000)	(39,000)		
	Total, chapter I.....	10,650,000	-----	9,300,000	—1,350,000	+9,300,000
	CHAPTER II					
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON					
505	Limitation on operating expenses.....	(600,000,000)	(600,000,000)	(600,000,000)		
505	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(128,000)	(128,000)	(128,000)		
	Total, chapter II.....	(600,128,000)	(600,128,000)	(600,128,000)		

CHAPTER III					
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
	Construction, public buildings projects			11,320,000	+11,320,000
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
505	General operating expenses	19,320,000	19,320,000		
505	Readjustment benefits	327,000,000	327,000,000		
	Total, Veterans' Administration	346,320,000	346,320,000		
	COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL				
S. 117	Salaries and expenses	200,000		100,000	-100,000
	SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION				
505	Salaries and expenses	900,000	800,000	800,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
505	Urban renewal programs, 1968	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	
335	Urban mass transportation grants, 1968	95,000,000	65,000,000	85,000,000	+20,000,000
505	Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities	110,000	75,000	99,000	+24,000
S. 117	Comprehensive city demonstration programs	12,000,000		12,000,000	+12,000,000
S. 117	Grants to assist in planned metropolitan development	12,180,000		12,180,000	+12,180,000
	Federal National Mortgage Association, limitation on administrative expenses	(850,000)	(850,000)	(850,000)	
505	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development	869,290,000	815,075,000	859,279,000	+44,204,000
	Total, chapter III	1,216,710,000	1,162,195,000	1,217,819,000	+55,624,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IV					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
505	Management of lands and resources.....	\$1,300,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	—\$500,000	
505	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
	Education and welfare services.....	2,500,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	—350,000	
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
S. 117	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	2,444,000			—2,444,000	
505	BUREAU OF MINES					
	Health and safety.....	200,000	200,000	200,000		
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
505	BUREAU OF SPORTS FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
	Construction.....	1,685,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	—185,000	
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	8,129,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	—3,479,000	
	RELATED AGENCIES					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
505	Forest protection and utilization:					
505	Forest land management.....	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000		
505	State and private forestry cooperation.....	540,000	200,000	200,000	—340,000	
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	2,840,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	—340,000	

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW				
505	Salaries and expenses.....	117,000	117,000	117,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
505	Construction of Indian health facilities.....	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND RESOURCES				
505	Salaries and expenses.....	1,300,000	800,000	1,300,000
Total, related agencies.....				
Total, chapter IV.....				
CHAPTER V				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
335	Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	1,342,410,000	1,342,410,000	1,342,410,000
335	Higher educational activities.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
335	Higher educational facilities construction.....	722,744,000	722,744,000	722,744,000
521	Grants for libraries.....	57,500,000	76,000,000	57,500,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
S. 117	Community health practice and research.....	11,768,000	-----	6,000,000
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS				
S. 96	FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL	1,123,000	-----	1,000,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
S. 117	International education activities.....	5,000,000	-----	500,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....				
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY				
335	Economic opportunity program.....	1,750,000,000	1,562,500,000	1,662,500,000
Total, chapter V.....				
Economic opportunity program.....				
Total, chapter V.....				

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VI LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES					
	Office of the Secretary.....			\$10,790	+\$10,790	+\$10,790
	Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.....			13,860	+13,860	+13,860
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
	Inquiries and investigations.....			25,000	+25,000	+25,000
	Total, Senate.....			49,650	+49,650	+49,650
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
505	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	\$341,700	1 \$318,000	318,000	-23,700	-----
505	Committee employees.....	200,000	100,000	100,000	-100,000	-----
505	Members' clerk hire.....	900,000			-900,000	-----
	Total, House of Representatives.....	1,441,700	418,000	418,000	-1,023,700	-----
	JOINT ITEMS					
505	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	23,000	23,000	23,000		-----
	Capitol Police, general expenses.....		(1)			-----
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
505	Capitol Buildings.....	18,000		18,000		+18,000

505	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BOOKS FOR THE BLIND Salaries and expenses.....	1,497,000	1,497,000	1,497,000		
	Total, chapter VI.....	2,979,700	1,938,000	2,005,650	-974,050	+67,650
	CHAPTER VII DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF STATE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES International Conference on Water for Peace.....	900,000		750,000	-150,000	+750,000
S. 117	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION Law enforcement assistance.....	(13,693,000)		8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000
S. 117	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE HemisFair 1968 exposition.....	7,500,000		7,500,000		+7,500,000
S. 117	Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center.....	6,520,000		6,520,000		+6,520,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	14,020,000		14,020,000		+14,020,000
	Total, Chapter VII.....	14,920,000		22,770,000	+7,850,000	+22,770,000
	CHAPTER VIII CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS Claims and judgments.....	12,197,929	12,197,929	12,197,929		
522	Grand total.....	5,191,413,629	4,919,076,929	5,096,338,579	-95,075,050	+177,261,650

¹ Of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be transferred to the current appropriation for "general expenses", Capitol Police.

Calendar No. 1833

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 18381

[Report No. 1841]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 19, 1966

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 19, 1966

Reported by Mr. PASTORE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the “Sup-
6 plemental Appropriation Act, 1967”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, namely:

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CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",
for Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control, \$800,000.*

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

*For additional necessary expenses to carry out the
Special Milk Program, as authorized by the Act of August 8,
1961 (7 U.S.C. 1446, Note), \$4,000,000.*

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

*For an additional amount for "School Lunch Program",
including \$3,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program,
and \$1,500,000 for the nonfood assistance program,
\$4,500,000.*

RELATED AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

Not to exceed an additional amount of \$39,000 (from
assessments collected from Farm Credit agencies) shall be
available during the current fiscal year for administrative
expenses.

CHAPTER II

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for operating expenses, not to exceed \$600,000,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank, and an additional amount of \$945,000,000 shall be available from amounts herein and heretofore provided for equipment and services loans.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$128,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

*GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS*

For an additional amount for "Construction, Public Buildings Projects", for construction of substructure of Federal Bureau of Investigation building in the District of Columbia, \$11,320,000, to remain available until expended.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
4 penses", \$19,320,000.

5 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

6 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
7 \$327,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT

9 PERSONNEL

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of October*
12 *3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617), including hire of passenger*
13 *motor vehicles, \$100,000, to remain available until June*
14 *30, 1968.*

15 SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE

16 IMMIGRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
19 section 21 of the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-
20 236), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
21 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for
22 individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$800,000, to re-
23 main available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 2 URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

3 For grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, as an
 4 additional amount for urban renewal programs, as author-
 5 ized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
 6 (42 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.), and section 314 of the Housing
 7 Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452a), \$750,000,000,
 8 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no com-
 9 mitments shall be entered into during the fiscal year 1968
 10 for grants aggregating more than the total amounts available
 11 in that year from the amounts authorized for making such
 12 commitments through June 30, 1967, plus the additional
 13 amount appropriated herein.

14 URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

15 For an additional amount for "Urban Mass Transporta-
 16 tion Grants", for the fiscal year 1968, ~~\$65,000,000~~ \$85,-
 17 000,000, to remain available until expended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION
 19 ACTIVITIES

20 For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses,
 21 urban transportation activities", ~~\$75,000~~ \$99,000.

22 *Comprehensive City Demonstration Programs*

23 *For financial assistance and administrative expenses in*
 24 *connection with planning and developing comprehensive city*

1 demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration
 2 Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,000,-
 3 000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not
 4 to exceed \$750,000 of this appropriation shall be available
 5 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year:
 6 Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only
 7 upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or sim-
 8 ilar legislation.

9 *Grants To Assist in Planned Metropolitan Development*

10 *For supplementary grants for planned metropolitan*
 11 *development, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities*
 12 *and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,180,000,*
 13 *to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to*
 14 *exceed \$180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for*
 15 *administrative expenses during the current fiscal year: Pro-*
 16 *vided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
 17 *enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar*
 18 *legislation.*

19 **FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION**

20 **LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL**

21 **NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION**

22 In addition to the amount otherwise available for admin-
 23 istrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Asso-
 24 ciation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$850,000
 25 shall be available for such expenses.

GENERAL PROVISION

The limitations imposed on travel expenses of employees by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to provide for such increases in those expenses as may result from the Act of July 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-516).

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$800,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$2,150,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", \$200,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 RELATED AGENCIES

2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and util-
6 ization", as follows:

7 "Forest land management", \$2,300,000; and

8 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$200,000.

9 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$117,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

14 WELFARE

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian
18 health facilities", \$1,025,000, to remain available until
19 expended.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, ~~\$800,000~~ \$1,300,000.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants and payments under title II of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended by title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and under titles

1 II, III, and V of said 1965 Act, \$1,342,410,000, of which
2 \$1,070,410,000 shall be for meeting the special educational
3 needs of educationally deprived children under title II of
4 the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended: *Provided*,
5 That \$15,000,000 shall be available for State programs for
6 neglected and delinquent and migratory children on a pro
7 rata basis and the aggregate amounts otherwise available
8 for grants within States shall not be less than the amounts
9 expended from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation by local
10 educational agencies in such States for grants, \$105,000,000
11 shall be for school library resources, textbooks, and other
12 instructional materials under title II of said Elementary and
13 Secondary Education Act of 1965, \$145,000,000 shall be for
14 supplementary educational centers and services under title
15 III of said Act, and \$22,000,000 shall be for strengthening
16 State departments of education under title V of said Act:
17 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
18 enactment into law of H.R. 13161, Eighty-ninth Congress,
19 or similar legislation.

20 HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

21 For an additional amount for "Higher educational activi-
22 ties", \$30,000,000, which shall be for the purposes of title
23 III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-

1 ment into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or
2 similar legislation.

3 HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

4 For grants, loans, and payments under the Higher Edu-
5 cation Facilities Act of 1963, as amended, \$722,744,000, of
6 which not to exceed \$453,000,000 to remain available
7 through June 30, 1968, shall be for grants for construction
8 of academic facilities under title I; \$60,000,000 to remain
9 available until expended shall be for grants for construction
10 of graduate academic facilities under title II; and \$200,-
11 000,000 to be transferred to the revolving fund established
12 by section 305 of said Act of 1963 and to remain available
13 without fiscal year limitation, shall be for loans for construc-
14 tion of academic facilities under title III and for operation
15 expenses of said fund: *Provided*, That the total amount of
16 loans made from said fund in the fiscal year ending June 30,
17 1967, shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*,
18 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment
19 into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar
20 legislation.

21 GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES

22 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
23 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 16, Public Laws 88-269
24 and 89-511), ~~\$76,000,000~~ \$57,500,000, of which ~~\$35,000,-~~

1 ~~000~~ \$27,500,000 shall be for grants for public library serv-
 2 ices under title I of such Act, ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$29,000,000,
 3 to remain available through June 30, 1968, shall be for
 4 grants for public library construction under title II of such
 5 Act, and \$1,000,000 shall be used for grants to the States
 6 for developing State plans for purposes of titles III and
 7 IV of such Act, of which \$375,000 shall be for develop-
 8 ing State plans for purposes of title III, \$375,000 shall be
 9 for developing State plans for purposes of part A of title IV,
 10 and \$250,000 shall be for developing State plans for pur-
 11 poses of part B of title IV.

12 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

13 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

14 *For an additional amount for "Community Health*
 15 *Practice and Research", \$6,000,000: Provided, That this*
 16 *appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of H.R.*
 17 *13196, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.*

18 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 21 *Freedmen's Hospital", \$1,000,000.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

International Educational Activities

For grants under the International Education Act of 1966 and for salaries and expenses necessary for carrying out that Act and related international educational activities, \$500,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14643, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, ~~\$1,562,500,000~~ \$1,662,500,000, plus reimbursements: *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for transfers to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title III, and amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended for twenty-four months: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and*

1 repair of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by
2 section 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and
3 for purchase of real property for training centers: *Provided*
4 *further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
5 contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for more
6 than twenty-four months: *Provided further*, *That none of*
7 *the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indem-*
8 *nity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any*
9 *farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a*
10 *result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by*
11 *the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical:*
12 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
13 this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the
14 Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to
15 administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed
16 grant: *Provided further*, That all grant agreements shall
17 provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access
18 to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon
19 the Federal grant: *Provided further*, ~~That of the funds ap-~~
20 ~~propriated by this paragraph not more than the following~~
21 ~~amounts may be utilized for the indicated programs: \$200,-~~
22 ~~000,000 for the Job Corps, \$325,000,000 for the Neigh-~~
23 ~~berhood Youth Corps, \$25,000,000 for Special Impact Pro-~~
24 ~~grams, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the~~
25 ~~Nelson amendment, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized~~
26 ~~by the Scheuer amendment, and \$26,000,000 for the VISTA~~

1 ~~program:~~ *Provided further,* That of the amount available
 2 under this paragraph for Health Centers and Narcotics
 3 Rehabilitation, \$800,000 shall be transferred to the Depart-
 4 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the
 5 provisions of the Act authorizing the Secretary of Health,
 6 Education, and Welfare to make certain grants to the
 7 Menominee Indian people of Menominee County, Wiscon-
 8 sin, and for other purposes: *Provided further,* That this para-
 9 graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of
 10 H.R. 15111, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation,
 11 except that the immediately preceding proviso shall be
 12 effective only upon the enactment into law, also, of H.R.
 13 8034, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

14 CHAPTER VI

15 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

16 SENATE

17 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 *For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary,*
 20 *\$10,790: Provided, That effective January 1, 1967, the*
 21 *basic allowance for clerical assistance and readjustment of*
 22 *salaries in the Disbursing Office is increased by \$7,680.*

23 Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators

24 *For an additional amount for administrative and clerical*
 25 *assistants to Senators, \$13,860: Provided, That the clerk hire*

1 allowance of each Senator from the State of North Carolina
 2 shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having
 3 a population of five million, the population of said State
 4 having exceeded five million inhabitants.

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

6 INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investiga-
 8 tions", fiscal year 1966, \$25,000.

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

11 Office of the Sergeant at Arms

12 For an additional amount for "Office of the Sergeant at
 13 Arms", \$318,000, of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be
 14 transferred to the current appropriation for "General ex-
 15 penses", Capitol Police: *Provided*, That the provisions of
 16 House Resolution 796, Eighty-ninth Congress, relating to
 17 the Capitol Police, shall be the permanent law with respect
 18 thereto.

19 Committee Employees

20 For an additional amount for "Committee employees",
 21 \$100,000.

22 Administrative Provision

23 The provisions of subsection (b) of House Resolution
 24 901, relating to certain official allowances, and House Reso-
 25 lution 909, relating to the compensation of the Doorkeeper,

both of the Eighty-ninth Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$23,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$18,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses of carrying out the Act of July 30, 1966 (Public Law 89-522), \$1,497,000.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

International Conference on Water for Peace

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$20,000 for official functions and courtesies, \$750,000, to remain available until

1 *December 31, 1967: Provided, That this appropriation shall*
2 *be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167,*
3 *89th Congress, or similar legislation.*

4 *DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE*

5 *LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE*

6 *For grants and contracts to provide assistance in train-*
7 *ing State and local law enforcement officers and other per-*
8 *sonnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and prac-*
9 *tices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and*
10 *control of crime, for technical assistance and departmental*
11 *salaries and other expenses in connection therewith, \$8,000,-*
12 *000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available*
13 *only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 13551 or S. 3063*
14 *or similar legislation.*

15 *DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE*

16 *HemisFair 1968 Exposition*

17 *For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of*
18 *the Act of October 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-284), as*
19 *amended, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

20 *Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center*

21 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
22 *the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), with-*
23 *out regard to the provisions of law set forth in 40 U.S.C.*
24 *278a; 41 U.S.C. 5, 8, 10a, 13 and 252-255; and 44*

1 *U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324, \$6,520,000, to remain available*
2 *until expended: Provided, That appropriations heretofore*
3 *made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the pro-*
4 *visions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-*
5 *355), shall be merged with this appropriation.*

6 CHAPTER ~~VII~~ VIII

7 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

8 For payment of claims settled and determined by depart-
9 ments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
10 rendered against the United States by the United States
11 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
12 forth in House Document numbered 522, Eighty-ninth Con-
13 gress, \$12,197,929, together with such amounts as may be
14 necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said
15 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
16 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
17 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided, That no judg-*
18 *ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall*
19 *become final and conclusive against the United States by*
20 *failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided*
21 *further, That unless otherwise specifically required by law*
22 *or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-*
23 *priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty*
24 *days after the date of approval of this Act.*

CHAPTER VIII IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 802. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act, the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1967; the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1967; the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1967; and the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967, shall be available from October 22, 1966, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between October 22, 1966, and the dates of enactment of such Acts in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms of such Acts or the terms of Public Law 89-481, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended.

SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act

1 of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof;
2 or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit
3 to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with
4 the purchase of any product by such country, agency or
5 nation.

6 *SEC. 903. None of the funds made available because of*
7 *the provisions of this Act shall be used by the Export-Import*
8 *Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation*
9 *hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined*
10 *in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,*
11 *as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any*
12 *other way to participate in the extension of credit to any*
13 *such country, agency, or national, in connection with the*
14 *purchase of any product by such country, agency, or na-*
15 *tional, except when the President determines that such guar-*
16 *antees would be in the national interest and reports each*
17 *such determination to the House of Representatives and the*
18 *Senate within thirty days after such determination.*

Passed the House of Representatives October 18, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 18381

[Report No. 1841]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for
other purposes.

OCTOBER 19, 1966

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OCTOBER 19, 1966

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 21, 1966
For actions of Oct. 19th (Cont'd) &
Oct. 20; 89th-2nd; No.181

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on demonstration cities bill, which includes rural-housing amendments. House agreed to conference report on poverty bill. Senate passed bill to authorize assignment of ACP payments.

HOUSE--OCTOBER 20

1. HOUSING LOANS. Agreed to, 142-126, the conference report on S. 3708, the proposed Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, which includes various amendments relating to rural housing. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26998-012
2. POVERTY. Agreed to, 170-109, the conference report on H. R. 15111, to extend and amend various programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27013-39

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 18119, the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill. pp. 27040-1
Received the conference report on H. R. 14745, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2331). pp. 27051-4
4. RIVERS-HARBORS; FLOOD CONTROL. Agreed to, 261-0, the Senate amendments to H. R. 18233, the rivers-and-harbors and flood control bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27041-9
5. WHEAT. The Daily Digest says the House committee reported S. 3550, to provide for issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of a 25-cent-per-bushel marketing certificate on wheat for the 1967, 1968, and 1969 crops (H. Rept. 2329).
6. EDUCATION. The Daily Digest states that the House agreed to, 185-76, the conference report on H. R. 13161, to provide additional aid for elementary and secondary schools, thus clearing the bill for the President. p. D1030
7. TARIFF. The Daily Digest states that the House agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11216, to amend the description and treatment of articles assembled abroad from U. S. products, thus clearing the bill for the President. p. D1031
8. TAXATION. The Daily Digest states that the House agreed to, 161-76, the conference report on H. R. 17607, regarding investment credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation. p. D1031

HOUSE--OCTOBER 19, CONTINUED

9. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. McClory recommended use of automatic data processing in Congress for budgetary data, legislative history of bills, digests of bills, etc. pp. 26787-8
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Anderson, Tenn., deplored the "failure of the 89th Congress to take constructive action to provide for the growing financial needs of our rural electrification cooperative systems." p. 26797
11. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Leggett commended the work of SCS. p. 26805

SENATE--OCTOBER 20

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 26866-83). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Young, N. Dak., to limit to \$500,000 funds for various aspects of the poverty program (p. 26874). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 26883) and the "Daily Digest" states that House conferees were appointed (p. D1031).
The "Daily Digest" states that the conference report on H. R. 18119, the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, was adopted and cleared for the President. p. D1029
13. RIVERS-HARBORS; FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute bill, H. R. 18233, the rivers-and-harbors and flood-control bill. pp. 26885-96
14. RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states that the "Senate concurred in House amendment (with amendments) to S. 1674, authorizing Secretary of the Interior to

89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 18381

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 20, 1966

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the “Sup-
6 plemental Appropriation Act, 1967”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, namely:

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CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(1) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

*For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”,
for Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control, \$800,000.*

(2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

(3) SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

*For additional necessary expenses to carry out the
Special Milk Program, as authorized by the Act of August 8,
1961 (7 U.S.C. 1446, Note), \$4,000,000.*

(4) SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

*For an additional amount for “School Lunch Program”,
including \$3,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program,
and \$1,500,000 for the nonfood assistance program,
\$4,500,000.*

RELATED AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

*Not to exceed an additional amount of \$39,000 (from
assessments collected from Farm Credit agencies) shall be
available during the current fiscal year for administrative
expenses.*

CHAPTER II

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for operating expenses, not to exceed \$600,000,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank, and an additional amount of \$945,000,000 shall be available from amounts herein and heretofore provided for equipment and services loans.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$128,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

(5) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, Public Buildings Projects", for construction of substructure of Federal Bureau of Investigation building in the District of Columbia, \$11,320,000, to remain available until expended.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
4 penses", \$19,320,000.

5 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

6 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
7 \$327,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 (6) COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF

9 GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of October*
12 *3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617), including hire of passenger*
13 *motor vehicles, \$100,000, to remain available until June*
14 *30, 1968.*

15 SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE

16 IMMIGRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
19 section 21 of the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-
20 236), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
21 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for
22 individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$800,000, to re-
23 main available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2 URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

3 For grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, as an
 4 additional amount for urban renewal programs, as author-
 5 ized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
 6 (42 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.), and section 314 of the Housing
 7 Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452a), \$750,000,000,
 8 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no com-
 9 mitments shall be entered into during the fiscal year 1968
 10 for grants aggregating more than the total amounts available
 11 in that year from the amounts authorized for making such
 12 commitments through June 30, 1967, plus the additional
 13 amount appropriated herein.

14 URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

15 For an additional amount for "Urban Mass Transporta-
 16 tion Grants", for the fiscal year 1968, ~~(7)\$65,000,000~~ \$85,-
 17 000,000, to remain available until expended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION

19 ACTIVITIES

20 For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses,
 21 urban transportation activities", ~~(8)\$75,000~~ \$99,000.

22 ~~(9)~~ *Comprehensive City Demonstration Programs*

23 *For financial assistance and administrative expenses in*

1 connection with planning and developing comprehensive city
2 demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration
3 Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,000,-
4 000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not
5 to exceed \$750,000 of this appropriation shall be available
6 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year:
7 Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only
8 upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or sim-
9 ilar legislation.

10 **(10)**Grants To Assist in Planned Metropolitan Development

11 For supplementary grants for planned metropolitan
12 development, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities
13 and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,180,000,
14 to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to
15 exceed \$180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for
16 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year: Pro-
17 vided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
18 enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar
19 legislation.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
3 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

4 In addition to the amount otherwise available for admin-
5 istrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Asso-
6 ciation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$850,000
7 shall be available for such expenses.

8 GENERAL PROVISION

9 The limitations imposed on travel expenses of employees
10 by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation
11 Act, 1967, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to
12 provide for such increases in those expenses as may result
13 from the Act of July 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-516).

14 CHAPTER IV

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

17 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

18 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
19 resources", \$800,000.

1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

3 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
4 services", \$2,150,000.

5 BUREAU OF MINES

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7 For an additional amount for "Health and safety",
8 \$200,000.

9 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

10 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,500,-
13 000, to remain available until expended.

14 RELATED AGENCIES

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

18 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and util-
19 ization", as follows:

20 "Forest land management", \$2,300,000; and

21 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$200,000.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
4 \$117,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
6 WELFARE

7 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

8 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian
10 health facilities", \$1,025,000, to remain available until
11 expended.

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGI-
14 NEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MA-
15 RINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
18 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
19 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966).
20 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,

H.R. 18381—2

1 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per
 2 diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles.
 3 ~~(11)\$800,000~~ \$1,300,000.

4 CHAPTER V

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 6 WELFARE

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

9 For grants and payments under title II of the Act of
 10 September 30, 1950, as amended by title I of the Elemen-
 11 tary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and under titles
 12 II, III, and V of said 1965 Act, \$1,342,410,000, of which
 13 \$1,070,410,000 shall be for meeting the special educational
 14 needs of educationally deprived children under title II of
 15 the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended: *Provided*,
 16 That \$15,000,000 shall be available for State programs for
 17 neglected and delinquent and migratory children on a pro
 18 rata basis ~~(12)and the aggregate amounts otherwise avail-~~
 19 ~~able for grants within States shall not be less than the~~
 20 ~~amounts expended from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation~~
 21 ~~by local educational agencies in such States for grants;~~
 22 \$105,000,000 shall be for school library resources, textbooks,
 23 and other instructional materials under title II of said Ele-
 24 mentary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, \$145,000.-
 25 000 shall be for supplementary educational centers and serv-

ices under title III of said Act, and \$22,000,000 shall be for strengthening State departments of education under title V of said Act(13): *Provided, That not more than \$30,000,000 of the sums contained herein shall be available for carrying out the Adult Education Act of 1966 including obligations incurred for this purpose under the provisions of Public Law 89-481, as amended: Provided (14)further,* That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 13161, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for “Higher educational activities”, \$30,000,000, which shall be for the purposes of title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For grants, loans, and payments under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, as amended, \$722,744,000, of which not to exceed \$453,000,000 to remain available through June 30, 1968, shall be for grants for construction of academic facilities under title I; \$60,000,000 to remain available until expended shall be for grants for construction of graduate academic facilities under title II; and \$200,-

1 000,000 to be transferred to the revolving fund established
 2 by section 305 of said Act of 1963 and to remain available
 3 without fiscal year limitation, shall be for loans for construc-
 4 tion of academic facilities under title III and for operation
 5 expenses of said fund: *Provided*, That the total amount of
 6 loans made from said fund in the fiscal year ending June 30,
 7 1967, shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*,
 8 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment
 9 into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar
 10 legislation.

11 GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES

12 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
 13 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 16, Public Laws 88-269
 14 and 89-511), ~~(15)\$76,000,000~~ \$57,500,000, of which
 15 ~~(16)\$35,000,000~~ \$27,500,000 shall be for grants for public
 16 library services under title I of such Act, ~~(17)\$40,000,000~~
 17 \$29,000,000, to remain available through June 30, 1968,
 18 shall be for grants for public library construction under title
 19 II of such Act, and \$1,000,000 shall be used for grants to the
 20 States for developing State plans for purposes of titles III
 21 and IV of such Act, of which \$375,000 shall be for develop-
 22 ing State plans for purposes of title III, \$375,000 shall be

1 for developing State plans for purposes of part A of title IV,
 2 and \$250,000 shall be for developing State plans for pur-
 3 poses of part B of title IV.

4 **(18)PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

5 **(19)COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH**

6 *For an additional amount for "Community Health*
 7 *Practice and Research", \$6,000,000: Provided, That this*
 8 *appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of H.R.*
 9 *13196, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.*

10 **(20)FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL**

11 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 13 *Freedmen's Hospital", \$1,000,000.*

14 **(21)OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

15 **International Educational Activities**

16 *For grants under the International Education Act of*
 17 *1966 and for salaries and expenses necessary for carrying out*
 18 *that Act and related international educational activities,*
 19 *\$500,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
 20 *only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14643, Eighty-ninth*
 21 *Congress, or similar legislation.*

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

3 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
5 the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452,
6 approved August 20, 1964), as amended, ~~(22)\$1,562,500,~~
7 ~~000~~ \$1,662,500,000, plus reimbursements(23), of which
8 not more than \$500,000 shall be available to carry out the
9 purposes of part D of title III: *Provided*, That this appro-
10 priation shall be available for transfers to the economic op-
11 portunity loan fund for loans under title III, and amounts so
12 transferred shall remain available (24)until expended for
13 twenty-four months: *Provided further*, That this appropri-
14 ation shall be available for the purchase and hire of passen-
15 ger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and
16 repair of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by
17 section 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and
18 for purchase of real property for training centers: *Provided*
19 *further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
20 contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for more
21 than twenty-four months(25): *Provided further*, That none
22 of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make in-
23 demnity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any
24 farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a

1 *result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by*
 2 *the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical:*
 3 *Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in*
 4 *this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the*
 5 *Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to*
 6 *administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed*
 7 *grant: Provided further, That all grant agreements shall*
 8 *provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access*
 9 *to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon*
 10 *the Federal grant: (26)*~~*Provided further, That of the funds*~~
 11 ~~*appropriated by this paragraph not more than the following*~~
 12 ~~*amounts may be utilized for the indicated programs: \$200,-*~~
 13 ~~*000,000 for the Job Corps, \$325,000,000 for the Neigh-*~~
 14 ~~*berhood Youth Corps, \$25,000,000 for Special Impact Pro-*~~
 15 ~~*grams, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the*~~
 16 ~~*Nelson amendment, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized*~~
 17 ~~*by the Scheuer amendment, and \$26,000,000 for the VISTA*~~
 18 ~~*program:*~~ *Provided further, That of the amount available*
 19 *under this paragraph for Health Centers and Narcotics*
 20 *Rehabilitation, \$800,000 shall be transferred to the Depart-*
 21 *ment of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the*
 22 *provisions of the Act authorizing the Secretary of Health,*
 23 *Education, and Welfare to make certain grants to the*
 24 *Menominee Indian people of Menominee County, Wiscon-*

1 sin, and for other purposes: *Provided further*, That this para-
 2 graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of
 3 H.R. 15111, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation,
 4 except that the immediately preceding proviso shall be
 5 effective only upon the enactment into law, also, of H.R.
 6 8034, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

7 CHAPTER VI

8 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

9 (27) SENATE

10 (28) SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

11 (29) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 *For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary.*
 13 \$10,790: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1967, the
 14 basic allowance for clerical assistance and readjustment of
 15 salaries in the Disbursing Office is increased by \$7,680.

16 (30) Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators

17 *For an additional amount for administrative and clerical*
 18 *assistants to Senators, \$13,860: Provided*, That the clerk hire
 19 allowance of each Senator from the State of North Carolina
 20 shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having
 21 a population of five million, the population of said State
 22 having exceeded five million inhabitants.

(31) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations", fiscal year 1966, \$25,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Sergeant at Arms

For an additional amount for "Office of the Sergeant at Arms", \$318,000, of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be transferred to the current appropriation for "General expenses", Capitol Police: *Provided*, That the provisions of House Resolution 796, Eighty-ninth Congress, relating to the Capitol Police, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

Committee Employees

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$100,000.

Administrative Provision

The provisions of subsection (b) of House Resolution 901, relating to certain official allowances, and House Resolution 909, relating to the compensation of the Doorkeeper,

1 both of the Eighty-ninth Congress, shall be the permanent
2 law with respect thereto.

3 JOINT ITEMS

4 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

5 For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on
6 Internal Revenue Taxation", \$23,000.

7 (32)ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

8 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

9 Capitol Buildings

10 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
11 \$18,000.

12 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

13 BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 including expenses of carrying out the Act of July 30, 1966
17 (Public Law 89-522), \$1,497,000.

18 (33)CHAPTER VII

19 (34)DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

21 International Conference on Water for Peace

22 For necessary expenses incident to organizing and hold-
23 ing the International Conference on Water for Peace in the
24 United States, including not to exceed \$20,000 for official

1 *functions and courtesies, \$750,000, to remain available until*
 2 *December 31, 1967: Provided, That this appropriation shall*
 3 *be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167,*
 4 *89th Congress, or similar legislation.*

5 **(35)**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

7 *For grants and contracts to provide assistance in train-*
 8 *ing State and local law enforcement officers and other per-*
 9 *sonnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and prac-*
 10 *tices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and*
 11 *control of crime, for technical assistance and departmental*
 12 *salaries and other expenses in connection therewith, \$8,000,-*
 13 *000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available*
 14 *only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 13551 or S. 3063*
 15 *or similar legislation.*

16 **(36)**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 **(37)**HemisFair 1968 Exposition

18 *For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of*
 19 *the Act of October 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-284), as*
 20 *amended, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

21 **(38)**Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center

22 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
 23 *the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), with-*
 24 *out regard to the provisions of law set forth in 40 U.S.C.*

1 278a; 41 U.S.C. 5, 8, 10a, 13 and 252-255; and 44
 2 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324, \$6,520,000, to remain available
 3 until expended: *Provided, That appropriations heretofore*
 4 *made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the pro-*
 5 *visions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-*
 6 *355), shall be merged with this appropriation.*

7 CHAPTER (39)~~VII~~ VIII

8 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

9 For payment of claims settled and determined by depart-
 10 ments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
 11 rendered against the United States by the United States
 12 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
 13 forth in House Document numbered 522, Eighty-ninth Con-
 14 gress, \$12,197,929, together with such amounts as may be
 15 necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said
 16 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
 17 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
 18 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided, That no judg-*
 19 *ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall*
 20 *become final and conclusive against the United States by*
 21 *failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided*
 22 *further, That unless otherwise specifically required by law*
 23 *or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-*
 24 *priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty*
 25 *days after the date of approval of this Act.*

CHAPTER ~~(40)~~VIII IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. ~~(41)~~801 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. ~~(42)~~802 902. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act, the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1967; the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1967; the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1967; and the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967, shall be available from October 22, 1966, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between October 22, 1966, and the dates of enactment of such Acts in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms of such Acts or the terms of Public Law 89-481, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended.

~~(43)~~SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as

1 defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act
2 of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof,
3 or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit
4 to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with
5 the purchase of any product by such country, agency or
6 nation.

7 *SEC. 903. None of the funds made available because of*
8 *the provisions of this Act shall be used by the Export-Import*
9 *Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation*
10 *hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined*
11 *in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,*
12 *as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any*
13 *other way to participate in the extension of credit to any*
14 *such country, agency, or national, in connection with the*
15 *purchase of any product by such country, agency, or na-*
16 *tional, except when the President determines that such guar-*
17 *antees would be in the national interest and reports each*
18 *such determination to the House of Representatives and the*
19 *Senate within thirty days after such determination.*

Passed the House of Representatives October 18, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments October 20, 1966.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 20, 1966

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

It is with great pride and satisfaction that I join the members of my Road Board this morning in this richly deserved recognition of our senior United States Senator and Florida's distinguished statesman—SPESSARD HOLLAND.

A few weeks ago Senator HOLLAND started his 21st year in the United States Senate, but that splendid tenure is only a part of the more than 50 years of dedicated service he has given our state and nation as a soldier, prosecutor, jurist, state legislator, governor and United States Senator.

Many of you read recently in the press or, possibly, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of the stirring tribute made by Senator HOLLAND's colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, in recognition of his 20 years in the Senate.

All are worthy of mention, but I felt the remarks of Senator KARL MUNDT, the South Dakota Republican, best expressed the respect and esteem held by the people of this state for Senator HOLLAND.

Senator MUNDT said: "Of SPESSARD HOLLAND it can truly be said he has his eyes on the stars and his feet on the ground."

"He is not the captive of a party label, nor does he consider the Senate to be the supine handmaiden of the White House—whether its temporary occupant be a Democrat or a Republican. He has the independence of mind and the courage of conviction which impel him to measure legislation by its merit rather than by its sponsorship or the vehemence of its supporters."

In the next hour, a few blocks east of this location, we will dedicate the new State Road Department Building.

This fine structure will be a tremendous addition to our Capitol Center and will be the first building in the new area commonly known as Smoky Hollow.

It is significant that the building dedication and this recognition of Senator HOLLAND should come on the same day. No public official contributed more to the establishment and ability to expand this Capitol Center than the man we honor today.

It was his vision as Governor in the early 40s as to Florida's potential explosive growth and the accompanying expansion of state government, that prompted his establishment of the initial Capitol Center Area and its first concrete planning.

Public money was tight in those World War II years. There was no Development Commission authority or machinery under which the state could bond and build public buildings.

Governor HOLLAND, determined to start the Capitol Center on a sound basis, utilized more than \$300,000 of surplus funds provided by the Internal Improvement Fund, Industrial Commission, Road Department and the Governor's Contingency Fund, to purchase property immediately west of the Capitol—now Waller Park—and other key parcels of land in the present Capitol Center.

This led the way for subsequent land purchases during the following administration of another fine chief executive—Millard Caldwell—and the construction of this building and the Caldwell Building.

It is interesting to note that in December, 1944, the Cabinet serving with Governor HOLLAND, recognized his yeoman work in behalf of the Capitol Center and unanimously voted "to name the largest building authorized by the Legislature to be constructed on the largest lot in the Capitol Center as the 'Holland Building'".

In 1948 on completion of this Road Department structure it was named the Holland Building by the Cabinet.

Scanning the four fruitful years of this vigorous, wartime governor, I think his greatest contribution to the future of not only this magnificent Capitol Center, but also the prosperity and soundness of this state, was the stabilization of a state and county credit structure then saddled with exorbitant boomtime debts.

As examples of these progressive steps there was the Secondary Gas Tax Constitutional Amendment by which county road bond structures were strengthened and millions of dollars saved in reduced interest rates. In addition, that program has provided Florida with a 6,000-mile secondary road system second to none in the nation.

Refunding of the Everglades Drainage District bonds, reducing that indebtedness from \$16 million to \$4 million, laid the foundation for turning the rich and vast Everglades from a disaster area due to oppressive taxation, to the prosperous, teeming development we know it today.

This same solicitous interest in behalf of his state has been abundantly evident during his two decades in the U.S. Senate and his outstanding service on the Appropriations and Agriculture Committees.

There are many outstanding examples of his aggressive and untiring efforts that have reaped rich rewards for Florida. They are too numerous to list here.

However, as Governor, I always shall be grateful for his most effective assistance during 1965 in our successful effort with the White House to secure defense access funds for construction of two multi-million dollar bridges in Brevard County to serve the traffic impacted Cape Kennedy complex.

I am proud to say that I have been a supporter of our distinguished Senator for what seems to be my whole lifetime. At the invitation of his former classmate, Olen Watts, I took an active part in his campaign that first gave Florida the advantage of SPESSARD HOLLAND's leadership as Governor.

Needless to say, I have never lost a vote when it was cast for SPESSARD HOLLAND.

I regret that Senator and Mrs. HOLLAND cannot be with us this morning, but I am proud that three of the children, six grandchildren, his sister, and many of his lifelong friends are here.

To be truthful, with Congress in its closing hectic hours and the Administration pushing new give away programs at every turn, it is most reassuring to know that an experienced, courageous, conservative warrior of SPESSARD HOLLAND's caliber is on duty. There are so few left.

SHORTAGE OF ADEQUATE HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, the Nation is threatened by a growing shortage of adequate hospital facilities. At present, many who need hospital care must wait their turn. Physicians are forced to postpone non-critical cases so that emergency patients can be treated. Many of those who enter hospitals find that existing conditions do not meet minimum medical standards.

And this situation will continue to deteriorate unless we act. At an absolute minimum, facilities for 66,000 new beds must be created and facilities currently holding 270,000 beds must be drastically modernized during the next 5 years.

Obviously, the long-range solution for this problem is to rebuild existing hospitals and construct new ones. Unfortunately, not all communities can wait until such relief is available.

A survey taken by the U.S. Public Health Service reveals that there are now 143 hospitals serving 97 communities in 29 States and Puerto Rico that are in critical condition. These are hospitals that do not have sufficient beds to keep up with daily demands. The Public Health Service estimates that the immediate threat could be alleviated by the construction of 3,000 new beds in these critical hospitals.

Existing Federal programs cannot solve this current crisis. The hospitals involved have either exhausted the Federal funds presently available or lack the financial resources to supply the required non-Federal portion of estimated construction costs.

H.R. 15969, the Emergency Hospital Assistance Act of 1966, was introduced by Representative RICHARD OTTINGER, of New York, in the House of Representatives on June 27. The bill stemmed from thorough research conducted by the Congressman on how to solve the immediate needs of hospitals facing a severe lack of adequate medical facilities.

Under that bill's provisions, hospitals threatened by immediate bed shortages could obtain direct grants and loans from the Federal Government. The grant program—providing up to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the cost of expansion or renovation to provide new bed space—is patterned after the successful Hill-Burton formula except that Federal aid is given directly to the hospitals and is not distributed by the States. The intent of the legislation is not to supplant the Hill-Burton program. Rather it attempts to correct an emergency situation with a single short-term infusion of Federal assistance and without embarking on a massive continuing new Federal spending program. Over the next 3 years, a total of \$40 million is authorized to be appropriated for grants.

To meet the needs of those hospitals serving communities without adequate financial resources to supply the remaining 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent non-Federal portion, the act authorizes the Secretary to make long-term, low-interest loans of up to 90 percent of the non-Federal share of the construction cost. Interest on these loans shall be charged at 2.5 percent and the hospital would have up to 50 years to repay. A total of \$18 million is authorized to provide loans under this part of the program. Under this combined grant and loan program, a hospital need only raise \$667 in order to start construction on a \$20,000 project to add one bed. The cost to the community of repaying the \$6,000 loan over a 50-year period at 2.5 percent interest is minimal.

Mr. President, this legislation is urgently needed. I urge the Senate to give the entire matter its earliest attention. Certainly it does not represent a complete solution, but is a first step that will carry the Nation past its immediate crisis and permit us to devote careful study to the long-term need for new and modern hospitals. I ask unanimous consent that the text of H.R. 15969 be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 15969

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Emergency Hospital Assistance Act of 1966".

SEC. 2. In order to solve the serious problems caused by the lack of adequate hospital bed space and related facilities in certain hospitals in the United States to meet the demand for service resulting from new Fed-

eral programs, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to undertake a program of direct assistance to those hospitals which he finds and declares to be in critical need of such bed space and related facilities according to the terms of this Act.

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the terms of this Act, the Secretary shall immediately conduct a survey of public and nonprofit private hospitals in the United States and shall determine which hospitals are in critical condition in that they lack bed space and related facilities to serve the present and future needs of their communities. The Secretary shall prepare a list of such hospitals (hereafter referred to as "critical hospitals") and shall inform the hospitals so listed of their eligibility for funds under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. In making the determination called for in section 3 of this Act, the Secretary shall be guided by, but not limited to, the following considerations:

(a) the average annual occupancy rate of the hospital, which should be in excess of 90 per centum of reasonable capacity for hospitals qualifying under this Act;

(b) the number and adequacy of other hospital facilities serving the community;

(c) the expected increase in demand for hospital services as a result of population increase and of new and expanded Federal and State medical assistance programs;

(d) the extent to which the hospital can, and will, conform to reasonable standards of medical service;

(e) the availability of the hospitals to accommodate persons qualifying for medical treatment or care under the terms of present and future Federal programs;

(f) such other factors as he deems appropriate and necessary for carrying out the terms of this Act.

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized to make grants of up to 66⅔ per centum of the cost of renovating or expanding such hospital facilities as he finds necessary, according to the terms of this Act, to increase bed capacity and related facilities to meet the needs of the communities served.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$40,000,000 to make the grants as provided in this Act and such amounts appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available for obligation to June 30, 1969.

SEC. 7. (a) In order to obtain a grant under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of carrying out a project of renovation or expansion to increase bed capacity and other facilities, a critical hospital must submit an application to the Secretary in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe, except that each such application shall set forth—

(1) a description of the site for such project;

(2) plans and specifications for such project;

(3) the estimated cost of such project and the source of non-Federal funds other than the grant applied for which will be used to carry out the project;

(4) the estimated increase in the bed capacity of the applicant which will result from completion of such project;

(5) reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available for the completion of such project and for its maintenance and operation when completed; and

(6) reasonable assurance that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of renovation or expansion on the project will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar work in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a(5)); and the

Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this paragraph the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 1332-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

(b) No grant shall be made to any critical hospital which does not fully comply with the provisions of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all regulations promulgated thereunder.

(c) The Secretary shall approve any application which complies with the provisions of subsection (a) and shall make a grant of up to 66⅔ per centum of the cost of renovation or expansion covered by such application, if sufficient funds are available therefor from amounts appropriated pursuant to section 6 of this Act; except that no grant to any critical hospital under the provisions of this Act may exceed 7½ per centum of the total appropriation.

SEC. 8. (a) If the Secretary determines that any critical hospital whose grant application he has approved under the preceding sections of this Act is unable to secure adequate funds from non-Federal sources to carry out the approved project, he may loan such hospital up to 90 per centum of that portion of the cost of such project not covered by the grant.

(b) Each such loan shall bear interest at the rate of 2½ per centum per annum on the unpaid balance thereof and shall be repayable over a period determined by the Secretary to be appropriate, but not exceeding 50 years.

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$18,000,000 for making loans to critical hospitals as provided in section 8. Amounts appropriated pursuant to section 7 shall remain available until the thirtieth day after whichever of the following first occurs: (1) the date on which all funds authorized to be appropriated under the third section of this Act are first obligated or (2) June 30, 1969.

SEC. 10. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "critical hospital" means a public or nonprofit private hospital designated by the Secretary in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of this Act.

(2) The term "State" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

(3) The term "hospital" does not include any facility furnishing primarily domiciliary care.

(4) The term "nonprofit" as applied to any hospital means a hospital which is owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(5) The terms "expansion" and "renovation" mean the alteration, enlargement, or remodeling of existing buildings, including initial equipment, architects' fees, and necessary furnishings but does not mean construction of new hospitals.

(6) The term "cost" as applied to renovation or expansion means the amount found by the Secretary to be necessary for the construction involved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on Friday, October 14, 1966, the House Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 18381, which is the pending business and is known as the supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967. This bill, as reported to the House and as subsequently passed on Tuesday, October 18, totaled \$4,919,076,929.

The Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, of which I am chairman, commenced hearings Monday afternoon, October 17, and continued hearing witnesses through Tuesday, October 18, on restoration requests, as well as on \$65,712,000 for items transmitted directly to the Senate on Saturday, October 15.

The Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, on Wednesday, yesterday, October 19, marked up the bill, reported it to the Senate, and the following is a brief résumé of its recommendations:

In summary, the committee recommendations total \$5,096,338,579, which is an increase of \$177,261,650 over the House bill, but \$95,075,050 under the total estimates considered by the Senate.

The single largest item in the bill is for the Office of Economic Opportunity, known as the poverty bill, and which amounts to \$1,662,500,000, which is an increase of \$100 million over the House bill.

I might say at this juncture that the program authorization to fight poverty in this country, as passed by the Senate and agreed to in conference, was \$1,750 million. The Appropriations Committee of the House recommended \$187.5 million less than the budget estimate and the authorized amount. We in the Senate committee restored \$100 million of the \$187.5 million. We recommended removing limitations in the bill as passed by the House so as to give to the director of that office discretion to allocate the money as he saw fit, in the public interest, to better carry out the intention of the

Congress in fighting poverty in this great land of ours.

A group of items for the Office of Education totals \$2,152,654,000, the committee recommendations being substantially the same as those of the House.

For the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, the bill contains \$750 million advance funding—1968—for urban renewal programs, and advance funding—1968—of \$85 million for urban mass transportation grants. This latter item represents an increase of \$20 million over the amount provided by the House.

The budget estimate for this last item, I understand, was \$95 million. It was cut \$30 million, being reduced to \$65 million by the House action. We restored two-thirds of the cut, which was a restoration of \$20 million.

In addition, the Senate committee is recommending the addition to the bill of a total of \$24,180,000 for demonstration cities activities.

The committee's recommendations, as well as the House bill, contain the requested \$327 million for readjustment benefits for veterans.

The items enumerated amount to \$5,001,334,000, approximately 98 percent of the total recommended. The details of these and other items in the bill are covered in the committee report.

Mr. President, I am ready, able, and delighted to answer any questions on the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask the Senator if he has asked that the committee amendments be agreed to?

Mr. PASTORE. I shall get to that if I can have a little time. I have just completed my opening statement.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, is the Senator yielding for questions on the bill?

Mr. PASTORE. May I first make a unanimous-consent request, so that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] may make a statement?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, provided that no point of order shall have been considered to have been waived by agreement to this request.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] joins me in this request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Rhode Island? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, after line 2, to insert:

"Agricultural research services

"Salaries and Expenses

"Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses', for Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control, \$800,000."

On page 2, after line 7, to insert:

"Consumer and marketing service

"Special Milk Program

"For additional necessary expenses to carry out the Special Milk Program, as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1446, Note), \$4,000,000."

On page 2, after line 12, to insert:

"School Lunch Program

"For an additional amount for 'School Lunch Program', including \$3,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, and \$1,500,000 for the nonfood assistance program, \$4,500,000."

On page 3, after line 17, to insert:

"General services administration

"Construction, Public Buildings Projects

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, Public Buildings Projects', for construction of substructure of Federal Bureau of Investigation building in the District of Columbia, \$11,320,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 4, after line 7, to insert:

"Commission on political activity of Government personnel

"Salaries and Expenses

"For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of October 3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617), including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968."

On page 5, line 16, after "1968", to strike out "\$65,000,000" and insert "\$85,000,000".

On page 5, line 21, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$99,000".

On page 5, after line 21, to insert:

"Comprehensive City Demonstration Programs

"For financial assistance and administrative expenses in connection with planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 6, after line 8, to insert:

"Grants to assist in planned metropolitan development

"For supplementary grants for planned metropolitan development, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,180,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 9, line 12, to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$1,300,000".

On page 10, line 7, after the word "basis", to strike out "and the aggregate amounts otherwise available for grants within States shall not be less than the amounts expended from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation by local educational agencies in such States for grants."

On page 11, line 24, after (20 U.S.C., ch. 16, Public Laws 88-269 and 89-511)", to strike out "\$76,000,000" and insert "\$57,500,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$27,500,000", and on page 12, line 2, after the word

"Act", to strike out "\$40,000,00" and insert "\$29,000,000".

On page 12, after line 11, to insert:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

"Community Health Practice and Research

"For an additional amount for 'Community Health Practice and Research', \$6,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of H.R. 13196, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 12, after line 17, to insert:

"Freedmen's Hospital

"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital', \$1,000,000."

At the top of page 13, to insert:

"Office of the Secretary

"International Educational Activities

"For grants under the International Education Act of 1966 and for salaries and expenses necessary for carrying out that Act and related international educational activities, \$500,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14643, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 13, line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,562,500,000" and insert "\$1,662,500,000"; in line 18, after the word "available", to strike out "until expended" and insert "for twenty-four months"; on page 14, line 6, after the word "months", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical".

In line 19, after the word "grant", to strike out "Provided further, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph not more than the following amounts may be utilized for the indicated programs: \$200,000,000 for the Job Corps, \$325,000,000 for the Neighborhood Youth Corps, \$25,000,000 for Special Impact Programs, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the Nelson amendment, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the Scheuer amendment, and \$26,000,000 for the VISTA program:".

On page 15, after line 15, to insert:

"SENATE"

On page 15, after line 16, to insert:

"Salaries, officers and employees

"Office of the Secretary

"For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary, \$10,790: Provided, That effective January 1, 1967, the basic allowance for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the Disbursing Office is increased by \$7,680."

On page 15, after line 22, to insert:

"Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators

"For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$13,860: Provided, That the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of North Carolina shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of five million, the population of said State having exceeded five million inhabitants."

On page 16, after line 4, to insert:

"Contingent expenses of the Senate

"Inquiries and Investigations

"For an additional amount for 'Inquiries and Investigations', fiscal year 1966, \$25,000."

On page 17, after line 6, to insert:

"ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

"Capitol Buildings and Grounds

"Capitol Buildings

"For an additional amount for 'Capitol buildings', \$18,000."

On page 17, after line 17, to insert:

"CHAPTER VII

"Department of State

"International Organizations and Conferences

"International Conference on Water for Peace

"For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$20,000 for official functions and courtesies, \$75,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 18, after line 3, to insert:

"Department of Justice

"Law Enforcement Assistance

"For grants and contracts to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, for technical assistance and departmental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith, \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 13551 or S. 3063 or similar legislation."

On page 18, after line 14, to insert:

"Department of Commerce

"HemisFair 1968 Exposition

"For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-284), as amended, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 18, after line 19, to insert:

"Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 40 U.S.C. 278a; 41 U.S.C. 5, 8, 10a, 13 and 252-255; and 44 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324, \$6,520,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), shall be merged with this appropriation."

On page 19, line 6, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VII" and insert "VIII".

On page 20, line 1, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VIII" and insert "IX".

On page 20, at the beginning of line 3, to change the section number from "801" to "901".

On page 20, at the beginning of line 6, to change the section number from "802" to "902".

On page 20, after line 20, to strike out:

"SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency or nation."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"SEC. 903. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this Act shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within thirty days after such determination."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I commend the Senator from Rhode Island for his chairmanship of the supplemental appropriation bill, for the speed with which he held the hearings, and for the careful way in which the committee went into each appropriation item.

I call attention to a little point he did not mention in his opening statement, with reference to items that came to the Senate for the first time, because they came from the House. In each instance the Committee on Appropriations put in amounts that it believed were correct in view of the time and the extent of the program. We hope the House will take those suggestions.

Mr. PASTORE. I did mention those.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Secondly, in spite of the fact that several suggestions and recommendations came from colleagues and which were unbudgeted items, with considerable regret the committee decided they should be deferred until the next Congress.

I commend the Senator from Rhode Island and his committee for acting on the bill speedily and promptly.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. President, it will be of the saddest days in my delightful service in the U.S. Senate when the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts does not return. He has already indicated he is not a candidate for reelection. I want him to know we shall sorely miss him. I have always considered him a dear friend and colleague, for whom I have tremendous affection, and who always has cooperated in the public interest. I do not think there is a man in the Congress of the United States who can say that LEVERETT SALTONSTALL ever uttered a harsh word against a fellow man.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following statement by my colleague, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

The bill providing supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1967 is now before the Senate. I am traveling in Kentucky, and I want to say that many with whom I am meeting are deeply concerned that the Appropriations Committee has cut back the funds for the

Library Services and Construction Act many millions of dollars under the authorization.

I was a cosponsor of the bill, now law, which authorizes \$76 million for this year to build libraries, put books on shelves, and help pay the salaries of those who are working to make available more opportunities for library use and improvement of services for all American citizens.

The House has provided the amounts authorized for titles I and II of this new Act, and I hope very much that my colleagues give all possible attention to these additional needs. There are yet 50 of the 120 counties in my State which do not even have bookmobile service, and many of the regional library systems in Kentucky need to be updated and expanded.

The people of many communities in Kentucky have benefited from the earlier Acts, but much remains to be done. I hope that funds can be voted so as to keep to the schedule and the program under way in my State and in many other States.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, not very long ago, when the Independent Offices Appropriation bill was before the Senate, an amendment was agreed to deleting a provision for the construction of an FBI building this year.

The supplemental appropriation bill now before us provides \$11,320,000 for the construction of that building. The vote in the Senate a very short time ago was 51 to 37 against appropriating those funds. The debate revolved around the issue of inflation; and it was generally agreed, certainly by a majority of the Senate, in view of the vote, that the construction of the proposed FBI building would be an inflationary action, could be deferred, and that there was nothing urgent about it.

The project is unnecessary to provide for the housing of FBI personnel, because even when it is completed, they will be able to use only 84 percent of the building. Under the circumstances, since we still have an inflationary problem in this country, and since the Senate did act, as I say, only a few weeks ago by a decisive margin against the proposed FBI building, I am very puzzled as to why the Appropriations Committee includes this \$11 million at this time in a supplemental appropriation bill, when there does not seem to be any real urgency.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, this item was inserted in the supplemental bill, not particularly at my request, and perhaps not to my liking; but the fact remains that the whole Committee on Appropriations, having considered this item on another bill, thought that it was not propitious at the time to make a decision, and they decided that it would be passed over then and be included in the supplemental appropriation bill.

I raised the point at the time that through that action, the responsibility was being thrust upon my shoulders. But because the Good Lord has given me strong shoulders, I accepted the challenge and the responsibility; and it is the unanimous decision of the Appropriations Committee to approve it at this time, because we feel that this new building for the FBI is absolutely necessary,

because of the increased activities of that organization, because of the law enforcement problems existing in the land, and because we feel that the construction of the building would add to the efficiency of law enforcement throughout the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIER. If the Senator will yield to me just one more minute on this issue, I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Rhode Island, but it is very difficult for me to understand, in view of the unusual fact that the Senate did take action by a vote of 51 to 37 a very short time ago, why there has been a change in the situation. The Senator from Rhode Island has not pointed out any special urgency in this matter.

While the appropriation was approved by the committee in my presence, it went through in a whale of a hurry; there was no debate or discussion about it, and I am sure if there had been, there would have been some difference of opinion expressed in the committee.

I shall not press my amendment to delete this item. I will not call it up. I recognize that it would be hard to persuade the Senate to act favorably on a rollcall on that matter, although the project's inclusion here does seem to me to be highly inconsistent.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, before I yield, I wish to say this: I do not know how much of a hurry "a whale of a hurry" is, but the Senator from Wisconsin is a member of the Appropriations Committee, just as I am a member of the committee, and everyone was given an opportunity to express himself at any length he desired. I think the Senator is quite familiar with the reaction of the entire committee.

That is the way the matter stands. This is no reflection upon the Senate; it is no reflection upon the committee. It represents a matter of a judgment which has been made, and that is the way I submit the matter to the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I not only approve the position of the committee and that of the distinguished chairman—who did a very splendid job in relation to this bill, as usual—but I also wish to say to my distinguished friend from Wisconsin that normally I would share his attitude on such a matter.

However, the Senator attended the hearing at which the Deputy Attorney General made clear the real struggles which exist at the present time.

In the first place, the FBI occupies a good portion of the Department of Justice building, which is badly needed for other departmental functions because of their expansion, and because of the fact that they are scattered around in various parts of the city.

In the second place, the FBI itself, as I recall the testimony, is scattered in 15 different places in the District of Columbia and the neighboring area; and

it was stated that the delays in getting needed files and needed information when quick decisions are required is a real handicap, and that it will continue to be a handicap even if we start this FBI building now, because the problem gets bigger and bigger; both the FBI and the Department of Justice as a whole are growing rapidly.

Therefore, with some reluctance, I changed my former position on the matter, because it does seem to me that here is presented an emergency such as does not exist as to most other similar applications for immediate action.

I hope on this matter we shall take immediate favorable action, because it seems to me that to do so would result in a more efficient setup for both the Department of Justice and the FBI.

I appreciate the tolerance of my distinguished friend from Wisconsin, who, I understand, while he has voiced opposition, does not expect to delay Senate action on the matter for any great period of time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as reported from the Appropriations Committee, the pending supplemental appropriations bill contains a serious omission. I refer to the absence of funds for the maintenance of the full costs of law and order on Montana's Indian reservations.

Senator METCALF and I originally requested the sum of \$177,000 to supplement current Federal law and order costs. We were later advised that the figure would have to be revised upward to \$260,000. According to a memo from the Department of the Interior—and I quote:

Because of the difference in pay scales between Federal and tribal employees, the Bureau of Indian Affairs would require an additional \$260,000 to take over all law and order programs on the Montana reservations.

In view of this information, I respectfully requested that \$260,000 be appropriated by the committee. This sum, when compared to other items in this appropriations bill, is modest indeed. But to the Indians involved, it means a great deal. It would permit them to free a like amount to be applied on constructive community programs.

The Indian tribes in Montana are making laudable attempts to develop their reservations and to provide education funds for their children. To the extent that they must pay for law and order.

Mr. President, may the Indians be heard?

Mr. PASTORE. The Indians are being heard, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order, and listen to the Indians.

Mr. MANSFIELD. To the extent that they must pay for law and order which is a legitimate Federal function, they must curtail other activities. At present, the Federal Government pays all the costs on only one Montana reservation, that of the Rocky Boys. The cost to the Crows is \$65,000; the Blackfeet,

\$45,000; Fort Peck, \$35,000; the Northern Cheyenne, \$33,000; and Fort Belknap, \$2,000.

Senator METCALF and I maintain that law and order is a Federal responsibility, and that it is, therefore, appropriate that the Federal Government pay the entire cost. I trust that my colleagues, especially the chairman of the committee, who has been most kind and considerate, will find some way in which these vitally needed funds can be approved in some fashion, either now or in the near future.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say this is the supplemental bill. This is the last bill; this is the hopper bill. Hopefully, this will be the last bill that comes before the Senate before we adjourn sine die.

I received a number of communications from Senators. One of the most distasteful responsibilities a chairman can have is to deny a fellow Senator an amendment which has merit. But, on the other hand, Mr. President, we had to take a position; and the position that the subcommittee took was that anything that did not have a budget estimate, unless it was a matter of absolute emergency or urgency, we would not consider for inclusion.

It was only for that reason that we denied the request of the Senator from Montana—and without prejudice. I hope that in January, when we all come back refreshed and renewed, we can consider this and other meritorious items with greater deliberation and patience, and I hope with favor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Rhode Island. I know that his word is his bond and that the Indians of Montana will be given appropriate consideration next year.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I do not rise to oppose the bill. I know that the Senator from Rhode Island and his colleagues have done the best possible job with the pending measure.

I rise to express the belief that Congress could well pay more attention to supplemental appropriation bills in the future.

A practice has grown up in recent years in which the executive branch, through the Bureau of the Budget, asks for less money than they know they will need, with the virtual assurance that Congress will later give them the money in a supplemental bill.

A practice has also grown up among Presidents of having the Budget Bureau recommend appropriations for all expenditures necessary to make the executive branch look good and omitting recommendations for expenditures which they know perfectly well Congress will restore anyway.

The executive branch then can always point to Congress as being a spendthrift. They may have a little difficulty in so doing this year, but that has been the general idea and purpose.

I feel that we could well correct this situation, perhaps not in the pending bill, but in the future, by insisting that departments ask for all the money they are sure to need when they put in their initial request and not come up with billion-dollar supplemental bills later on.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, no one can disagree with the thesis just expressed by the Senator from Vermont.

I merely say that I invite him to come to some meetings of the Appropriations Committee, particularly my own committee.

Mr. AIKEN. I am on one of them.

Mr. PASTORE. In those meetings, we go into the matters very exhaustively.

So far as the pending bill is concerned, practically all of the money—not all of it, of course, but much of it—goes into two programs, the antipoverty program, which authorization bill was just passed and agreed upon a short while ago to the extent of \$1,750 million, and the education program, which authorization bill was passed a short while ago to the extent of \$2 billion.

If one analyzes the pending bill, he will realize that the situation which the Senator from Vermont is trying to avoid—and I agree with him—does not exist in the pending measure. These are all new programs which we approved a short while ago.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, as a member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations under the leadership of the able senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], I learned the very things which prompted me to make the statement I have just made.

The Bureau of the Budget deliberately knocked the stuffing out of the school milk-lunch program, the ACP, the SCS, Extension Service, and other programs which have performed well in the past, knowing perfectly well that the Appropriations Committee and Congress would restore the funds for these things that they asked to have knocked out or reduced.

I think they may well have had tongue in cheek when they made the original request for reduced funds.

Mr. PASTORE. If they did, they will not get away with it.

Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding.

The comments that I shall make will be of a critical nature.

I am the ranking Republican on the subcommittee which considered the supplemental appropriations bill. I have never had a more frustrating experience. The bill concerns an appropriation of more than \$5 billion. There were only 2 days within which to consider the measure.

On the antipoverty program, which involved \$1,750 million, we had 2 hours of hearings. There is much about the program that I would like to learn more about. We cannot do that in 2 hours.

I would like to offer an amendment to cut back the appropriations for this program to the House figure. However, I find it a rather frustrating experience.

I do not believe that I would get more than a dozen Senators to support it. I am still considering offering such an amendment, as well as others to cut this huge spending bill, but will not do so if only 10 or 12 Senators support the amendments.

Much of what is contained in the bill is absolutely necessary. There are programs of which I fully approve, programs such as aid to higher education and also at the elementary and secondary levels. Money is contained in the bill for the Vietnam GI bill of rights, which is money that we must make available. There are many other items that I strongly support. However, in some parts of the pending measure, we are embarking upon multibillion-dollar programs after only a few hours of hearings.

I do not believe that this is any way to run a railroad.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President the House of Representatives inserted section 803 under "General provisions" in the bill on the floor. The provision relates to the Export-Import Bank guaranteeing the payment of any obligation or participating in the extension of credit to any Communist country. The House provision was not included in the bill by the committee and it is at variance with language which has been carried in the Export-Import Bank authorizations for several years. The House provision has been deleted by the committee and a provision has been included in the bill which is identical with the language on this subject which has been included in the foreign assistance appropriation bill for several years. The effect of the House provision would be to repudiate the foreign policy objectives the President is pursuing in regard to Europe, and more specifically Eastern Europe.

I received yesterday a letter from the Secretary of State in which the Secretary referred to the President's speech of October 7, in which the President emphasized that "our task is to achieve a reconciliation with the East." The Secretary goes on to say that the essence of the President's policy is to facilitate trade in peaceful goods. The President in his October 7 remarks stated:

I am today announcing these new steps:

We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items;

I have today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. This is good business. And it will help us build bridges to Eastern Europe.

The Secretary of State is reviewing the possibility of easing the burden of Polish debts to the U.S. through expenditures of our Polish currency holdings which would be mutually beneficial to both countries.

The Export-Import Bank is prepared to finance American exports for the Soviet-Italian FIAT auto plant.

We are negotiating a civil air agreement with the Soviet Union. This will facilitate tourism in both directions.

This summer the American Government took additional steps to liberalize travel to Communist countries in Europe and Asia. We intend to liberalize these rules still further.

In these past weeks the Soviet Union and the United States have begun to exchange cloud photographs taken from weather satellites.

In these and many other ways, ties with the East will be strengthened—by the U.S. and by other Atlantic nations.

Agreement on a broad policy to this end should be sought in existing Atlantic organs.

The principles which should govern East-West relations are now being discussed in the North Atlantic Council.

The OECD can also play an important part in trade and contacts with the East. The Western nations can there explore ways of inviting the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries to cooperate in tasks of common interest and common benefit.

Hand-in-hand with these steps to increase East-West ties must go measures to remove territorial and border disputes as a source of friction in Europe. The Atlantic nations oppose the use of force to change existing frontiers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter addressed to me by the Honorable Secretary of State.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: H.R. 18381, eliminating the President's power to authorize the Export-Import Bank to guarantee private credits to Communist countries, has the effect of repudiating the foreign policy objectives the President is pursuing in regard to Europe, and more specifically Eastern Europe. In his speech of October 7, the President emphasized that "our task is to achieve a reconciliation with the East." He said that our policy toward the Soviet Union has been the same under the last four Presidents, and that "Where necessary, we shall defend freedom; where possible, we shall work with the East to build a lasting peace."

The essence of the President's policy is to facilitate trade in peaceful goods. This policy takes advantage of the opportunity which exists to develop new markets for the products of American industry, and at the same time to reopen natural trade relations between the United States and the East. The President is calling in unmistakable terms for the nations of Eastern Europe in their own self-interest to cease the fruitless support of aggression in Asia and to grasp instead the opportunity for a better and more prosperous life for their own people which the prospect of greater trade with the East and the easing of international tensions offers them.

The President's decision to make export credit guarantees available to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, as announced in his speech of October 7, 1966, was designed specifically to encourage the tendencies toward economic independence and the thrust toward greater contact and trade with the West which are becoming so clearly evident in Eastern Europe.

These export credit guarantees have been available to Romania and Yugoslavia for some time. While the addition of the four countries listed by the President is not in itself likely to create a major increase in our trade with them, it clearly signals our willingness to normalize trade relations and to stimulate the mutual flow of goods and commodities. Moreover, the availability of export credit guarantees places the products of American industry on a competitive footing with those of our Western allies, whose trade with Eastern Europe has long been far greater than ours. There is nothing in the act of making export credit guarantees available which changes in any way our ability to study carefully and approve or disapprove on its merits each proposed export of American

goods or technology to Eastern Europe. The provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 regulate individual exports, and the sale of strategic items which would adversely affect our national security will not be permitted.

Another step announced by the President on October 7 was that the Export-Import Bank is prepared to make loans to Italy in connection with the construction of an Italian automobile plant in the USSR. The Administration's position is that it is in our national interest to encourage increased production of consumer goods in the Soviet Union. The equipment which would be purchased by Fiat in the United States for use in their plant in the USSR would not contribute to Soviet military capability. The sale would, at the same time, be a positive factor in our balance of payments.

In this connection, the Department of Defense is on record as favoring the loan by the Export-Import Bank for Fiat. It is the judgment of the Defense Department, shared by General Wheeler of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that a loan that would induce the Soviet Union to devote greater resources to the production of consumer goods at the expense of applying those resources to military purposes is in our national interest.

Sincerely,

DEAN RUSK.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

BUILDING AMERICA'S TRADE IN THE FUTURE THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, I rise to observe that the assistance of the Export-Import Bank has been a vital factor in support of overseas sales of American aerospace and electronic products and has contributed significantly to the U.S. pre-eminent position in these fields.

In the buyers' market which prevails throughout the world, continuance of this support is absolutely essential if our country is to maintain its position as the principal supplier of these items, and if it is to bring to rights our unsatisfactory balance-of-payments situation. Export-Import Bank loans often act as seed money bringing follow-on orders five or six times greater than the initial order. For example, one overseas airline in the past decade has ordered more than 10 times the amount of its original order from the United States. Airlines tend to standardize on certain makes of aircraft. Once a sale has been gained or lost by an American manufacturer, that airline's business may well flow in that direction indefinitely.

A surprisingly large percentage of the American exports in the aerospace and electronic industries have been financed through the Export-Import Bank. In 1965, 40 percent of all commercial aircraft and 55 percent of electronic exports were financed in this manner.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief table showing the value of American exports of aerospace products, of which commercial aircraft are an important part, and of electronic products.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Exports of American aerospace and electronic products

	1964	1965	1st half 1966
Aerospace (total)	1,200	1,400	717
Commercial aircraft (sub-total)	287	482	365
Electronics	445	317	185

¹ Estimated.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, these figures show generally rising trend as the world increases its demand for the creations of our highly advanced technology.

Credit terms, rather than sales price, have come to be the governing financial factor in such sales to foreign nations. The governments of foreign competitors often offer generous support to their manufacturers in support of their own national interests on terms that make economic competition impossible unless reasonable financial facilities are available.

It has been estimated that the commercial sales potential abroad for American aircraft alone exceeds \$2 billion in the balance of this decade. Approximately one-third of this would require financial assistance to customers, largely of the developing nations, who could not presently qualify for consideration through ordinary private banking channels now open to the manufacturers.

The major support in our export markets for aerospace equipment and electronics has been and will continue to be the Export-Import Bank. It is imperative that the Bank have sufficient funds to carry on this program.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, because of the confusion that arose with reference to funds for adult education covered under the antipoverty program and also under the education programs, appropriations of \$30 million, expected to be contained in the OEO bill, were not placed in the educational bill. The fact remains that the action culminated in such a way that the \$30 million necessary for this purpose is not provided.

Mr. President, this is a very good program. Congress has subscribed to the program. Therefore, in order to remedy the situation, I have had a talk with representatives of the HEW and I am going to send to the desk an amendment, the substance of which is not to add \$30 million, but to provide that out of the funds approved in the pending bill for purposes of education, \$30 million can be used by the Department to carry out the program.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendment and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendment, as follows:

On page 10, line 16, after the word "Act," insert the following: "Provided, That not more than \$30,000,000 of the sums contained herein shall be available for carrying out the Adult Education Act of 1966 including obli-

gations incurred for this purpose under the provisions of Public Law 89-481, as amended."

On page 10, line 17, after the word "Provided," insert the word "further".

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, it is my understanding that this is necessary language to carry out the change of having the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare carry out its program. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator's understanding is correct—out of existing funds, without adding the \$30 million.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendment, as follows:

On page 6, after line 18, insert the following:

"STUDY CONCERNING RELIEF OF HOMEOWNERS IN PROXIMITY TO AIRPORTS

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 1015 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$100,000".

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, we have had much difficulty with this particular appropriation, which calls for \$100,000 to deal with the question of airport noise through seeking to develop building construction materials and building methods which will, as much as possible, avoid noise for homes constructed contiguous to airports.

The measure was first included in section 1113 of the Housing Act in 1965. We got nowhere with it, because it apparently fell between the two stools of the Housing and Urban Development Department and the Federal Aviation Agency, in that we were told, in respect of the supplemental bill in 1965—interestingly enough, on just about a day like today, October 21—that the FAA had enough money to do it and would do it. We found out in the end that the FAA was studying noise made by airplanes as they approached airports, but nothing for the homeowner. Therefore, again the matter failed, and nothing happened.

Mr. President, in the demonstration cities bill I was successful in introducing an amendment, which is section 1015 of that bill, to extend this authority for a period of 6 months after the enactment of the demonstration cities bill. Again, we are faced with a situation in which there is an appropriation, and nothing is provided to do this job, which is of enormous interest to many homeowners, not only in my city of New York but also in cities throughout the Nation where there are large airports. Let us remember that this is a problem which is growing, rather than diminishing.

The provision in this supplemental for the demonstration cities bill is about \$12 million, together with \$750,000 for administration. I discussed this matter with Senator PASTORE. He pointed out

to me that the committee is holding the line very sharply and severely on all other problems which he feels are of a roughly similar kind. He called my attention to the majority leader's statement on Indians, and the fact that the majority leader felt that the bill should have covered that situation.

I feel that the amount is not very great; it is very small. The matter has now been delayed for well over a year. It is a matter of great urgency, as we have had enormous complaints from homeowners whose homes are near airports, and this was an effort to really do something about the situation.

I am not attempting to press a \$100,000 amendment; because with so much money involved in these various Government departments, any Government department that really set its mind to it, could do it.

What I should like—if the Senator would go along with me to that extent, at least—is to make the RECORD clear that the Committee on Appropriations and the Senate, as a result, if we pass the bill, wish to see this study made, and that resources of HUD should be utilized for the purpose. There are ample facilities and ample resources in that Department, in my judgment, so that a matter of this kind could be dealt with, without even the need of a special appropriation, once it was made clear that we want it done, that we feel it desirable, and that the fact that it is not included in this bill does not mean that we are striking this legislation from the books.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I wish to make my position perfectly clear.

I was fortunate to come out of the committee, by the skin of my teeth, with new items for the demonstration cities program. We have to go to conference on those amounts, and feelings are mixed. When I say they are mixed, I mean that it is difficult to say what the outcome will be. It is difficult to foresee—it might go one way or the other.

I merely wish to say that this is a meritorious program—there is no question about it. But I do not want the RECORD to indicate that we are mandating that this study be made. I am perfectly willing that the RECORD show that the agency give very serious consideration to undertake this important study under available funds, and that is about as far as I can go.

As I have already said, I stood up against members of my committee, Senators who had meritorious amendments, but because the items were not budgeted, I could not recommend them.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator tell me what reason I would have, as a Senator from my State, having had these provisions incorporated both in the 1965 bill and in the 1966 bill, not to press my amendment and have a rollcall on it?

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator can have his rollcall, and I shall have to resist it. I am merely stating my position as fairly as I can.

Mr. JAVITS. Why should not the Senate have to pass on this matter and turn it down, if it wishes?

Mr. PASTORE. Why should not the Senate pass on every other suggestion made by every other Senator?

If we wish to stay here until the cows come home, let us do so. I am not going to resist any Senator calling for a rollcall, and I am not going to beg anyone or make any concessions because I am fearful of a rollcall.

I am representing the Committee on Appropriations. I have struggled with this bill. Here it is. I shall present it. If the Senate wishes to overrule me, that is the privilege of the Senate. I merely wish to make it perfectly clear that I cannot begin to accept on the floor the very things that were denied in committee.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish the record to show that the Senator from Rhode Island has done a magnificent job in steering this bill in committee.

There was great difference of opinion on this particular budget item. There was a difference of opinion on the wisdom of starting the program at this time. The Senator from Rhode Island stood out for approval of the budgeted amount. The budgeted amount did not contain this particular item. The people who were asking for funds for this new agency knew what they wanted to prefer, and they did not include this.

The Senator from Florida and others stood by the chairman of this subcommittee, who made a doughty fight for budgeted items and against unbudgeted items. I think I am stating the facts when I say that there were at least 20 requests for unbudgeted items, some of which, in my judgment, were highly meritorious, and in the judgment of other members of the committee were highly meritorious. Yet, we stood by the chairman in his feeling that we would open a Pandora's box if we put these unbudgeted items in the bill.

I shall back the chairman on the floor, even in favor of items which I particularly do not like and did not vote for on authorization, because I think he has done a fine job, and I think he is entitled to the respect and the confidence and the support of the Senate.

I hope that the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] will not insist upon his amendment.

I am not against the item that the Senator from New York advances. I hope that it will be recognized later, but I believe we have taken the action that was wise, and the leadership of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] has been splendid. We followed him sometimes against our own inclinations as to particular objectives. I am not going to leave him now. I hope the Senate will vote for the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to say that I had four very worthwhile and meritorious requests. I ended up with zero. My four requests were turned down.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). The Senator from New York has the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE].

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I say this as sincerely as I can say it. I implore and beg my colleague, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] not to fool around with the demonstration cities program, because if he does, if he starts it, I cannot guarantee what will happen on this floor. From then on, I shall not be responsible.

Mr. JAVITS. I wish to ask the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], for whom I have the deepest affection, and whom I have always tried to follow, and shall in this case: Was this item on noise abatement studied at all?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not recall. It might have been brought up in the discussions.

Insofar as the request of the Senator is concerned, I wish to repeat that it has merit. There is no question about that. I am not against it. All I am saying is that I hope they will consider this very seriously. I do not want to mandate them. The minute that I do that I am going to be accused on this floor.

Mr. JAVITS. If the matter was not considered, we are in better shape to get action than if it was, providing it was not considered as a specific item.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator uses the word "budgeted," as did the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. No Senator can offer an amendment like this one unless the amount is authorized. I have given the specific language of the statute as to the specific authorization for this particular work.

What is meant by "budgeted"?

Mr. PASTORE. I mean that when they came here with a figure of \$12,180,000 for metropolitan development, which is a part of the demonstration cities program, they explained exactly what this money was for, and that is what I mean by "budgeted."

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. They did not submit the matter as such. All I am saying is that perhaps they should have done it.

I am perfectly willing to agree at this point that maybe what we should do is make a suggestion that they give it serious consideration, but for me to take \$100,000 from something already budgeted, and reduce that—the authorization was for \$25 million.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. If I give the Senator \$100,000 and say that they have to do it under existing funds, I am going to take that \$100,000 from something to which they gave some preference or priority. I could not do that.

Mr. JAVITS. I have not the slightest intention to take it from the demonstration cities program. I agree with the Senator in the validity of the program. I voted for it. I am as grateful as anybody on the floor of the Senate to the Senator from Rhode Island for what he has done in connection with this bill.

What I had in mind was an appropriation to HUD not relating to the demon-

stration cities proposal. As I said before, this is a large agency with many facilities, and in my judgment, whether they received \$100,000 or not, the only virtue would be to make them to do something they have been fooling around with—to use the words of the Senator—for a year and a half to do.

Will the Senator, as the chairman of this committee, ask HUD for me what they have done to implement this mandate, and why they have not? If, in January, it appears the reason is they have not had the money specifically earmarked, I will have another stab at it.

Mr. PASTORE. I shall do that.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, on October 3, 1966, the President signed into law an act to create a Hatch Act Study Commission, which established a commission of 12 men. The Vice President has been gracious enough to name me as one of the members of this Commission, along with the junior Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY].

We in Maryland have great interest in the limitations of the Hatch Act, primarily because we have many Federal employees who are denied their full rights of citizenship because of the limitations of the Hatch Act.

This measure had the support of the administration, and an allowance of some \$200,000 was approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The Appropriations Committee, however, has only come up with \$100,000 to implement this act.

Mr. President, since the President signed the Commission bill into law, we have been making a concerted effort to prepare a reasonable budget for the operation of the Commission. We have done so in consultation with knowledgeable people and through comparison with budgets of similar organizations. We have determined that in a variety of other commissions, annual budgets run from \$400,000 to \$900,000. We have determined that a minimum reasonable figure for the operations of this Commission for 1 year should be \$200,000. I am prepared to submit our proposed budget for the examination of my colleagues here on the floor.

I would like to ask the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] if he would accept an amendment that would increase the funds from \$100,000, as approved by the committee, to the \$200,000 that the administration recommended and which we feel we need.

(At this point, Mr. NELSON assumed the chair.)

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, here again this is a program that has merit. As a matter of fact, there was an inclination of the committee to knock it out entirely. We feel we have had enough of the Hatch Act. But the Senator from Rhode Island did not feel that way about it, and I implored that they keep it alive by appropriating \$100,000.

I say to my friend that the \$100,000 at this time—2 months before we come back in January is certainly sufficient

money. After this matter gets off the ground, it can be submitted to the regular committee, and I am sure if the function has merit and is in the public interest, the Congress will come forth with the money.

However, at this point, I must repeat that I have to remain consistent. For that reason, I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. I would hope that the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] would consider this matter again next year. I will not offer the amendment I proposed to offer to increase the amount from \$100,000 to \$200,000, but I wish to advise the Senate and my distinguished colleague that I care very much about this, and we have only one year under the authorization to complete this study. I feel that a great many citizens are being deprived of their rights by virtue of the limitations of the Hatch Act.

Mr. President, while I have the floor, I wish to turn to a second subject. It had been my intention to offer an amendment that would increase the supplemental appropriations bill by \$150,000 for preserving the Old Georgetown Market, in accordance with Public Law 89-600, enacted on September 21, of this year.

My intended amendment is as follows:

On page 21, after line 18, insert the following:

“CHAPTER X

“District of Columbia

“Preservation of Old Georgetown Market

“For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-600), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.”

Public Law 89-600 has not been funded so far, and I would respectfully request that the Committee on Appropriations and the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] consider the advisability of appropriating funds for the Old Georgetown Market next year.

Would the Senator be kind enough to comment on that?

Mr. PASTORE. I cannot give that guarantee. Only God knows who will be here next year to make that decision. Again, that item was rejected for the reason that there was no budget estimate on it, and we had to treat it as we did the others, without prejudice. I would hope if there is any merit to this it would be brought before the proper subcommittee after we get back in January, and if merit is established I hope the committee will grant it. I do not believe it will come up on my supplemental bill, but before the committee that has jurisdiction.

We heard at some length from a witness. I sat in the hearings from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 o'clock p.m. without leaving my chair. I turned the meeting over to the distinguished Senator from Florida who heard this gentleman at some length. Without passing judgment on the merits, we rejected it for the reason that there was no budget request for it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I want to corroborate what the Senator has said. I heard that testimony at considerable length by a very fine gentleman. I am

in sympathy with what he wants to do. I think we can probably get this dealt with in the supplemental bill shortly after the first of the year. I would hope so, at any rate; but, we could not, without departing from the precedent which I think was all important in the marking up of the bill, put it in the bill as an unbudgeted item.

As I have already said, there were at least 20 requests for unbudgeted items, some of them meritorious and some not so meritorious, at least in my opinion. I thought the Senator's item was meritorious and hope that we will get an opportunity to get to it. That is about all I can say under the conditions at this time.

Mr. BREWSTER. I thank both the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. With reference to the request for the \$100,000 for Government personnel, let me say that I think the request is meritorious but if it is felt that additional funds are necessary, they should come back next year. If the committee feels there is need for the additional funds after the first of the year, I am sure that the committee will make such a recommendation. I, for one, will support it.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am very pleased to hear that.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. HART. As the able Senator from Rhode Island is aware, because of the constructive visit I have just had, I rise to speak very briefly to the situation with respect to the Sylvania tract in upper Michigan.

This is a magnificent stretch of some 18,000 acres, as untouched as virtually any such solid block of acreage east of the Mississippi can be.

Parenthetically it adjoins the great State of Wisconsin so that there are two States that have a primary interest in it.

This tract was first purchased from the newly created water and conservation fund. It has attracted considerable national interest. It is urgent that intelligent and adequate planning be made in order that the use to which the tract will be put will be prudent and wise, and that in the future we will not look back and regret very much that for a 12-month or 18-month period we failed to make the plans and, as a consequence, when the public descends on it in the spring, much of it will have been destroyed before we are ever in a position to preserve it.

The Forest Service advises that it has such high priority that they are, in a sense, transferring some \$70,000 from other activities in order to do preliminary planning on this tract; but they insist that an additional \$100,000 will be essential in order to do the basic resource surveys and analyses which are required.

Additionally, a visitors' information center must be constructed at Watersmeet. I presented myself to the Senator and his committee seeking to persuade

them to add \$275,000 to the bill, in order to provide the \$100,000 for planning and the \$175,000 for construction.

Here again, I was confronted with the fact that this was not in the budget. However, there may be a distinction here, because it was not in the budget because the acquisition did not occur until late in the summer, too late for the agency to get through the Budget Bureau the funds which, once the acquisition has been made, became very urgent.

I wonder whether the Senator from Rhode Island could conceive of this being a distinction that would justify his accepting this worthwhile item?

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator appeared before the committee and he made a persuasive presentation. The fact is, I was very much impressed, and I know that my colleagues on the committee were impressed with the necessity for this, and that there was possibly a sense of urgency connected with it. There again, it is a matter of being consistent. There was not a Senator who suggested an amendment in this category without a budget estimate who did not believe that his amendment, his proposal, or his project was a little bit different and required a little special consideration insofar as his amendment was concerned. I suppose that depends upon the individual's own interests.

I want to say to my colleague that only 2 months will pass before we come back into session, and we will go into this matter thoroughly at that time. I feel that the Senator will not be disappointed.

Mr. HART. I wish very much that we had the money instead of that reassuring promise, but I think that the people—

Mr. PASTORE. That is the best I can do today.

Mr. HART. Of my State will be grateful, indeed, for that.

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Committee I was greatly disappointed by the committee's decision not to provide funds for initial resource surveys and followup plans for the Sylvania tract in the supplemental appropriation bill we are now considering, H.R. 18381. The Sylvania tract is a beautiful piece of undeveloped land in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, bordering on Wisconsin, which was acquired by the Forest Service in early August. It has very great outdoor recreation potential. It should attract substantial numbers of visitors and thus help the depressed areas of northern Michigan and Wisconsin by pumping tourist dollars into their economies.

However, basic resource surveys of soils, water, fisheries, wildlife, botanical features, ecological balance, and transportation needs must be made while the area is still in a virgin condition—that is, closed to public use. When the fishing season begins next spring, the area will be opened to the public. It will then be too late to launch the planning surveys that are essential before actual development of the area for maximum recreation use can be undertaken.

A mere \$100,000 is needed now if this planning, including the above mentioned

resource surveys, is to be successful. Now, many may ask why this sum was not included in the supplemental budget request. The answer is very simple. There was no time for the Forest Service to submit this additional request for Budget Bureau approval, because the tract was so recently acquired, before the supplemental request was sent to Congress. I received this information by phone from the Forest Service yesterday. Furthermore my legislative assistant was told that the Forest Service had already reprogramed \$70,000 of its funds for planning purposes—a very good indication of the urgency of the need for funds since this money had originally been earmarked for other high-priority purposes.

Mr. President, the Midwest has been shortchanged by the Federal Government for too many years. My State of Wisconsin, for example, is 40th among 50 States in Federal revenue per \$1,000 of personal income and 42d in Federal revenue per capita. By providing \$100,000 for resource surveys and followup plans for the Sylvania Tract, we would have been helping a depressed midwestern area while, at the same time, taking sensible steps to maximize the attractions of one of the Nation's most beautiful scenic and conservation areas in the interest of all Americans.

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I understand that the conference report on H.R. 15111, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966, carries a provision under part D of section 331(c), which extends until June 30, 1967, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments at a fair market value to dairy farmers who have been directed since January 1, 1964, to remove their milk from commercial markets because it contained residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government at the time of such use.

The committee, in marking up the bill, has inserted a provision similar to the provision carried in the Supplemental Appropriation Act a year ago which reads as follows:

Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1966 further provided that not more than \$1 million of the appropriation last year for the economic opportunity program would be available to carry out the purposes of part D of title III to which I have just referred.

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which will establish a limitation in this appropriation bill to provide funds for payment of such claims during fiscal year 1967 in the amount not to exceed \$500,000, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Page 13, line 15, after the word "reimbursements" insert ", of which not more than \$500,000 shall be available to carry out the purposes of part D of title III".

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I believe that this amendment is in order, since it does not call for any increase in the appropriation but makes clear the intent of Congress that not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available during fiscal year 1967 to carry out the purposes of the amended authorization act.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, this amendment was considered by the committee, and the provision should be included in the bill for 2 years, I am made to understand.

It was unanimously agreed by the committee that it should be included in the bill, and I am perfectly willing to accept the Senator's amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Let me say that \$400,000 in claims have been allowed so far. I doubt if much over \$200,000 will be needed. The areas in which they have had the biggest problem—in this respect has been the Maryland-Virginia area.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMATHERS. I rise on behalf of myself and my able and distinguished senior colleague, Senator HOLLAND, in support of the items included in this supplemental appropriations bill which provides some \$6.5 million in funds for Interama, the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, which is located in Dade County, Fla.

I wish to compliment my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, for their wisdom and foresight in making this project a part of their committee report filed with the Senate.

In my opinion, Mr. President, the establishment of Interama will be an important event—one which creates a permanent meeting ground for the Americas, where governments and individuals can come together, under the benevolent canopy of freedom, in a continuous exchange of ideas and cultures.

I have long felt that the future of this country is intimately linked with that of Latin America and that our national efforts should continue to be directed toward building unity and better understanding between the nations of the Americas.

For more than two decades, the people of Florida have been working diligently to advance the concept of Interama. The location at Miami places this center at the gateway to Latin America.

In authorizing appropriations for this project earlier this year, the Senate confirmed the belief of the entire Florida delegation that this project is a valid investment in the future, a tangible step toward implementing more of the goals of the Alliance for Progress.

The funds appropriated here today will provide a U.S. exhibit which will develop the theme "Partners for Progress Through Freedom."

In addition to the U.S. exhibit, it is expected that a majority of the Latin

nations will also have exhibits, as well as more than a score of industrial exhibitors.

Exclusive of the participation of the U.S. Government, it is estimated that the construction value of the Interama project will total more than \$75 million.

Construction will require 4,790 man-years of skilled labor and 7,185 man-years of unskilled labor, over a 2-year period. This is extremely significant in an area which continues to be "impacted" by an influx of refugees from Cuba. In addition, the project will create an impressive number of jobs once it is in operation.

Given the opportunity to move forward as conceived by the Interama Authority, I am convinced that Interama will quickly demonstrate that it stands on its own merits—and that it will truly become one of the more important ventures of our time, a true step toward hemispheric unity.

MENOMINEE INDIANS BENEFIT FROM SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I was very glad to be able to participate in the Senate Appropriations Committee's decision to include \$800,000 for the Menominee Indians in the supplemental appropriations bill we are considering today.

The Menominee Indians are one of the very few tribes whose trust status vis-à-vis the Federal Government has been terminated. In fact I can think of only one other instance of this sort of termination. As a result the tribe has been put into the position of becoming completely self sufficient, after a long period of Federal trusteeship, in less than 5 years. During this period, under the terms of the termination agreement, Federal assistance has been gradually reduced until it is almost nonexistent.

I was very hopeful that a program of special assistance as provided for by the \$800,000 earmarked in this bill for the Menominees, would not be necessary. In fact, I, as well as other members of the Wisconsin delegation, worked closely with Menominee County in attempting to get assistance for the county under existing Federal legislation.

However, the facts showed that special assistance was necessary. Consequently Senator NELSON and Congressman LAIRD introduced legislation authorizing the appropriation of these special funds. I was glad to cosponsor the Nelson bill.

That legislation is the basis for the \$800,000 contained in the supplemental appropriations bill before us today. The expenditure of these funds is contingent upon final action being taken on the authorization bill, H.R. 15111.

These funds will be used for educational benefits, welfare payments and health and sanitation purposes. In other words they will take care of the Menominee's most basic needs. I am sure that I speak for the Menominee people in praising the Appropriations Committees of both Houses for adding these funds to the supplemental appropriations bill even though the authorizing legislation has not been signed into law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I rise to express the hope that, with the passage of this final appropriation bill, the other body may speedily concur with the views of the Senate, so that Senators may go to their hearths in the 50 States of the Union.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I wish to commend the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] for the outstanding job he has done in getting this bill through the Appropriations Committee after thoroughly covering all the items during 2 long days of hearings on Monday and Tuesday, marking the bill up yesterday, and coming to the floor with it today.

This final appropriation contains \$327 million for the first full year of the cold war GI bill. After having worked for 7 long years, over the massed opposition of the executive department, the Department of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Veterans' Administration, to bring this act of elemental justice to our men in uniform, I am very happy to see this day come.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The bill authorizes the full budget request of \$1,342,410,000 for elementary and secondary educational activities and \$722,744,000 for higher educational activities. This is a very important appropriation, as the money is badly needed and will be put quickly to good use in education. The authorizations for both of these programs are in excess of the budget requests and the appropriations provided here. Every dollar is badly needed and I feel it would have been desirable to appropriate the full authorized amounts. However, in view of the imminence of adjournment, and in consideration of the fact that the legislative committees did not complete conference action on either the elementary or the higher education bill until Tuesday, the budget figures are certainly justifiable at this time. I hope that the administration will come in with a supplemental request next year.

I know that school and college authorities in my State have already made plans and submitted applications for most, if not all, of these educational programs.

This bill provides \$93,302,450 for Texas elementary and secondary educational programs and \$23,905,261 for construction of undergraduate facilities, plus additional amounts for construction loans and graduate school construction grants in Texas.

WAR ON POVERTY

The appropriation for the Office of Economic Opportunity was increased over the House figure by \$100 million to \$1,662,500,000; however this is still \$87,500,000 below the budget estimate. I feel most strongly that we should have voted the full amount for this program.

The war on poverty is a self-help program. Its chief purpose is to make an impact upon the hard-core poverty in this country so that all members of our society can become self-sufficient. In the long run the war on poverty will pay for itself through the greater productivity of its participants.

HEMISFAIR 1968 INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

I am gratified that this bill contains an appropriation of \$7.5 million for American participation in the HemisFair 1968 international exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex., in 1968. This is going to be a wonderful fair, and I hope that people from all over the country will come to San Antonio to see it. I know they will enjoy the experience. With the certainty that the host country will participate, I feel sure that many of the 30 or so foreign countries which have expressed interest will now decide to have exhibits. Mexico, Spain, Canada, Switzerland, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama have already made firm commitments. The Department of Commerce estimates that the fair will add \$38,636,000 to our balance of payments.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, first, I want to commend the chairman of the subcommittee for his outstanding handling of this bill. I wish to make a further statement, which is not on the merits of the bill. What I am going to say is not directly related to the chairman or the committee.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee—and I speak only as a member and only for myself—it seems clear to me that the Senate Appropriations Committee is not able to furnish the leadership and the mature recommendations to the Senate it once did if we are going to permit such large sums to be put in supplemental bills and brought to the Senate floor after only the most hurried hearings and briefest consideration.

We have in this bill appropriations of more than \$5 billion. We know that another supplemental bill will come to us in January, or soon thereafter, and for the military alone it will contain many billions of dollars. No one knows now how many, but it will certainly be above \$10 billion or \$12 billion. It could be up to \$15 billion, for the war alone.

Referring to this bill itself, it is true that, as I understand, about 75 percent of the money provided in the bill had to be deferred by the subcommittees because the authorization bills had not been passed. Nevertheless, the sum total of what has happened here is that these large supplemental bills cancel out, in a way, and to a large degree, much of the laborious work that is done by the subcommittees that are especially prepared in their fields, as are the staff members of those committees prepared in the various fields, illustrated by the education programs and the poverty program. The authorizations there were very, very late. This is not a question of trying to place blame. This is not an effort to try to assess the blame. I do not blame anyone, but as a member of the Appropriations Committee, in which I have a great deal of pride, I point out we are losing our influence on the floor.

We are losing a chance to make more deliberate, mature recommendations. The whole system tends to downgrade and degrade the legislative branch of the Government, of which I am a very strong advocate. I want to upgrade and enhance the influence and effectiveness of the legislative branch of Government. But just as long as we submit to these delayed authorizations and then come in and, in a rush, and with only very brief consideration, vote the money anyway, we are going to be treated this way.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. May I complete this thought, very briefly? Then I shall be glad to yield first to the Senator from Rhode Island.

This is not in criticism of anyone at all. I am talking about the system. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] was handling one of the authorization bills. I believe it was the antipoverty program. I am told he walked from the Senate floor, where he got the authorization approved, and went right down before the Appropriations Committee and testified there in favor of the money. Certainly, that was not his fault. I am talking about the system.

I notice that the poverty program—and I am not taking it up today for debate—every year since it came into being has come in right at the last, without a chance—not a chance in the world—for proper consideration, checking into it, checking into the real operation of the items by the Appropriations Committee. I assume the Authorizations Committee did go into the matter. I am not critical of what it did. I am simply saying the Appropriations Committee did not have a chance to do anything about it; their only choice was either take it or leave it.

It is not disclosing any secrets to say that there was a great feeling among the membership in the Appropriations Committee room that we should know more about this program, and to know more about the charges that are made, not merely with respect to my own area of the country, because this is not a racial question. The inquiries come from some of the most esteemed and experienced members of the Committee on Appropriations who live far from my area of the country. They expressed their deepest concern about the operations of this poverty program. But there was no opportunity to actually consider it, as well as many other items.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] did his usual splendid work in a short time and had the answers to many questions, far more of them, doubtless, than the average person would have had. But he is a victim of the system. We are all victims of it.

Speaking as one member of the Committee on Appropriations and as a member of this body, I want to raise the flag of warning that the legislative branch of the Government is letting itself be victimized by our failure to resist. The timetables that we allow to be imposed on us are beginning to downgrade our influence, whether we intend it or not. The

process is becoming more and more a mere matter of take it or leave it at the end of a session, and usually the money is appropriated.

For my part, I am willing to make any contribution I can; but I believe that the demand must come from the body as a whole and thus assert our sense of responsibility. Our committees must also assert its prerogatives because there is not much that any one Senator can do to change the situation.

I appreciate what the Senator from Rhode Island has done. He carries his part of the load and more on any matter, and he has done so on this occasion. I make no allusions, of course, to our leadership on either side of the aisle. I now yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. Has the Senator from Mississippi finished?

Mr. STENNIS. I have concluded, yes, but the Senator asked me to yield to him.

Mr. PASTORE. Yes, I did at the time.

Mr. STENNIS. I wanted to finish my point.

Mr. PASTORE. There is a great deal of merit to what the Senator from Mississippi has just said. I think, in large measure, all of us are more or less victims of the system. We have had many situations before our committee in which we were considering appropriations when authorizations had not been decided although I must say in fairness that much of the exhaustive study, work, and debate did take place on the authorization bill.

In other words, when the poverty request came before our committee, I was very familiar with it, because I had made it my business to be familiar with it at the time that we were considering the authorization bill.

I do not want anyone on this floor to have the impression that we did not go into the individual items exhaustively, because we certainly did. I stayed up nights studying this bill. I came in early in the morning, and I stayed until late at night. There is no question at all about that.

There are some people who take a week to do a job; there are some people who can do the same job in a day. I am not trying to pin any bouquets on the subcommittee that heard this evidence; but we worked on it exhaustively, especially the members of the staff.

I do wish to say this, Mr. President: Here we are, and something must be done. We are only 2 weeks away from the election. This will be an important election in the history of this great land of ours. I think the challenge of our day is peace and survival. Many of us wish to bring the message back to the people back home.

The RECORD will show that on the last few votes taken in the Senate, there were hardly 60 or 65 Senators present. I do not think we can be too critical of the absence of those who are up for reelection. We all know the old adage: You have got to be elected before you can be a statesman. They have gone back home to try to get elected, and I say we cannot blame them.

Here we are. We have been here since

January. We are still here, on the threshold of the election. Our business is not finished, and we do not know for sure if we can even go home this weekend.

That is the situation, and it is hard to work under that kind of pressure. Here we are dealing with over \$5 billion in two programs that were authorized only within the last fortnight.

Of course, I agree with the Senator from Mississippi that the system is not without fault. I hope that something can be done to improve it. I hope further that the administration will give the problem deep consideration, and will not be too hasty hereafter, only 2 months before our coming back, to get the appropriation regardless of the consequences, but will prepare its case in a substantial way, so that we can handle it more efficiently and economically. Because if we crash these programs through, we have sadly learned from past experience that sometimes we create abuses.

I agree with the Senator from Mississippi when he says that we are victims of the system. I think the system ought to be changed or modified. Perhaps if we suppose it can be we are merely whistling in the dark. This is an area we have traversed before, and have run into a blank wall; but I hope eventually some improvement can be made.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish not only to back up what the Senator from Rhode Island has said, but to express the greatest possible sympathy with the position of the Senator from Mississippi.

All of us who serve on the Senate Appropriations Committee feel, because some of these large items were authorized within 48 hours or less before the time that our committee was asked to pass upon them, it did not make for the soundest sort of consideration.

I merely wish to say before closing the debate, however, that I never saw a more impartial attitude shown by any leader in the Senate than by the chairman of this subcommittee on the question of unbudgeted items. I think 20 or more were offered, some of them very large. He took impartially the same position with reference to all of them, and was supported, of course, by the majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

I wish to say also that considering the shortness of the time, I think the hearings were quite exhaustive. They were not as exhaustive as if individual Senators had been able to study these questions for days or weeks before the hearings. I think it will be a service to the Senate and to the public if the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee will insist upon the printing of the record of the hearings. Sometimes these last-minute hearings are not printed. I ask my distinguished friend, the Senator from Rhode Island, to please assure us that he will insist upon the printing of the hearings, because many of us would like to have go out generally to

interested members of the public the the questions which were gone into as exhaustively as was possible—and some of them quite exhaustively—in those hearings.

Mr. PASTORE. I give the Senator that assurance. There will be no question about that at all.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I have great sympathy with the position of the Senator from Mississippi. I think we all have. But I think we did the best we could under the circumstances.

Having heretofore served as chairman of this subcommittee myself, I think I know something about the difficulties. I wish to say there has never been a time when I was serving as chairman when anything like this number of difficulties came to a head shortly before the hearings, and shortly before our time of adjournment, as this time. I cannot commend too highly the Senator from Rhode Island for the way in which he handled these particular problems, and I am sure that I voice the sentiment of the Senator from Mississippi also, because we all know how grand a performance he showed in rising to meet the frustrating and most difficult circumstance which confronted him in the Senate.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me just 1 minute.

Mr. HOLLAND. Gladly.

Mr. STENNIS. I wish to underscore again that I was not complaining about anything the Senator from Rhode Island or any other Senator did or did not do. In fact, I think I stated exactly the opposite at the conclusion of my previous remarks.

I say this further: I think perhaps he did the best job, in the limited time available, that any member of the committee could have done. I have no grievance, and I am a member of the subcommittee. I did have other demanding matters which permitted me to attend only a small part of the committee hearings.

But I do wish to say a further word about the system, to those Senators who are not members of the Appropriations Committee.

May we have order, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. STENNIS. Senators not on the Appropriations Committee had very little or no opportunity, on this bill, really to get into the facts, either through the testimony or through reports. The Senator from Rhode Island is certainly not responsible for that. But, again, we are victims of the system; and Senators do not have one scintilla of testimony before them because, as I understand, there has not been time to print the hearings; the Senators have only a committee report, which was filed and became available yesterday—

Mr. HOLLAND. This morning.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes, became available this morning, just a few hours ago. And the bill contains over \$5 billion—\$5 billion, not \$5 million.

I think that underscores the problem; and I think that is a more serious point, perhaps, than the rushing of the matter

as far as the members of the Appropriations Committee were concerned.

Most unfortunately, that has also been true as to reports and bills on other major matters taken up so quickly during this session. It leaves a busy Senator who is not on the committee without a chance in the world, either through his staff or through his own efforts, through work at night and weekends and at any other time, to really have first-hand knowledge of what the testimony is, what the issues are, and what his ultimate decision should be. We must find a remedy for such an extreme and neglectful situation. We must demand that the estimates come to us earlier, or refuse to consider them.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator is completely correct in his comments. We all agree on that.

I hope that we may not find ourselves in this kind of an emergency situation when we take up a supplemental bill the next time.

It is a fearful responsibility. I think that it has been discharged in a wonderful way considering the difficulties of the situation. The Senator and I are in complete agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I completely share the views expressed by the Senator from Mississippi.

I have a brief statement to make for the RECORD on one aspect of the bill. I shall vote for the measure, but that does not in any way change my view as to the correctness of the views taken by the Senator from Mississippi.

I realize that many of my colleagues in the Senate do not agree with the observation I made 3 weeks ago, on which observation I stand. In my judgment, the procedure in the Senate in the past 3 weeks has verified over and over again my observation that the Senate could not possibly legislate responsibly between that date and the time of adjournment because of the magnitude of the legislation it had before it and because of the relationship of that legislation to the commonweal. I thought we owed it to the constituency we represent to recess until after the election and then come back at a time when we would have time to make the type of study that the Senator from Mississippi has recommended.

Such a procedure would result in our acting much more responsibly as legislators than I thought we could possibly do if we tried to rush legislation through pellmell without adequate study.

I do not ask people to agree with me, but I want the RECORD to show my view. My view is that the people of this country would be better off if the Senate had recessed 3 weeks ago and come back after election. I think we would have avoided making some of the serious mistakes that I believe time will prove we have made because we have not given adequate consideration to some of the legislation we passed upon in these last weeks of the session.

The comments that I shall make on the pending appropriations bill neither directly nor indirectly, impliedly or oth-

erwise, contain any criticism of the committee or reflection upon the committee.

I happen to be a Senator from Oregon that has a responsibility, as does every other Senator in his respective State, in regard to the interest of that State to do what I can to protect the legitimate rights of my State and to make a record in respect of problems that arise as they are raised in various bills that come before us. We have a serious problem involved in the pending bill.

Mr. President, the bill reported by the Committee on Supplemental Appropriations for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management meets some of the timber needs of Oregon that ought to be met now. I regret, however, that the proximity of the adjournment makes it difficult to correct a number of deficiencies in the bill relating to the development and management of our forests in Oregon.

I do not see how we can possibly escape the conclusions of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] as to the need for speedy action if we meet the target date for adjournment that has been set. Nevertheless, time does not permit us to deal with the type of problem that I want to mention in this brief speech. It also does not justify the Senate in sweeping under the rug because of the time factor the type of problem that I think ought to be acted upon now.

The recommendations provided under H.R. 18381 for the Forest Service will permit that agency to process timber sales that are now underway. The Bureau of Land Management will be able to market an extra 150 million board-feet of fire-burned timber in Oregon.

I regret that the committee has not provided additional funds to permit a start on increasing the sale of thinning timber and mortality salvage.

Mr. President, from the standpoint of the taxpayers, if we made provision for thinning and made provision for mortality salvage, we would put into the Treasury of the United States many times the cost of the appropriation.

This is not a sound economy that we are following when we hesitate to appropriate the necessary money that will make several times the amount of money in the interest of the taxpayers that we appropriate.

It is indisputable that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are correct. If we give them the appropriations, they will make money for us far in excess of the cost of the appropriations.

That is what the Senator from Oregon has been pleading for in this field for his 21 years in the Senate, and so long as I stay here, I will continue to urge that we make progress faster. We have made a lot of progress.

This does not mean that I am not appreciative of what the Appropriations Committee has done in years gone by. However, we have not moved fast enough, and we are not moving fast enough on the problem that I now raise.

Within conservation limits, this program of thinning and mortality salvage could constitute a useful program. I express the hope that next year the

budget will provide adequate funds for this type of activity.

This is a type of expenditure that cannot be postponed with justification, because when the trees destroy themselves as the result of the disease that infects them and when the trees destroy themselves because of the fact that they are not thinned, all that we are doing is wasting the assets of the taxpayers of the country.

Shortly before the Senate Appropriations Committee began its consideration of H.R. 18381, there appeared in an Oregon newspaper published in Portland known as the *Oregonian* a column dated October 14, 1966, by one Gerry Pratt, entitled "Making the Dollar—Lumberman Charges Retaliation by United States."

This article quoted a Joe McCracken, who is described as "head of the Western Forest Industries Association," as claiming that the absence of a request for thinning and salvage funds for use in Oregon in Federal forests occurred as a result of spite action on the part of Government officials; that—

A promise was made to increase the annual timber cut in Oregon by 469 million feet through special salvage and thinning sales.

And that—

The whole deal was dumped because of Oregon's defense of Russell Getty, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Pratt and Mr. McCracken are among the authors of a number of allegations made in April 1965, concerning alleged malfeasance on the part of Government officials in connection with a proposal to exchange certain privately owned lands within the Point Reyes, Calif., project, for public domain lands in Curry County, Oreg. It is important to recall that a recent report by the Comptroller General on this entire Point Reyes-Curry County matter concluded that the allegations of malfeasance on the part of Government officials were without foundation.

I wish to make clear that Mr. Pratt is a very able newspaperman who has the journalistic responsibility of reporting allegations of malfeasance as he comes upon them. However, reporting them does not make them true, but it does afford an opportunity to have them answered and to have the facts brought out.

In order that my colleagues may have the full text of the Pratt article, I ask unanimous consent that the article be set forth in the *RECORD* at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, for several months another technique has been employed by certain individuals in Oregon who are interested in prying loose from our Federal forests a very substantial increase in the timber allowable cut. This is reflected in a systematic series of charges that the Government is engaged in secrecy-shrouded plans related to its Federal timber program, particularly in the State of Oregon. Bizarre charges to this effect are hurled from many direc-

tions and dedicated local government officials, according to these self-appointed accusers, are supposedly muzzled by their bureaucratic superiors in Washington, D.C.

Illustrative of this type of charge is another column by the author of the *Oregonian* column "Making the Dollar," Mr. Pratt, published under date of May 30, 1966, entitled "Secret Timber Plan Stirs O&C Counties." I ask unanimous consent that the May 30 Pratt article be set forth in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD* immediately following the October 14 Pratt column.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. MORSE. These two articles constitute interesting journalistic contrasts. The May 30 article expresses anguish over alleged secrecy in Government, but the October 14 column alleges a promise made by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce to the timber industry of Oregon to increase the annual timber cut in our State by 469 million feet. How this promise could be made to an industry that is subjected to abject secrecy by the Government is a little difficult to comprehend, but is nevertheless highly amusing.

When the McCracken charge of spite work on the part of the Government in connection with the timber thinnings and salvage program came to my attention, I followed the course of action that I always pursue when charges of this type, however groundless, are made. I communicated immediately with Senator HAYDEN, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, calling the Pratt column of October 14 to his attention, and requested the comments of Government officials who had been subjected to the McCracken charges. I ask unanimous consent that my letter of October 17, address to Senator HAYDEN, be included in the *RECORD* following the insertion of the Pratt column of May 30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 3.)

Mr. MORSE. It is my understanding that my letter of October 17 was included in the hearing record of the Senate Appropriations Committee relative to H.R. 18381.

The comments of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management relative to the Pratt column of October 14 have come to my attention and I ask unanimous consent that these items be included in the *RECORD* following the insertion of my October 17 letter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibits 4 and 5.)

Mr. MORSE. The comments of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are factual, frank, and forthright and present interesting answers and contrasts to the Pratt column.

The replies of the Forest Service and the BLM perform a valuable service in keeping the record straight in connection with the highly inflammatory charges appearing in the Pratt column as attributed to the individual who serves as head of the Western Forest Industries Association.

I have taken the time to discuss this matter and to insert the foregoing materials in the *RECORD* because I am increasingly concerned over the possibility that certain people closely allied with some segments of the lumber industry in the State of Oregon are advocating programs which, if effected, will constitute serious inroads on forest conservation in the State of Oregon.

I do not contend that we are without difficulties in the timber industry of Oregon today. We do have some serious problems. Nor do I contend that our Federal timber agencies are paragons of perfection. But I have found that, by and large, the people in our Federal timber agencies are dedicated public servants whose primary objective is conservation and proper management development and harvesting of our forest assets.

These forest assets in the State of Oregon, may I say again—although it is unpleasant to some ears in my State—do not belong only to the people of Oregon, and they certainly do not belong to the lumber interests of Oregon. They belong to all the people of the United States.

Each of us, no matter from what State we come, sits here with a trust to protect these natural resources. Any individual or group that seeks to despoil them in any way, even though the despoilment may take the form of an attempt to have a cut far in excess of what would be a sound conservation program, will have the utmost opposition from many of us in the Senate.

That is why the senior Senator from Oregon has been pleading, time and time again, for appropriated funds that will make it possible for us to carry out the recommendations of our Federal officials who have been charged with the responsibility of administering these forests—so that we can have the funds for the necessary maximum thinning, the necessary maximum mortality salvage of dying timber, so that we can save the money of the taxpayers by that program—but that we do not yield to the type of pressure that often is put upon us, to violate a sound sustained yield program. That is why I am disappointed that time does not permit us—and it does not permit us; the Senator from Rhode Island is correct, that it does not permit us—in the rest of this week to give the further consideration to this bill, which would require some amendments, which would require conferences.

However, I wish to say that come January I will be standing on my hind legs again in the Senate urging early action on the type of appropriations that I think we are omitting from this bill, which would be in the national interest to have in the bill.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has done a remarkably fine job in resisting assaults on conservation practices in our Federal forests and I am satisfied that the new Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Mr. Boyd Rasmussen, and the new State Director, Mr. James F. Doyle, will make outstanding contributions in the field of conservation while cooperating fully with our lumber industry within conservation limits.

I am also convinced that the great majority of the lumbermen of my State are dedicated to forest conservation because they have the foresight to appreciate the fact that the future of the industry in the State of Oregon is closely related to the extent to which we engage in wise management of our forests today. To these dedicated members of the Oregon lumber industry and to the Government officials who have the responsibility for developing and protecting our forests, while harvesting them wisely, I pledge my support in a cooperative endeavor to bring about the greatest benefits for the general public and for the lumber industry in one of our greatest natural resource assets, our Federal forests.

I close by promising again to the people of my State and of my country that, come January, I will propose again that we proceed without delay to have hearings and give consideration to the need for additional funds not included in this bill, which will permit the thinning of our forests, which will permit what is called mortality salvage of those trees in Oregon forests that need to be salvaged in order to save them and in order to prevent them from infecting other trees. The cost of such appropriations, I repeat, will be repaid to the Treasury of the United States over and over again by such wise expenditure of taxpayers' money.

Mr. President, I shall vote for the bill, but I thought I owed it to the people of my State to make the record that I have made with regard to this problem.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Oregonian, Oct. 14, 1966]

MAKING THE DOLLAR: LUMBERMAN CHARGES 'RETALIATION' BY U.S.

(By Gerry Pratt)

Oregon's timber industry has been staggering through bleak days this year on a hope and promise. The hope has been in a government proposal to increase the annual timber cut in Oregon by 469 million feet through special salvage and thinning sales. The promise was from Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Secretary of Commerce John Connor that this additional timber would be the answer to the squeeze on timber prices.

With the delivery of the budget to the Congress last Friday both the hope and the promise went out the window and at least one strong industry voice, Joe McCracken, head of the Western Forest Industries Association, charges flatly that the whole deal was dumped because of Oregon's defense of Russell Getty.

McCracken makes his case by producing first a December 1965 letter from Secretary Freeman in which Freeman writes: "I recognize the hardships resulting from changes taking place in the wood-using industry of the Northwest. I am directing the Forest Service to use every means available to maintain timber harvesting at allowable-cut levels and accelerate offerings of timber not normally included under allowable-cut limitations such as material from pre-logging salvage operations and thinning of young growth stands."

That was Freeman's answer to what can be done about a soaring timber price resulting from heavy exports to Japan.

Secretary Connor's answer was something the same. On Dec. 9, 1965, he wrote to Sen. WARREN MAGNUSON of Washington; "Rather

than restricting the export of logs, it would appear that a positive approach should be taken leading to an over-all increase in timber availability."

TWO SPECIAL STUDIES UNDERTAKEN

That was all that was needed to begin two special studies. The first led to a report from the Forest Service that they could offer an additional 251 million of this type of salvage timber for sale in Oregon this year.

The Bureau of Land Management then reviewed its timber holdings and found it could release an annual extra cut of 218 million both from salvage, neither upsetting the balance of its sustained-yield harvest programs.

Both needed supplemental appropriations to handle the sales which would put the extra 469 million board feet of Oregon timber into the mills now facing record high timber prices at a time they are setting record low lumber and plywood prices.

The Forest Service went to the Bureau of the Budget, the President's office, to justify this, outlining a program that would cost them \$5 a thousand to market their supplemental timber throughout the entire West. In return, they reported, they would earn an average of \$10 a thousand in the West, but \$20 a thousand in Oregon and \$30 a thousand in western Oregon.

The BLM needed an additional \$839,000 appropriation to get going with their marketing of salvage timber. This sale would return to the government \$6.5 million in receipts, they said.

Both requests, claims McCracken, went to the Bureau of the Budget which in turn sought the counsel of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. They approved the requests.

"Now," says McCracken, "the first supplemental appropriations bill went to the Congress last Friday. It will have to be acted upon by Oct. 22 when Congress is expected to adjourn."

"Are we in the bill or are we not?"

"Well, let me tell you, there was a supplemental sum of \$2.3 million for the Forest Service listed as money for timber sales in the West. But it was not for the sale of this additional salvage timber. Not one dime."

"This was \$2.3 million to administer the additional cut of timber already under contract. The appropriation specifically does not include a penny for the additional timber sales the industry was promised."

TIMBER SAID GOING TO WASTE

"It also includes," McCracken says, "\$540,000 for a brand new program to hire 50 additional foresters back East to contact private owners of hardwood to get them to market the hardwood, a program the National Forest Products Association never heard of until it came out in the appropriations."

"They can do that, but not a dime to keep the promise made to the industry to market timber now going to waste, timber which would give us jobs, produce taxes and bring in additional government revenue."

There was also a supplemental appropriation of \$1.3 million for the BLM, McCracken points out. But this was to rehabilitate the Oxbow fire area and market the fire-damaged timber. Again, not one cent to salvage the 218 million feet the BLM said they could put up in Oregon.

"I asked the Forest Service, a high official whose name I am not going to give you at this time," McCracken said. "I asked why? He told me 'We did not want to embarrass another party. We did not want to embarrass the Interior Department.'"

McCracken's charge—the Interior Department went to the Bureau of the Budget and cut their supplemental request for money to

market extra timber in Oregon. When they did that, the Forest Service followed suit.

"It is pure spite," he says. "This is what we get for the Russell Getty affair." Getty, an Interior Department employee, resigned from the BLM over a timber management disagreement with the Interior Department chiefs in Washington, D.C.

McCracken's hope now? "That we can get someone back on the hill to put up that supplemental appropriation before they wrap things up in the Congress—and maybe in our timber industry as well."

EXHIBIT 2

[From the Portland Oregonian, May 30, 1966]

MAKING THE DOLLAR: SECRET TIMBER PLAN STIRS O&C COUNTIES

(By Gerry Pratt)

A history of trust between the Department of the Interior and the O&C Counties in Oregon collapsed this past week when the Department of the Interior denied O&C officials the right to be briefed on a program to increase the allowable O&C timber cut between 200 and 400 million feet a year.

The timber involved is only part of a secrecy-shrouded and politically protected timber program in the works which industry sources claim will also result in an additional 500-million feet of Forest Service timber going on the market in Oregon.

The amount of timber involved in both instances is only a guess, the best guess of Darrell Jones, the president of the O&C Counties Association for the past seven years and Clackamas County commissioner, who confesses: "We can only guess because when we ask for a briefing in the field we are told we cannot have the information, even though it is O&C funds they are spending and O&C lands they are planning on cutting."

Jones will fly to Washington, D.C., Monday to meet with the Oregon delegation Tuesday and review there the Bureau of Land Management studies. When he sought to brief the O&C consultant forester, Lucien Alexander of Mason Bruce and Girard, for this meeting, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Harry Anderson refused him the information.

"We have heard all kinds of figures on the amount of O&C timber found available under the BLM study, timber either rotting and down or available through thinning programs," Jones explained.

COUNTIES REFUND PART OF SHARE

Under its voluntary agreement with the Interior Department, Jones explained, the O&C counties refund a third of their share of the O&C timber sale funds for management, roads and reforestation of the O&C lands by the BLM.

Even after the deduction of a third of their revenues, the O&C Counties, all of the Western Oregon counties except Clatsop, plus Klamath County, collect some \$20 million a year from their share of the timber sales.

"Even at \$30 a thousand, this program of added harvest could mean an extra \$6 million a year to the O&C counties, so naturally we are concerned," the Clackamas County commissioner added. "At \$40 a thousand, a more reasonable timber cost today, it means \$8 million a year more for the counties."

"In addition the industry desperately needs the added logs to help offset the expanded export of timber to Japan which is beginning to have a serious affect on our employment outlook."

Jones' chief complaint Sunday as he planned his campaign for Washington, D.C. was: "We have been full partners with the BLM in the past. We voluntarily asked Congress to take one third of our O&C revenues and invest it in sustaining these lands and we want to be full partners in this planning."

"There is a full report on the availability of increased yield of timber that is not being made available to us. We are asked to go back to Washington and get briefed without having any of the facts before we get there. The best Anderson would give us is that the information on our lands will be made available to us during the course of our meetings.

"They denied us the right to be briefed until we get it his way, and yet it is our resource and our money involved."

Jones and the O&C officials are jumpy about such dealings in the BLM since the discovery last year of a plan to swap sustained-yield lands in Western Oregon which were a part of the O&C cut program.

DETAILS ON PROGRAM SOUGHT

The Clackamas County official said he is also going to press for details on the Forest Service program to increase its cut in Oregon by 550-million feet a year.

"We have been told the Forest Service is preparing to go to Congress in August for an additional appropriation to allow it another 550-million feet of annual cut under the same salvage and thinning programs," Jones said.

Twenty-five per cent of these Forest Service sales also come back to Oregon counties, Jones pointed out. "So we are intensely interested in this program as well. There are only nine counties in the United States that collect more than half a million dollars a year from Forest Service sales in their areas. Seven of those counties are in Oregon. So you can understand our interest."

At an extremely low price of \$30 a thousand, Jones figures, the 550-million increase in Forest Service cuts means more than \$4-million a year in additional revenues to the counties from timber sales, plus the jobs and investment in manufacturing.

"We hope to find out what these programs are and maybe we will have some suggestions about the budgets," Jones explained.

"There is a policy of secrecy developing around our federal timber programs in Oregon so that we are finding it increasingly more difficult to get the information Oregon is entitled to, concerning the management of our natural resource.

"Maybe Tuesday," he said, "we can begin to find out why."

EXHIBIT 3

OCTOBER 17, 1966.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On October 11, I addressed a letter to you requesting favorable action on pending budget requests for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, plus the addition of funds for thinnings and salvage timber sales.

There have been some recent developments which make it necessary for me to ask your Committee to carefully review these matters.

On October 14, a Mr. Joseph McCracken, spokesman for the Western Forest Industries Association of Oregon, is reported to have charged in the October 14 *Portland Oregonian* (text enclosed) that the absence of a request for thinning and salvage funds occurred as a result of spite action which may involve the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Commerce. This man and the writer of the newspaper article are among the authors of other allegations made in April, 1965, about a proposed land exchange in Oregon. A recent report by the Comptroller General on this entire matter concluded that their allegations were without foundation on the issue of malfeasance.

I think it is of the utmost importance that the true facts surrounding these latest charges be obtained from those responsible

for the budget actions involved. Therefore, I request a statement of facts on the actions taken on the subject of thinnings and salvage be obtained from the responsible policy officials of the Departments involved, with special reference to the charges made in the attached newspaper article.

I am unaware of any promise made by any Federal official to market an extra 469 million board feet of timber from Oregon lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. It is true that Federal officials recognize that thinnings provide a source of additional material that could go on the market, but so far as I can ascertain, this was not a matter on which firm commitments were made to the industry.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior earlier submitted to me a study committee report on a possible 203 million board feet of timber for BLM, but he specifically advised me he had not yet reviewed or approved it. The Forest Service has, as a legislative service, advised me on possible volume it could offer in the West, including Oregon, but it also has not indicated that these were firm programs or commitments.

In view of the fact that funds must be both requested and appropriated, I am at a complete loss to understand how anyone could conclude there was a promise of additional sales. If there was, I would like to know who made it, the amounts, the times and the places where such commitments were made.

Second, I want the Committee to know that the request I made for additional funds for thinnings and salvage for these two agencies was made upon what I considered to be valid and sufficient evidence. Unless these thinning and salvage programs have a firm conservation foundation, they would not have my support. I shall only support programs which are on a sound conservation basis. So far, I have never known either agency to request funds for conservation programs which were not on sound conservation footing.

Finally, the House Appropriations Committee is of the opinion that \$500,000 of the rehabilitation funds requested by the Bureau of Land Management should be funded from the Oregon and California grant land funds and it has so directed.

The President has been enforcing very rigid budgetary savings, yet in this case, he requested an appropriation. I urge the Committee to examine carefully the effect the House proposal would have. This particular fund is used especially to secure needed and urgent road construction on the O&C lands. The amount of \$500,000 would construct substantial mileage of essential forest roads needed to assure sustained yield. This benefit should not be lost.

My long experience with this program has demonstrated the need for these roads and I therefore urge the Committee, if the facts support the case, to appropriate the money in the maximum recommended in the budget submission.

Sincerely,

WAYNE MORSE.

EXHIBIT 4

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1966.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to the letter of October 17, 1966, from Senator WAYNE MORSE concerning material submitted in connection with the request for supplemental appropriations pending now before your Committee. Senator MORSE requested a statement of facts on the actions taken by the Department of Agriculture on the sub-

ject of proposals for increased sales of thinnings and of salvage timber.

In September 1965, Secretary Freeman in rejecting an application for a huge sustained yield unit, directed the Forest Service to do what it could to increase the volume of timber available from National Forests, including that from intensified management such as thinnings and salvage.

Subsequent to such direction the Forest Service, in the Pacific Northwest, explored the opportunities to make sales of salvage and thinnings and prepared an estimate of volumes available beyond those included in its normal sales program.

In February of 1966, in response to a specific request, we furnished Senator MORSE with an estimate of that volume. At that time the estimate was 250 million board feet for the Pacific Northwest of which 203 million board feet were for Oregon alone. At the same time we estimated that a total of 540 million board feet could be made available from National Forests all over the West and that the cost of this total program would be \$2,600,000 or approximately \$5 per M board feet.

Since the above information was not available in time to include in our regular F.Y. 1967 budget presentation, we advised Staff members of the House and Senate Appropriation Subcommittees that it would later be appropriate to consider submitting it together with some other timber production items, as an item in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Last spring, lumber prices rose very rapidly to very high levels. It seemed urgent to place this additional volume of timber on the market promptly in an effort to ease the pressures that produced the price rise.

When lumber prices began to drop sharply in June and continued the drop back down about to the levels previously prevailing, there was no longer the same urgent need to emphasize the program of salvage and thinning sales as a matter of easing the high lumber price levels. Consequently, the decision was made that this salvage and thinning program, although desirable from many standpoints, could not be considered appropriate for financing as a part of a request for supplemental funds.

However, at no time was a commitment of any sort made that such a program would be undertaken.

It is a desirable, long-term program. It would result in more volume available for industrial use. It would promote good forest management. But for the reason indicated, it was not included as a part of the material in the supplemental budget request.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,
Associate Chief.

EXHIBIT 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D.C., October 19, 1966.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: This responds to the request in Senator WAYNE MORSE's October 17, 1966, letter to you on the question he raised on the supplemental appropriation bill pending before your Committee.

In the spring of 1966 the Bureau of Land Management undertook a review of the potential for thinning and premortality salvage using a study committee. Following a request from Congresswoman GREEN for the field report dated May 13, 1966, copies were also made available on May 31 to the Oregon delegation.

Secretary Anderson stated the report was subject to further evaluation both as to volumes for cutting and costs. It pointed

out proposed field amendments had been received as late as May 27 and also were under study.

Finally, his letter stated "no position had been taken to date at the Bureau and Departmental level" and that "additional timber cutting would involve budgetary considerations, and no official recommendations can be made until this decision is reached."

No promises were made prior or subsequent to that date that 218 million board feet of additional timber would be offered for sale in F.Y. 1967. However, the August 1966 Oxbow Fire required immediate consideration of the need to salvage the 500 million board feet it burned.

The F.Y. 1967 budget as submitted to and approved by Congress was based upon funding to sell 1.180 billion board feet of timber, an increase in volume from the 1.161 billion board feet sold in F.Y. 1966.

Any increase in volume sold would thus require additional funds. As a legislative service in March 1966 we supplied Senator WAYNE MORSE with data prepared by our field office on the cost to market an additional 21 million board feet of thinnings in Oregon. Again on October 7 at his request we supplied Senator MORSE an estimate of the cost to process an additional 40 million board feet of thinnings, but pointed out that this was "not in the same category of urgency as the salvage of fire-killed timber."

The Oxbow Fire catastrophe will require the sale of additional timber and the request before your committee will fund the sale of 150 million board feet of additional timber, if allowed.

The thinning and premortality salvage program is a useful and worthwhile program. However, considering all factors, the salvage of the fire-burned timber is of a more urgent priority. It will place 150 million board feet more on the market than our F.Y. 1967 budget would have permitted.

We believe the record is clear that no promise was made to sell additional timber above the budgeted amount in F.Y. 1967.

In the period since 1955 we have increased our allowable cut from 614 million board feet to 1.127 billion board feet. In this period we have been funded to place on the market the allowable cut plus such additional volumes as the 1962 windstorm damage.

We shall continue our constant effort to effect orderly improvements and we appreciate the assistance the Committees on Appropriations have given to these needs.

Sincerely yours,

BOYD L. RASMUSSEN,
Director.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, first, let me express my agreement with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and other Senators, including, of course, the floor manager of this Supplemental Appropriations bill, Senator PASTORE, with respect to their grave concern about the procedures which must be followed in connection with this bill. They result in undue haste and inadequate consideration of items totaling many billions of dollars. This is a general derogation of the legislative process.

Something must be done about this in the Senate. We will have the opportunity next January, when we consider the recommendations of the Monroney-Madden Committee for Congressional Reorganization. However, even here the recommendations, in my opinion, do not get to the heart of the matter we are concerned with today.

The Senator from Mississippi used my case as an illustration, I believe. As the chairman of the conferees for the poverty authorization bill, I came from the

floor, where the Senate approved the conference report, directly to the Committee on Appropriations, to request the restoration of funds which had been cut by the House Committee on Appropriations before the authorization bill had even passed.

Mr. President, that is no way to run a railroad and it is no way to run the Senate. We must devise procedures which will make this impossible in the future. Among those procedures, I suggest the following as being important.

First, the Congress must put far more pressure than it has heretofore on the Executive to come up early with the legislative proposals which it desires to have enacted during the course of the congressional year. If the Executive does not come up with those recommendations, the legislature should exercise its constitutional prerogative of holding hearings and writing a bill so that it can be brought to the floor of both Houses in due course. This was not done in connection with the poverty program this year.

Second, we should so organize our committee structure that interlocking membership on various committees does not prevent a quorum for the purpose of marking up bills. We do not need to have a quorum for public hearings, so that can be done promptly. But where we need a quorum, as we did with respect to the poverty program, we cannot get one because of the pileup of business which Senators have in connection with other committee assignments.

We are doing a great disservice.

This is a matter that could be remedied, but it is not, by curtailing the number of committee assignments that Senators may have.

Third, we should see to it that the committee jurisdiction is not so overloaded that we cannot get through with the legislative responsibilities before early fall. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is one committee having too much jurisdiction for the workload of its members.

Fourth, the iniquitous rule that committees may not sit except by unanimous consent when the Senate is in session must be changed. A change more drastically than the Monroney committee recommends is needed. I have sat through this problem for 10 years in the Senate and I know, as every Senator knows, that committees are denied permission to sit day after day and month after month. They cannot get their work done. This is inequitable, unwise, and completely undemocratic.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I could not agree with the Senator more. Furthermore, I do not see any problem in the matter of attending committee hearings and yet being available for a vote. We have electronic equipment in the Capitol and in the Senate Office Buildings, if a committee is sitting and Senators are required on the floor all that is needed is to ring the bell and the Senators will come here. A Senator would respond from a committee meeting as readily as from the privacy of his office.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. President, fifth on my list of problems is the following, and I invite this matter to the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

Historically, the custom has grown up and has been enshrined in the rules that certain favored legislative committees have three ad hoc members appointed to the Committee on Appropriations when their legislative recommendations are being considered. There are a number of other committees which, for reasons known to no man, do not have that privilege. Among those committees is the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

When the Committee on Appropriations came to consider the poverty appropriation yesterday—and I made this point before it—it was suggested there were two members of the Committee on Appropriations who were also on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. However, neither of those two members were members of the subcommittee which carried on the extensive hearings and markups of the poverty bill. Billions and billions of dollars are appropriated every year by the Committee on Appropriations with little opportunity to inform itself of the legislative work done by the appropriate substantive committees.

I would urge that when we come to consider the Monroney report next January we see to it that every legislative committee which brings to the floor legislation which would require an appropriation, be represented on an ad hoc basis on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator name any bill enacted by Congress that does not involve the appropriation of some funds? That would mean every committee would have to be represented.

Mr. CLARK. They should.

Mr. ELLENDER. To do so would make the Committee on Appropriations so large that it would be hard to handle it.

Mr. CLARK. My suggestion would apply only when an appropriation for a particular area in which a legislative committee has jurisdiction is before the subcommittee.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. CLARK. This is done for six or seven committees now. Why those particular committees are selected, I do not know. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is one, but the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is not. I do not know why. I guess that it is history.

Mr. President, my second major point deals with the poverty program. I wish to express appreciation to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and colleagues for having increased the appropriation recommendation over the amount funded by the House by over \$100 million, and by striking from the House bill certain restrictions.

I am delighted that the committee in the Senate struck those restrictions down and increased the appropriation of

the House by \$100 million. In spite of this the poverty program is still vastly underfunded. The Senate and the House both cut back the authorization below the minimum required to continue the poverty program on an adequate basis during the current year.

The House Committee on Appropriations cut back to the tune of almost \$200 million, \$100 million of which is being restored. Ordinarily, I would have moved to restore the full appropriation while we were considering this bill. But obviously because of the rush of adjournment and for various other reasons, I waited until after the third reading to make these remarks.

Believe me when I say that this appropriation is inadequate. The full authorized amount is needed and even that is not enough to meet the needs of the 35 million Americans living in poverty.

Now, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] I would like to ask him to refer to page 19 of the committee report. My questions deal with the last paragraph on page 19, which I should like to read into the RECORD:

The House bill language carried the following ceilings on the amounts: \$200,000,000 for the Job Corps, \$325,000,000 for the Neighborhood Youth Corps, \$25,000,000 for special impact programs, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the Nelson amendment, \$18,250,000 for the program authorized by the Scheuer amendment and \$26,000,000 for the VISTA program. The committee has stricken these limitations from the bill.

Do I understand in striking those provisions from the bill that the committee had in mind that the allocations of the authorization bill should govern?

(At this point, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts assumed the chair.)

Mr. PASTORE. Not necessarily because this authorization bill was up to the maximum amount of \$1,750 million, which is \$87.5 million less than that in the appropriations bill, but it gives some authority to the Director, Mr. Shriver, to make allocations. He has, in testimony before our committee, subscribed to the categories and amounts designated in the final authorization report by the conference committee.

Mr. CLARK. I think the Senator is correct, but more than that, in the authorization bill itself, amounts are allocated by title and by program. These authorizations, subject to the necessity to allocate the cuts would be binding on the Director, although he would retain his right, as given by existing law, to transfer not more than 10 percent from title to title.

Mr. PASTORE. I would say that the Senator is correct about that.

Mr. CLARK. Would the Senator agree that the right to transfer, which is set forth in existing law, is not in any way affected by action of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. PASTORE. No, because all we did was to take out limitations from the appropriation bill which reverts back, of course, to the classic law that was in the authorization bill; but, beyond that, the Director has freedom to make the allocations as prescribed under the authorization bill.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator is correct. I am happy to have had this colloquy with the Senator from Rhode Island in order to establish the basic fact that the Appropriations Committee is not attempting to change what was done in the authorization bill, but merely to appropriate some \$87 million less than the authorization called for.

I regret the decision to cut \$87 million, and I think we will suffer from it during the rest of this fiscal year. But, again, I want to commend the Senator from Rhode Island and his colleagues for having raised by \$100 million the amount appropriated by the House. I hope when the conference is held that in the interest of the 35 million poor people of America, the Senate conferees will stand firm.

Mr. PASTORE. The only thing that concerns me, is that I would hope we could hold our position in conference. I think we will have a Herculean job to do that.

As between the cut and the language, I would prefer the language rather than the cut. I say that very sincerely because in the process of carrying out the function as prescribed under the authorization act, I think that the discretion on the part of the Director to put the money where it will do the most good is much more important, possibly, than the cut itself, although that is regrettable. If it were up to me, I certainly would go along with the \$1,750 million; but, after all, we must realize that there are people on the Appropriations Committee who sincerely do not look at it in the same way we do.

Mr. CLARK. As the Senator is aware, I gave testimony before his subcommittee yesterday.

Mr. PASTORE. I certainly am.

Mr. CLARK. I say this for the record, so that our friends in the House may be able to read it. I spoke for the entire conference committee which worked extremely diligently to decide how the money would be allocated. I would hope very much that when the Senator goes into conference with his colleagues in the House, he will be able to advise them that the conferees from the House are in accord with the action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not know how much effect that will have, but I will do that.

Mr. CLARK. I do not know, either.

Mr. PASTORE. But the Senator knows that the thinking in appropriations is different from the thinking in authorizations.

Mr. CLARK. To my sorrow, I have learned that over the years.

Mr. PASTORE. That is traditional in the Senate. When the Senator comes to the Appropriations Committee, who knows, he may become similarly indoctrinated.

Mr. CLARK. Although I hold the Appropriations Committee in high regard, I would not like to be similarly indoctrinated.

Mr. PASTORE. When we have responsibility over the spending of money, we become a little more careful.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. If I could have the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island, the fact is, the cut was restored and was restored across the board; is that not correct?

Mr. PASTORE. That is right.

Mr. JAVITS. Therefore, it is not only a matter of honoring so far as is possible what the authorization bill declared, but it is also a matter of allowing the Director to retain the relationship between the titles, so that the reductions can be across the board with no programs specifically protected from such reductions.

Mr. PASTORE. I would hope that the Director would look at it in precisely that way.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank my colleague.

Regarding the \$100 million which the committee restored, I do think that the Senator should think seriously of the fact that we were terribly short of money in the authorization bill and in the conference. I hope the Senator will forgive me, but I would commend to him the most prayerful consideration in conscience of the sums absolutely necessary to run this program so that he may fight for the full \$100 million.

Mr. PASTORE. All right.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator wish the floor in his own right?

Mr. NELSON. I wish to ask the Senator one or two questions.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. NELSON. This report has just been published and, unfortunately, I have not had an opportunity to study it. In reference to the paragraph on page 19 of the report, which the Senator from Rhode Island was discussing with the Senator from Pennsylvania, there were enumerated in that paragraph the ceilings which have been placed on various parts of the program—and then there is the sentence, "The committee has stricken these limitations from the bill."

Despite the colloquy between the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Pennsylvania, I do not understand the effect of this.

Mr. PASTORE. Here is the story. What the Senator is telling me now is related to the Nelson-Scheuer amendment.

Mr. NELSON. Both amendments are affected, but I am particularly concerned about my amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not question that. The Senator has every right to be concerned about his amendment. The authorization on that was \$73 million.

Mr. NELSON. Yes. The conference committee agreed on an authorization of \$36.5 million for the Nelson amendment and \$36.5 million for the Scheuer amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. The House version of this appropriation bill gets it down to \$36.5 million.

Mr. NELSON. To be divided, \$18.25 million for the Scheuer amendment and \$18.25 million for the Nelson amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct. I think the Senator took the matter up with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] who made an appeal that whatever they do in allocating this money, in no instance should the figure fall below the \$36.5 million. In all probability, I would hope it would be larger than that in the distribution of the money, if we can hold the money.

Mr. NELSON. It was not then the intent of the Appropriations Committee to reduce the amount, for the Nelson amendment, below the \$18.25 million.

Mr. PASTORE. Of course not. After all, we added \$100 million, and I would assume that that would indicate an attitude of increasing.

Mr. NELSON. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I should like to be associated with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS]. Last year, I testified before the Monroney committee considering the reorganization of the Government. At that time I recommended that there be two sessions of Congress each year, one for legislation and authorization, the other for appropriations. I am convinced that if this procedure were adopted, the practice of reporting such large supplemental appropriation bills as the one we have before us today could be avoided. In my judgment, the executive branch ought to be able to determine before the last minute the needs of the executive branch of the Government and to submit its requests accordingly; the Appropriations Committees could then have ample time to consider them; and after the Appropriations Committees had acted, the House and Senate could have ample time to consider the bills and not be forced to wait until the last minute, on the eve of adjournment, to pass them.

I do not know how much longer the Government can continue to spend more than it is taking in. The practice has been continuing for a long time. The last year the budget was balanced was 1960, the last year of the Eisenhower administration. In the last 36 years, the budget has been balanced in only 6 years. Certainly payday will come someday.

It seems to me that procedures could be devised so that Congress could determine the amount to be spent and provide the taxes to pay it, or to reduce the appropriations so that they would come within the expected revenue. It is unsound financing to continue spending year after year more than is taken in. No State in the Nation follows such a procedure. It is true that some States spend more in one year, but they generally make up the difference in the next year.

The constitution of my State of South Carolina provides that if more money is spent than the revenue received in a particular year, a tax must be imposed at the next session of the legislature to pay the deficit.

Congress must devise some way to balance the budget, because spending—overspending and big spending—is the very root of most of the troubles confronting the country. Big spending has

enabled foreign aid to go to Communist and pro-Communist countries. Big spending has enabled the U.S. Government to inject itself into fields as to which it has no constitutional authority. Big spending has resulted in deficit financing, and deficit financing is now costing the country approximately \$1 billion a month in interest.

Big spending has brought on inflation; and as anyone knows now who has purchased goods of any kind anywhere, the cost of living has gone up tremendously and is still rising. Big spending has resulted in tight money. Homebuilders are unable now to obtain funds with which to build houses and to allow the private enterprise segment of the economy to expand and go forward.

Big spending has resulted in high interest rates, the highest since 1921. They are the highest interest rates the Nation has had in 45 years.

Big spending is bringing controls into the lives of the people of the country. Unless Congress stops the big spending, more and more controls will be exerted upon the lives of the people.

Each year that passes we are going into new fields of jurisdiction. We are spending more and more. This is going to bring to the people of this country an exercise of government that they have never felt before. Eventually it is going to deprive the people of their freedom, because big spending by the Government circumvents the freedom the people now enjoy.

I hope Congress will devise procedures, I hope Congress will take steps, to provide a sensible procedure whereby we will not spend more than we take in.

Of course, I realize that in time of war or emergency it may be necessary to spend more than we take in in any particular year during such war or emergency, but at other times there should be no excuse for it. We should absolutely not spend more than we take in except in time of war or emergency.

I realize that many people say, and I have heard some economists say, they see no harm in big spending; that in view of the size of our gross national product, the Government spends less now than it did years ago in proportion to the gross national product. This is not sound thinking. Again I say a government should be operated on a sound basis. There is hardly a State in the Nation which is operated as the Federal Government is.

I hope we will have reorganization. I hope the Monroney committee will come up with procedures that will enable our Government to keep its budget balanced. I think this is essential and must be done if we are to avoid new controls and regimentation of the lives of the people of this country.

Mr. President, what I have said is no reflection whatever on the work of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], but I have felt for a long time that we must have sound procedures whereby we can balance the budget of this Nation in order that we can maintain a sound fiscal policy and a sound economy, because a sound economy is

essential, along with a sound military policy.

We must remain strong, not only militarily but also economically as well as spiritually, if this Nation is to survive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? [Putting the question.]

The bill (H.R. 18381) was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I merely want to say at this juncture that, under very trying and very pressing circumstances, I feel the committee did a yeoman job in bringing this bill before the Senate. I think the best evidence of that is that the bill is intact as it was reported out of committee. The bill could not have been reported that way unless we had had the fine work of the staff. Sometimes we do not take time to pay tribute to the work of dedicated public servants.

At this point I wish to read the names of the members of the staff to whom I give my thanks: Mr. Scott, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Witeck, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Downey, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Schafer, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. King, Mr. Borda, and Mr. Clark.

We are deeply indebted to them for their skills, their knowledgeability and their untiring application to this task which comes at a hard pressed hour of the Senate session.

I thank them for the fine work they did for the subcommittee in performing their task.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say "Amen" in joining the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee in these remarks.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER LANDS WITHIN FEDERAL REFORMATORY AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate H.R. 18284.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 18284) to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I ask that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, this bill from the House contemplates that the United States shall withdraw from exercising legislative jurisdiction over the Chillicothe Reformatory. The Reformatory has been leased to the State of Ohio under existing law and all criminal actions and civil transactions come within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Attorney General of the United States has requested that the Federal Government be permitted to step out so as to allow the State of Ohio to exercise that jurisdiction.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a copy of a letter from the Attorney General to the Vice President and the statement on this bill made in the House by Mr. McCulloch on yesterday, which appears beginning on page 26607 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for yesterday.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1966.

The VICE PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I am enclosing for your consideration and appropriate reference a legislative proposal "To authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal Reformatory located at Chillicothe, Ohio."

The United States presently has exclusive jurisdiction over the lands comprising this Federal Reformatory. The proposal would authorize the Attorney General to relinquish to the State of Ohio all or any portion of such jurisdiction as he deems necessary. Relinquishment of jurisdiction would be accomplished by filing notice thereof with the Governor of the State of Ohio and would be effective upon acceptance by the State in such manner as its laws may prescribe.

This legislation is needed because of the developments outlined below which will result in the Chillicothe facility being used for State rather than Federal purposes. The Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe is, at the present time, surplus to the needs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and its use as a Federal correctional institution is being discontinued. The number of youthful offenders under treatment at this installation has declined to such an extent that it would be more economical and efficient to transfer the inmates to other available and more suitable Federal facilities. It is anticipated that this change in facility utilization also will result in substantial improvements in the programs for the treatment of youthful offenders.

On the other hand, the officials of the State of Ohio find that the facility at Chillicothe would be quite useful and they are anxious to be permitted to use it, hoping that this addition and their current building program would assist them in developing a better correctional system. Therefore, the facility is to be leased to the State of Ohio on condition that it be used so that its value as a Federal correctional facility will be preserved. The permit for the State use will be revocable, so that the facility would be re-

turned to Federal use if and when a need develops. The Bureau of Prisons, General Services Administration, and the State of Ohio presently are preparing the necessary documents to effect the contemplated transfer. It is anticipated that the lease will become effective December 1, 1966.

Since the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over the area on which the Federal Reformatory is located, unless jurisdiction is ceded by the United States and accepted by the State of Ohio, an incongruous situation will result, because any future violations of law which take place after these premises are under State control would have to be prosecuted in the Federal courts. It is therefore desirable that exclusive jurisdiction over this area be ceded to the State of Ohio.

The attached proposal follows the pattern of similar legislation enacted in recent Congresses. See for example legislation affecting Fort Sheridan, Illinois (75 Stat. 398; Public Law 87-160); Eglin Air Force Base, Florida (76 Stat. 436; Public Law 87-636); Fort Hancock, New Jersey (76 Stat. 438; Public Law 87-640); the Naval Supply Depot, Ogden, Utah (76 Stat. 545; Public Law 87-660); Fort Devens, Massachusetts (78 Stat. 336; Public Law 88-384); United States Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia (78 Stat. 336; Public Law 88-385); Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation (78 Stat. 619; Public Law 88-501); Camp McCoy, Wisconsin (79 Stat. 582; Public Law 89-144); and lands at the mouth of the Columbia River in the States of Washington and Oregon (80 Stat. 202; Public Law 89-452).

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislation prior to the adjournment of the 89th Congress, if at all possible.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

Attorney General.

AUTHORIZING ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ADJUST LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION BY UNITED STATES OVER LANDS WITHIN FEDERAL REFORMATORY, CHILICOTHE, OHIO

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 18284) to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

"H.R. 18284

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Attorney General may, at such times as he may deem desirable, relinquish to the State of Ohio all, or such portion as he may deem desirable for relinquishment, of the jurisdiction heretofore acquired by the United States over any land within the Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, reserving to the United States such concurrent or partial jurisdiction as he may deem necessary. Relinquishment of jurisdiction under the authority of this Act may be made by filing with the Governor of the State of Ohio a notice of such relinquishment, which shall take effect upon acceptance thereof by the State of Ohio in such manner as its laws may prescribe."

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, the United States presently has exclusive jurisdiction

over the lands comprising this Federal reformatory. The proposal would authorize the Attorney General to relinquish to the State of Ohio all or any portion of such jurisdiction as he deems necessary. Relinquishment of jurisdiction would be accomplished by filing notice thereof with the Governor of the State of Ohio and would be effective upon acceptance by the State in such manner as its laws may prescribe.

This legislation is needed because of the developments outlined below which will result in the Chillicothe facility being used for State rather than Federal purposes. The Federal reformatory at Chillicothe is, at the present time, surplus to the needs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and its use as a Federal correctional institution is being discontinued. The number of youthful offenders under treatment at this installation has declined to such an extent that it would be more economical and efficient to transfer the inmates to other available and more suitable Federal facilities. It is anticipated that this change in facility utilization also will result in substantial improvements in the programs for the treatment of youthful offenders.

On the other hand, the officials of the State of Ohio find that the facility at Chillicothe would be quite useful and they are anxious to be permitted to use it, hoping that this addition and their current building program would assist them in developing a better correctional system. Therefore, the facility is to be leased to the State of Ohio on condition that it be used so that its value as a Federal correctional facility will be preserved. The permit for the State use will be revocable, so that the facility would be returned to Federal use if and when a need develops. The Bureau of Prisons, General Services Administration, and the State of Ohio presently are preparing the necessary documents to effect the contemplated transfer. It is anticipated that the lease will become effective December 1, 1966.

Since the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over the area on which the Federal reformatory is located, unless jurisdiction is ceded by the United States and accepted by the State of Ohio, an incongruous situation will result, because any future violations of law which take place after these premises are under State control would have to be prosecuted in the Federal courts. It is therefore desirable that exclusive jurisdiction over this area be ceded to the State of Ohio.

The attached proposal follows the pattern of similar legislation enacted in recent Congresses. See, for example, legislation, affecting Fort Sheridan, Ill. (75 Stat. 398; Public Law 87-160); Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. (76 Stat. 436; Public Law 87-636); Fort Hancock, N.J. (76 Stat. 438; Public Law 87-640); the Naval Supply Depot, Ogden, Utah (76 Stat. 545; Public Law 87-660); Fort Devens, Mass. (78 Stat. 336; Public Law 88-384); U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va. (78 Stat. 336; Public Law 88-385); Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation (78 Stat. 619; Public Law 88-501); Camp McCoy, Wis. (79 Stat. 582; Public Law 89-144); and lands at the mouth of the Columbia River in the States of Washington and Oregon (80 Stat. 202; Public Law 89-452).

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the bill be passed. I am assured of favorable action by the other body before the end of the session.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 18284 and urge its immediate adoption. As has been pointed out a rather peculiar situation will arise in this instance. The Federal Government is negotiating a lease of these premises with the State of Ohio. The Federal Government over my strong objection has determined they no longer need the facilities at Chillicothe, Ohio. Fortunately for the area the State had the foresight to take advantage of the situation and is going to continue these facilities in

where our elderly people are eligible to move into posthospital care facilities and have this benefit afforded them but will be unable to take advantage of it simply because the facilities are not there.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. In addition to the regular facilities, who is going to care for these people? We are short so many bedside nurses and we are short practical nurses, and the nursing profession as such is now set upon producing nurse scientists rather than bedside nurses. I hope that will be taken into consideration.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, because that certainly represents another problem, a severe shortage, into which we must look and attempt to cope with it at the earliest possible moment. What I am addressing myself to are the physical facilities and the other necessary elements which go into them by, of course, the furnishing of these kinds of services. I again suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Department should focus in on this problem, because in my judgment this does not provide a solution to the problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I believe you will find that after the adoption of this conference report the proprietary nursing home will be paid on one basis and the nonprofit will be paid on a different basis. There will be legitimate criticism from nonprofit institutions, because here we fix in the statute, discrimination between the manner in which we treat the two types of organizations.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my suggestion, from the beginning, that we pay for these services on the same basis that private insurance companies pay for them when the recipients are covered under private insurance. The insurance companies reimburse nursing homes on a reasonable-charge basis and not a reasonable-cost basis.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if we proceeded upon that basis we would have avoided the discrimination between the two types of facilities and we would also give encouragement to the development of much needed facilities, which today are in very short supply. We will be facing very critical conditions, when we begin authorizing the payment of post-hospital extended care on next January.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arkansas, the distinguished

chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, correctly stated that this was a unanimous conference report. I did sign the report, but I did so with reservations which I know the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] and others recognize, because I have been objecting for a number of years—and I shall continue to register this objection—to non-germane amendments placed upon tax bills that are sent over to the other body.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that this particular matter well illustrates the point that makes this procedure objectionable.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] has made a number of excellent points in which I wish to join as to the problems that exist in this area of nursing homes.

Mr. Speaker, we who serve on the Committee on Ways and Means—and it is just those of us who are on the conference of the Committee on Ways and Means, cannot say to the Members of the House that we have studied this matter, because we have not.

Mr. Speaker, there have been no public hearings and in this instance I regret to say that there were no public hearings in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, this represents a serious matter. This is a matter which in my judgment, we should have scheduled for hearings, pressed as we are in the Committee on Ways and Means for time, because of problems before the Committee on Ways and Means. We must straighten out some of these difficulties which have arisen in the implementation of medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say this to the Members of the House of Representatives, that to the extent that I was able to go over this proposal—and I did check it myself with a number of the people in the nursing home field, both proprietors and the nonprofit institutions as well as hospitals—I am satisfied it is desirable. That is why I can recommend the adoption of the substance of this conference report.

This is just my opinion, just as it is the opinion of others of the conferees, but the opinions are not backed up by what I think we should always back up opinions on serious matters of this nature by public hearings where an opportunity exists to hear those who have differing viewpoints.

Let me say this: that I am very critical of the administration in this instance for not coming before the Congress in a forthright manner and urging, indeed pushing, to have this matter of nursing home costs and fees clarified as it needs to be clarified through legislation.

I think we are going to see more problems facing Congress on this in the immediate future.

Fortunately, I believe the Chairman has made the announcement that early next session those of us who are re-elected and are still here, and on the Committee on Ways and Means, are going to go into a number of aspects, in fact, very comprehensively, of the social security system, of which this should certainly be a part.

There is one other thing I wish to point up because Republicans are often criticized as being negative. This is a particular area that for years I have tried to point attention to: nursing homes. Back in the original Forand bills relating to medicare I made the point, as others did, but I assumed some leadership, that if we are to improve health care for the older people, it is insufficient to talk merely in terms of hospitals, that nursing homes were a very necessary part of this whole problem of health care for the aged, including, I might say, the visiting nurse technique.

I was happy to see, much as I disagreed with the basic approach of medicare, that future medicare proposals did include nursing home care as well as home care with the visiting nurse technique.

But I saw early too, I might say, as did others, that there was a great shortage of nursing homes.

I well remember, I think it was in 1960, that I went to Congressman Rains, who was head of our Subcommittee on Housing in the House, and Senator SPARKMAN, who was chairman of the committee in the other body, and pointed out this great need of nursing homes. Private lenders would not finance these structures because they said they were single-purpose buildings. I strongly urged that FHA guarantees be extended to this area—indeed, with the help of those two gentlemen the Congress did enact such legislation. And since then we have been building nursing homes.

But, I would add, not to the extent of the demand. And the demand is still there.

Mr. Speaker, I want to direct attention to the very wise observations of the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] who is so knowledgeable in the field of nursing, she having been in that great profession herself.

The great present and potential need is in the area of medicare, not only for the aged, but for all of us.

A number of us back before 1960 were urging that Federal vocational education be extended to include training in practical nursing, at least. And since then there has been legislation in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted to point out that sufficient nursing home facilities is a problem that I presently see and one of the big problems that will continue to face us for some time.

To recapitulate, I made the point that this was not a germane amendment on this bill, and I registered the procedural objection which was more than technical, it goes to the substance here. We are not really able to report to the House that we have thoroughly studied it.

On the other hand, to the extent to which my opinion is of any value, I do think that this is desirable legislation, and I support it.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered. The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 18391) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1967, with the Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, WHITTEN, ROONEY of New York, FOGARTY, PASSMAN, BOLAND, BOW, JONAS, and CEDERBERG.

TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11216) relating to the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States, and as unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 17, 1966.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I can explain in a very short time the action of the conference with respect to the Senate amendment to H.R. 11216, which passed the House unanimously on October 21, 1965.

The tariff schedules of the United States provide for partial exemption from duty for qualifying imported articles to the extent of the value of components exported from the United States that have been assembled in the articles abroad.

As Members will recall, the original House bill amended the appropriate item in the tariff schedules by eliminating the requirement that a U.S. component must have been exported for the purpose of assembly and returned to the United States as part of an assembled article.

The first Senate amendment made technical changes in the effective date because of the passage of time since the bill passed the House. Under the amendment, the bill will apply where the assembled article is entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the date of enactment of the bill. The provision will also apply where the assembled article was entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after August 30, 1963, and before the date of enactment of the bill if request there-

for is filed on or before the 120th day after the date of enactment. The House conferees agreed to this amendment as a necessary change because of the passage of time.

The second Senate amendment was designed to remedy a situation which had developed following a bill which was passed last year by the House and Senate to close a tariff loophole. As Members will recall, last June the Ways and Means Committee reported and the Congress passed legislation designed to close a tariff loophole that had developed through the importation of virtually finished buttons which were assessed for duty purposes as button blanks at a substantially lower duty rate than that applicable to finished buttons. However, Mr. Speaker, after closing that loophole, it developed that certain of the same individuals who had been taking advantage of that loophole simply moved their operations to the Virgin Islands in order to exploit another provision of the tariff schedules. Senate amendment No. 2 is designed to remedy this further development by preventing the exploiting of this second provision of law.

This amendment adds a new section to the bill relating to the duty treatment of acrylic resin and polyester resin buttons—whether finished or unfinished—which are the product of an insular possession of the United States and which are manufactured or produced from button blanks or unfinished buttons which were the product of any foreign country. Under existing law, if the foreign materials do not exceed 50 percent of the total value, such buttons are exempt from duty. Under the amendment, such buttons are to be subject to duty at the rate which applies to products of such foreign country. Under the Senate amendment, the new section would apply in the case of articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after the 60th day after the date of the enactment of the bill.

The conference committee made one change, which was to afford an additional 60 days after the date of enactment before this provision becomes effective. Under the conference agreement, the effective date applies with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the 120th day after the date of enactment instead of after the 60th day.

Amendment No. 3 added a new section to the bill which provides for duty-free treatment for certain enumerated articles which are fabricated to specification and designed for the classroom instruction of children. This amendment is for articles for use in the so-called Montessori method of teaching. The House bill on this subject has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and is presently pending in the House. The articles must be imported exclusively for the use of the institution involved and not for distribution, sale or other commercial use.

In the conference committee, we made one change in this Senate amendment, the effect of which is to preserve the column 2 rates of existing law as they apply to these articles.

Amendment No. 4 added a new section to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to admit certain specified scientific instruments duty free. These include:

First, one Weissenberg rheogoniometer imported for the use of the Case Institute of Technology; second, one mass spectrometer imported for the use of the University of Nebraska; third, one mass spectrometer imported for the use of Utah State University; fourth, one mass spectrometer imported for the use of the University of Hawaii; and fifth, one Weissenberg rheogoniometer imported for the use of the University of Utah.

The House agreed with these amendments. We followed our usual course of checking through the Department of Commerce with regard to the availability of these instruments from domestic producers.

Amendment No. 5 provided for the free entry of any article which is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after June 8, 1962, solely for use at the International Peace Garden, Dunseith, N. Dak., and which is the gift to the International Peace Garden of a citizen or resident of Canada, or a Canadian corporation or organization, or of the Government of Canada or of any Province or political subdivision thereof.

Entries and withdrawals of articles covered by the amendment which are made on or after June 8, 1962, and before the date of the enactment of the bill are to be afforded the duty-free treatment if a request is filed within 120 days after the date of the enactment of the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. I simply want to say that in this instance, although these were Senate amendments, and perhaps in a very technical sense were not germane, they are related to tariff matters, and in most instances I think we had bills introduced in the House. At least I can say that the Ways and Means Committee was familiar with these subject matters in the Senate amendments, in each instance and I want to say that I think these are all desirable.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In fact, some of them had passed the House.

Mr. MILLS. Yes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. And they were simply inserted in this bill instead of having to take their separate ways.

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Committee Election: Adopted H. Res. 1070, electing Representative Cleveland to the Committee on House Administration. Page 27070

Watch Imports: Agreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 8436, establishing tariff rates on certain watches imported from insular possessions, thus clearing the legislation for the President. Page 27070

Taxation: Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6958, to promote savings under the Internal Revenue Service's automatic data processing system, thus clearing the legislation for the White House. Pages 27070-27073

Tariff: Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 11216, to amend the description and treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the U.S., thus clearing the legislation for the President. Page 27074

Taxes: By a record vote of 161 yeas to 76 nays the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 17607, regarding investment credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation.

A motion to recommit the bill to the committee of conference was rejected by a record vote of 57 yeas to 184 nays. Pages 27075-27086

Supplemental Appropriations: Disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 18381, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1967; agreed to a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Mahon, Whitten, Rooney of New York, Fogarty, Passman, Boland, Bow, Jonas, and Cederberg.

Representatives Bow and Cederberg were excused as conferees on the bill and Representatives Lipscomb and Rhodes of Arizona were appointed. Pages 27074, 27086

Foreign Investors Tax Act: By a record vote of 171 yeas to 46 nays the House passed the conference report on H.R. 13103, the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966.

Rejected a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of conference by a record vote of 95 yeas to 127 nays. Pages 27088-27099

Private Bill: House passed S. 2751, a private bill. Page 27099

Steelmark Month: House agreed to Senate amendments to H.J. Res. 1001, to designate May 1966 as Steelmark Month, thus clearing the legislation for the White House. Pages 27099-27100

American History Month: House adopted S.J. Res. 133, designating February 1967 as American History Month, amended. Page 27100

Late Report: The Committee on Government Operations was given permission to file reports by midnight Friday, October 21. Page 27100

Referrals: Thirty-two Senate passed measures were referred to the appropriate committees. Page 27214

Quorum Calls and Record Votes: Two quorum calls and eight record votes developed during the proceedings of the House and they appear on pages 26981, 26988, 27011-27012, 27038-27039, 27049, 27068, 27084-27085, 27085-27086, 27097, and 27098-27099.

Program for Friday: Adjourned at 10:15 p.m., until Friday, October 21, 1966, at 10 a.m., when the House will consider various conference reports.

Committee Meetings

BREAD PRICES

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Wheat met in executive session on the report on bread price hearings. No announcements were made.

POLLUTION

Committee on Science and Astronautics: Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development met in executive session and considered a report entitled "Technology of Pollution." No announcements were made.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 17660 (amended), to direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain real property to the city of Batavia, N.Y.; and

S. 3580 (amended), the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Select Committee on Standards and Conduct: Met in open session for an organizational meeting.

Joint Committee Meetings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 15119, proposed Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966, but did not reach final agreement, and recessed subject to call.

Next meeting of the SENATE
9:00 a.m., Friday, October 21

Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10:00 a.m., Friday, October 21

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, on nominations, 10 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

House

No committee meetings are scheduled.

Joint Committee

Conferees, executive, on H.R. 18381, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1967, 10 a.m., room S-228, Capitol.



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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of Oct. 20 (Cont'd), 21, and
22; 89th-2nd; No. 182,183

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on food-for-peace bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses adjourned until Jan. 10, 1967.

HOUSE - OCTOBER 20 (CONTINUED)

1. COTTON. Rep. Thompson, N. J., said the producers, not the Government, should pay cotton storage costs. pp. 27210-14
2. EDUCATION. Rep. Brademas moved to concur in the Senate amendment to H. R. 14643, to strengthen American educational resources for international studies and research, but Rep. McClory objected. pp. 27100-2

3. WATERSHEDS. Received notifications from the Public Works Committee of approval of various watershed reports. p. 27112
4. FORESTRY. Rep. Dingell spoke on the values and dangers of industrial standards including standards of forestry products. pp. 27147-59
5. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Edwards, Calif., inserted a speech by George H. R. Taylor, "Labor's Stake in the Development and Conservation of Natural Resources." pp. 27187-91

SENATE - OCTOBER 21

6. FOOD FOR PEACE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 14929, the food-for-peace bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27291-4, 27367-9, 27397-9
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 14745, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27313-55, 27423-4
A substitute conferee was appointed on H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. p. 27277
Received a USDA report on an overobligation in ARS; to Appropriations Committee. p. 27268
8. EDUCATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 14644, to provide additional assistance for higher education. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27282-91, 27383-9
Both Houses adjusted amendments to H. R. 14643, providing Federal assistance to strengthen American educational resources for international studies and research. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27306-9, 27381-2, 27389-96
9. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7502, relating to income tax treatment of certain casualty losses attributable to major disaster (S. Rept. 1917). p. 27268
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17607, to suspend the investment credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27273-7
10. WATERSHEDS. Received notice of approval of certain watershed reports by the Public Works Committee. p. 27299
11. ANIMAL DRUGS. Sen. Morse insisted on hearings before H. R. 16474, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding animal drugs, is acted upon. pp. 27355-7
12. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Simpson said water is the key to Wyoming's future. pp. 27360-4
13. SENIOR SERVICE CORPS. Passed as reported S. 2877, to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps. pp. 27371-2

HOUSE- OCTOBER 21

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement on H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. The conferees agreed upon \$300,000 for ARS to develop plans and regulations for handling laboratory animals, to be submitted to Congress by Feb. 1, 1967; eliminated funds inserted by the Senate for the Special Milk Program; agreed to \$2,750,000 for the School Lunch Program instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, including \$2,000,000 for the pilot breakfast program and \$750,000 for food service equipment for needy schools and agreed to \$1,612,500,000 for the poverty programs. (pp. 27436-48). A table reflecting actions of the conference committee is attached to this Digest.
15. GEOTHERMAL STEAM. Agreed to Senate amendments with an amendment to S. 1674, to authorize the Interior Department to dispose of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. pp. 27396-7
16. TARIFF. Passed without amendment H. R. 13363, to extend the time within which certain requests may be filed under the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. p. 27416
Passed as reported H. R. 16160, to classify Chinese gooseberries for tariff purposes as berries rather than fruit. p. 27418
17. TAXATION. Passed as reported H. R. 7030, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a farmer an amortized deduction from gross income for assessments for depreciable property levied by soil or water conservation or drainage districts. pp. 27419-20
18. WETLAND AREAS. Discussed but passed over, on objection of Rep. Morton, H. R. 13447, to authorize the Interior Department in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty. pp. 27435-6
Rep. Cramer reported on a "decade of progress" in Fla. water resources development. pp. 27480-4
19. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Several changes in committee assignments were made, including election of Rep. Walter B. Jones, N. C., to the Agriculture Committee. pp. 27448-9
20. SUGAR. Rep. Curtis said U. S. consumers are paying a subsidy to foreign and domestic sugar producers "at a time when consumer prices are already too high." p. 27477
21. PERSONNEL. Rep. Gallagher inserted articles which, he said, "cite a danger to individual privacy" of Government personnel. pp. 27521-34
22. PACKAGING; LABELING. Rep. Gilligan commented in support of his amendment to S. 985, the fair packaging and labeling bill. p. 27536
23. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Ryan inserted speeches on "The Challenge of the Developing Nations." pp. 27557-68

HOUSE - OCTOBER 22

24. WATERSHEDS. Received additional watershed reports from the Budget Bureau; to Agriculture and Public Works Committees. p. 27707
25. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Mahon inserted a table on appropriations compared with budget estimates, etc. p. 27704

SENATE - OCTOBER 22

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27607-11
Sen. Hayden inserted a table showing appropriations compared to budget estimates, etc. p. 27612
27. EDUCATION. Receded from amendments to H. R. 3348, to authorize a program for construction of facilities for teaching veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine. This bill will now be sent to President. pp. 27612-4
28. FOOD PRODUCTION. Sens. Monroney and Williams, N. J., inserted an article favoring fertilizer use to increase food production for world needs. pp. 27648, 27656
29. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. Mansfield inserted summaries of accomplishments of the 89th Congress, 2nd Session. pp. 27630-9, 27670-3
Sen. Mansfield inserted a summary of activities of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 27642
30. ADJOURNMENT. Both Houses adjourned sine die (pp. 27676-7, 27706). Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 1322, to set Jan. 10, 1967, as the opening date of the 90th Congress (pp. 27676, 27702). H. J. Res. 1322 will now be sent to the President. Unless a special session is called, all bills of the 89th Congress die and must be reintroduced in 1967 if they are to be considered further.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

31. CLEAN AIR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor emphasizing the "tremendous tasks" of keeping our atmosphere free from pollution and calling attention to Cleaner Air Week, Oct. 23-29. pp. A5456-7
32. INFLATION. Rep. Wyatt inserted an article, "Economic Inequities--Inflation Much Like Poverty: It Puts Cart Before Horse." p. A5461
33. DEMONSTRATION CITIES; RURAL HOUSING. Speech in the House by Rep. McC. Mathias in support of the demonstration cities bill which includes rural housing provisions. pp. A5464-5
34. WATER. Rep. Fallon inserted a speech by Rep. Jones, Ala., which he said outlined the basic ingredients of our drive to achieve clean water. pp. A5468-70

35. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski praising REA programs as one of the finest examples of Federal and local cooperation for the benefit of the people and insertion of various resolutions which "represent the thinking of rural electric consumer-members in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois ..." pp. A5475-77
36. POVERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vivian and insertion of a speech by HEW Under Secretary Cohen "Poverty and the Aged." pp. A5513-16
37. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Smith, Iowa, inserted an editorial "Farm Statistical Fantasy," criticizing LeRoux's booklet "The Farmers' Worst Five Years." p. A5519
38. LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Various Representatives inserted reports on the accomplishments of the 89th Congress. pp. A5446-8, A5454-5, A5455-6, A5487-89, A5494-5, A5496-8, A5521, A5525, A5529-30.

BILLS INTRODUCED

39. TARIFF. H. R. 18533 by Rep. Herlong, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and other customs laws, and to repeal obsolete provisions of such laws; to Ways and Means Committee.
40. RURAL INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM. H. R. 18538 by Rep. Patman, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial and other assistance to industrial, commercial, processing, and marketing establishments in rural areas; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author pp. A5547-8
41. BACON. H. R. 18540 by Rep. Vanik, to provide Federal grade standards for bacon; to Agriculture Committee.

The following table reflects final Congressional action on 1967 Supplementals requested by the Department:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Supplemental Request</u>	<u>House Action</u>	<u>Senate Action</u>	<u>Conferee Action</u>
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>				
Regulation of dealers, etc., in animals for research	\$1,650,000	- -	\$800,000	\$300,000
<u>Consumer and Marketing Service:</u>				
School lunch program (Special cash assistance)	4,000,000	a/	- -	- -
Special milk program	- -	- -	4,000,000	- -
Under authority in the recently enacted Child Nutrition Act:				
Breakfast program	3,000,000	a/	3,000,000	2,000,000
Non-food assistance	1,000,000	a/	1,500,000	750,000
State administration expenses	1,000,000	a/	- -	- -
<u>Forest Service:</u>				
Increased timber cut on National forests	2,300,000	\$2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Increased timber cut of hardwoods in Eastern U.S. ...	<u>540,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total	<u>13,490,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>11,800,000</u>	<u>5,550,000</u>

a/ Budget Estimates sent directly to the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

OCTOBER 21, 1966.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 18381]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 21.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 40, 41, and 42, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$300,000: and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "School Lunch Program", including \$2,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, and \$750,000 for the nonfood assistance program, \$2,750,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$70,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$80,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,612,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$6,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 6, 9, 13, 19, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38, and 43.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN
(with reservation),

JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
MIKE MONRONEY,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$300,000 for "Salaries and expenses", instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate, for development of plans and regulations for handling of laboratory animals, to be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress by February 1, 1967.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 2: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates funds inserted by the Senate for the special milk program.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for the school lunch program instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to includes \$2,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program and \$750,000 for food service equipment for needy schools.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Amendment No. 5: Reported in technical disagreement.

COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$70,000,000 for urban mass transportation grants instead of \$65,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$80,000 for administrative expenses, urban transportation activities, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$99,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 9: Reported in technical disagreement.

GRANTS TO ASSIST IN PLANNED METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 10: Deletes \$12,180,000 proposed by the Senate for grants to assist in planned metropolitan development.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,100,000 for "Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources," instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 12: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate pertaining to the allocation of funds appropriated for elementary and secondary educational activities.

Amendment No. 13: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides that not more than \$30,000,000 of the appropriation for elementary and secondary educational activities shall be available for carrying out the Adult Education Act of 1966.

Amendment No. 14: Makes technical change in language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 17: Appropriate \$76,000,000 for grants for libraries as proposed by the House instead of \$57,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide that \$35,000,000 of the appropriation shall be for grants for public library services under title I as proposed by the House instead of \$27,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that \$40,000,000 of the appropriation shall be for grants for public library construction under title II as proposed by the House instead of \$29,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 18: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and

concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will have the effect of appropriating \$4,000,000 for community health practice and research instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 21: Strikes paragraph proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$500,000 for international educational activities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$1,612,500,000 for the Economic Opportunity Program instead of \$1,562,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,662,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Inserts language proposed by the Senate which provides that not more than \$500,000 of this appropriation shall be available to carry out the purposes of part D of title III.

Amendment No. 24: Provides that amounts transferred to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title III shall be available for 24 months as proposed by the Senate instead of being available until expended as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Reported in technical disagreement.

Amendment No. 26: Strikes language proposed by the House imposing limitations on the amount of the appropriation that might be utilized for several Office of Economic Opportunity programs.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32: Appropriates \$67,650 for various Senate items as proposed by the Senate. Amendments Nos. 29 and 30 reported in technical disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 33: Inserts chapter number.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 36: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$6,750,000 for "HemisFair 1968 Exposition" instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

Amendment No. 38: Reported in technical disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 39: Inserts chapter number.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 40: Inserts chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Inserts section numbers.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Amendment No. 43: Reported in technical disagreement.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN
(with reservations),
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
Managers on the part of the House.

○

Consumer Price Index—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Con.
(1957-59=100)

	Index for Sep- tember 1966	Percentage change from—		Point change from August 1966
		August 1966	Sep- tember 1965	
NEW YORK CITY				
All items.....	117.3	+ .5	+3.9	+ .6
Food ¹	116.3	— .1	+5.0	— .1
Housing ²	116.4	+ .3	+2.6	+ .4
Apparel and up- keep ³	115.1	+3.9	+2.5	+4.3
Transportation.....	113.7	—1.0	+5.4	+1.1
Health and recrea- tion.....	125.2	+ .1	+4.4	+ .1
Medical care.....	131.9	+ .2	+7.0	+ .2
Personal care.....	111.2	+ .4	+2.9	+ .4
Reading and recreation.....	126.7	+ .2	+2.1	— .3
Other goods, services.....	123.8	+ .2	—4.0	+ .3

¹ Includes restaurant meals.

² Includes hotel and motel rates, home purchase, and other home-owner costs not shown separately.

³ Includes infants' wear, sewing materials, jewelry, and apparel upkeep not shown separately.

The sources said the committee also favored giving the President the authority to restore on short notice the 7 per cent tax credit on business investment. Congress now is considering legislation to suspend the credit, at the President's request, as part of the Administration's anti-inflation move.

The sources said the committee expressed the hope that these programs would end the rise in interest rates, if not prompt reductions. The committee reportedly said that the rising interest rates had placed an undue burden on home buyers and builders and small businessmen, and had fed inflation by adding to costs and carrying charges.

The committee also suggested that the Administration undertake a study on the feasibility of selective credit controls, the sources said. Such controls apparently would seek to make distinctions between borrowers whose needs were important to the country and those whose needs were less urgent. But the sources said the committee did not spell out how the distinction would be made.

The committee was set up in 1961 by President Kennedy, but fell into disuse under President Johnson because it did not fit into his personal style. Mr. Johnson revived and reconstituted the panel last May, when inflation was a growing threat, after an 18-month hiatus.

FOOD COSTS OFF IN CITY

The average housewife in the New York metropolitan area spent slightly less on food in September than in August, the regional office of the Department of Labor reported yesterday. But that same housewife, if she went shopping for fall clothes, found higher price tags all along the racks.

The cost of women's and girl's wearing apparel rose 7.9 per cent in September from August and was one of the key factors in an over-all increase in the Consumer Price Index here of 0.5 per cent.

Herbert Bienstock, regional director, said the latest over-all increase carried prices to a level 3.9 per cent above September of last year. In addition to clothes, the costs of housing, medical and personal care were up.

Food prices, Mr. Bienstock said, dipped 0.3 per cent last month with fruits and vegetables declining 3.2 per cent. He pointed out that food prices normally decline at this time of year and should remain steady or decline the remainder of the year.

The family that ate round steak, potatoes, tomatoes and coffee in September found prices for those items lower than in August. But the family that bought porterhouse steak, spinach, ice cream and milk paid higher prices.

Mr. Bienstock said that chicken continued to be a very good buy for families watching costs.

Mr. Bienstock said that in September, the cost of restaurant meals increased by 0.3 per cent and was 4.3 per cent higher than a year ago. Over-all food prices were 5 per cent higher than September, 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young of Ohio in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Senator's MAGNUSON and JACKSON are detained on official business. They want the record to show that they are opposed to the conference report on H.R. 17607, providing for the suspension of the investment tax credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation on certain real property, and that if there had been a rollcall vote on the conference report, they would have been paired in opposition and would have voted "nay."

CHANGE OF CONFeree

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] be relieved of his responsibility as a conferee on H.R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1967, and that the Chair appoint the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] to serve as a conferee on that measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREIGN INVESTORS TAX ACT OF 1966—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill, H.R. 13103, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investments in the United States. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of Oct. 19, 1966, pp. 26665-26667, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw that request temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the death of Senator Harry F. Byrd has removed from the American scene one of its best known and most respected Senators.

Few men have had the privilege to serve in the Senate with such distinction or to leave such an indelible mark upon the times in which he served.

His leadership in his State began when he entered the Virginia State Senate in

1915 and continued through his remarkable service as Governor of the Old Dominion State. His 33 years in the U.S. Senate was terminated only by his serious illness.

Throughout all this long service, Senator Byrd fought for the ideals in which he believed. He was one of the best informed Members of this body and his work extended throughout the wide spectrum of governmental affairs.

Senator Byrd was a man of great courage. He was a great champion of sound fiscal policies and a chief advocate of a pay-as-you-go principle.

The leadership of Senator Byrd established in Virginia a following that was personally devoted to him and that took its bearings on political philosophy from his actions and his services as Governor and later as the senior Senator from that State.

While Senator Byrd worked on the Washington scene, his State followed closely in his footsteps out of its respect and affection for his character and his personality.

Senator Byrd's friendships extended throughout the entire State. Members who politically espoused far different ideas of government loved and respected him as a dear and devoted friend. This was because of his gentle personality and consideration and courtesy in debate and in all his dealings with his Members.

While his death will be a severe blow to his native State, his many admirers in the other 49 States will be saddened by the passage from the American scene of a man of such character, leadership, integrity, and kindness.

To his devoted family and especially to his son HARRY F. BYRD, JR., I extend my sympathy. The record already being made by his son is characteristic of the father's record and thus the service of great distinction will be carried on.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2751) for the relief of David R. Slemmon.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 133) designating February of each year as American History Month, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message notified the Senate that Mr. LIPSCOMB of California and Mr. RHODES of Arizona had been appointed conferees at the conference of the two Houses on the disagreeing votes thereon to the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, vice Mr. Bow of Ohio and Mr. CEDERBERG of Michigan, excused.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO ATTEMPT CIVIL ENFORCEMENT RE WELFARE FUNDS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that we had quite a set-to last week in the

Senate Labor Committee concerning a section of the law which deals with Federal supervision or Federal concern with pension and welfare funds in the union-management field. The specific question was whether the Department of Justice had authority to institute civil suits under a certain section of the law—section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

I insisted that they did. The Department was unsure about it. In view of my insistence, and with the gracious cooperation of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor [Mr. YARBOROUGH], we now have a letter from the Department of Justice assuring us that this civil remedy will be tried.

Mr. President, it happens in so many cases that the civil remedy is much better than the criminal remedy. Because of the nature of the case and the higher burden of proof, there is a great reluctance to use a criminal enforcement provision.

The Department of Justice has never used section 302(e), which provides for civil enforcement. They are now prepared to use it. I think this is a measurable advance in this particular field.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter addressed to the chairman of the subcommittee by Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark under date of October 14, 1966, may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 14, 1966.

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: During the hearing before your Labor Subcommittee this morning Senator JAVITS asked the Department of Justice witness, Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack, if the Department had resolved the issue as to whether the Government can sue for an injunction under Title 29, Section 186(e) U.S. Code.

Section 302(e) (29 U.S.C. 186(e)) confers jurisdiction on the district courts to restrain violations of this section. While there is no express prohibition against the Government's instituting such an action, we believe there is a substantial question whether the Congress intended the Government to have standing to bring such a suit. However, the arguments in favor of such standing are sufficiently weighty that the Department is prepared in an appropriate case to litigate the issue. If it is the clear intention of Congress that the Government should have such authority, then it would seem desirable that the statute be amended to make such authorization explicit.

The question of whether, as a policy matter, it is desirable for the Government to have the authority to bring such actions is not within the cognizance of this Department.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

RAMSEY CLARK,
Acting Attorney General.

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE PODIATRY SOCIETY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to the 70th anniversary of the New York State Podiatry

Society and the important part which this profession plays in the health of people through the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, injuries, and infections of the human feet.

Mr. President, keeping our citizens on their feet and actively engaged in the mainstream of community life is one of them most important objectives of those in the health care professions. And it is to this fine purpose that the New York State Podiatry Society—currently celebrating its 70th anniversary—is dedicated.

The Podiatry Society was established in 1896 by a special act of the New York State Legislature. Over the years, the organization has grown both in size and stature and today has a membership of more than 1,000 throughout the State.

Podiatry, the science of diagnosing and treating diseases, injuries and defects of the human foot, has made noteworthy contributions to the health care of our people.

Indeed, the members of the New York State Podiatry Society have personified the profession's pioneering and continuing efforts in the development of new and improved techniques in the treatment of foot disabilities. The podiatrist brings his skills and education to bear in a number of situations involving diagnosis and treatment, ranging from X-rays to surgery.

The vital role played by the podiatrist comes into sharp focus when we recognize that approximately 130 million Americans have suffered, at one time or another, from some form of foot ailment. Moreover, foot ills have cost industry in our Nation hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Mindful of their mounting responsibilities to the community, the members of the New York State Podiatry Society have provided commendable leadership in advancing programs that seek to assure optimum efficiency in industry.

The society's public service programs are designed to stress the need for close attention to foot care early in life as well as for its efforts to assure the aged of good foot health; and podiatrists throughout the State devote many hours to clinics in hospitals and homes for the aged. In their clinic work, podiatrists have a dual objective. One, of course, is to provide periodic examinations for clinic visitors. The second is to closely observe patients who are bedridden and, wherever possible, to suggest rehabilitation programs that will help these patients get back on their feet.

While the condition of a patient's feet is of primary importance to the podiatrist, he also is deeply concerned with overall physical health, and consequently works closely with others in medicine to give New Yorkers quality and comprehensive health care.

Podiatrists take a keen interest in overall health because physical ailments that affect the entire body often appear first as foot problems. When, in his examination, a podiatrist detects an incipient disease that requires medical attention, he refers the patient to the appropriate specialist.

Foot care, like general medical and dental care, is vital to modern living.

And as the New York Podiatry Society marks this important milestone in its history, I join with my colleagues whose names are appended in congratulating this organization and its able and dedicated membership.

I ask unanimous consent that a list of their names may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list of names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.
Congressman JOHN W. WYDLER.
Congressman HERBERT TENZER.
Congressman SEYMOUR HALPERN.
Congressman JOSEPH PATRICK ADDABBO.
Congressman BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL.
Congressman JAMES J. DELANEY.
Congresswoman EDNA F. KELLY.
Congressman ABRAHAM J. MULTER.
Congressman EUGENE J. KEOGH.
Congressman HUGH L. CAREY.
Congressman ADAM C. POWELL.
Congressman JONATHAN B. BINGHAM.
Congressman PAUL A. FINO.
Congressman RICHARD LAWRENCE OTTINGER.
Congressman JOHN GOODCHILD DOW.
Congressman JOSEPH Y. RESNICK.
Congressman ALEXANDER PIRNIE.
Congressman HOWARD WINFIELD ROBISON.
Congressman JAMES MICHAEL HANLEY.
Congressman SAMUEL S. STRATTON.
Congressman FRANK HORTON.
Congressman RICHARD DEAN MCCARTHY.
Congressman THADDEUS J. DULSKI.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE JOE MARTIN

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, as a former Member of the other body, I call the attention of the Senate to the retirement of JOE MARTIN who was Speaker of the House and also minority leader during the 8 years that I served, from 1947 to 1954.

JOE MARTIN is one of the dearest and most estimable human beings that it has ever been my privilege to meet. I have always enjoyed my personal contacts with Speaker MARTIN.

I had the privilege of going into his State, and indeed before his constituency in Fall River, in an effort to express to the people there how I felt about him.

Mr. President, I shall never forget that when I was elected to the Senate, JOE came here on the first day I was present and put his arm around my shoulder. He looked over the Chamber with me and said: "Jack, it is a mighty hard place to get to."

That statement has always stayed in my mind. It is an explanation of why the American people consider these 100 men and women to be really among the elite of the Nation and why this is such a challenging and very exciting place to be. It is a hard place to get to and a hard place to stay in.

I pay this tribute to JOE MARTIN because I regard him so highly. As so many of us are prone to do, I did kick over the traces far more often than I stayed in them. I do feel that I am spiritually one of JOE MARTIN's friends.

I wish him well. There will always be a warm and happy place in my heart for JOE.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. GRAY. I am glad to respond to the distinguished minority leader by stating, yes, it has been cleared with all members of the House Committee on Public Works. I have spoken to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and he has no objection to agreeing to the Senate amendments. The bill passed the House unanimously. It passed the other body unanimously. In the testimony that was taken on the need for a heliport for Washington, all agencies of the Government that were interested in this matter testified in favor. Scheduled helicopter service is badly needed to our outlying airports.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There was no objection.

Accordingly, at 1 o'clock and 1 minute p.m., the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14644) entitled "An act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to extend it for three years, and for other purposes; and to authorize assistance to developing institutions for an additional year."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14929) entitled "An act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17607) entitled "An act to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3689. An act for the relief of Juanita Cereguine de Burgh;

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code; and

H.R. 17451. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to authorize certain rank, pay, and retirement privileges for officers serving in certain positions, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 982. An act for the relief of Maj. Robert G. Smith, U.S. Air Force;

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Samuel J. Cole, U.S. Army (retired);

S. 2222. An act for the relief of Susan Jeanne Clynes;

S. 2798. An act for the relief of CWO Glen Zeigler, U.S. Navy (retired); and

S. 3747. An act to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the Sangamon River near Decatur, Ill., as the Henry Bolz Dam and Reservoir.

PRESERVE ACCESSIBLE ESTUARINE AREAS OF THE NATION

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 13447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withhold his objection and will reserve the right to object.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PRESERVATION OF WETLANDS AREAS

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am very much saddened to see my good friend from Maryland object to this important piece of legislation. It was reported unanimously from the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marines and Fisheries and reported unanimously from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to the House of Representatives.

A rule has been granted on this legislation. This bill received very large support, falling a two-thirds majority recently by only three votes. Most of the national conservation organizations are in favor of enactment of this legislation. It is viewed as being an important step to preserve a great natural resource of the United States, the rapidly dwindling wetlands areas of this country.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER] worked diligently and hard to resolve the objections that might exist and to work out a piece of legislation that would be in the public interest and one on which all Members of this body could get together. In addition to this, the gentleman from New York worked diligently to resolve difficulties which existed with this legislation with regard to persons who live in and around the area from which he comes where this had been previously a matter of some controversy. All of the citizens and all of the Members of Congress who come from the area most immediately affected by this legislation are strongly in support of it.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation has been worked out with the consent of the committee and, as I say, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER] has put great effort into this matter.

Mr. Speaker, this represents a matter of paramount importance to the gentleman from New York in the congressional district which it is his honor to represent.

Mr. Speaker, I want this House of Representatives to know that when this reconvenes in January of next year, the chairman of this subcommittee, at the request of my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER] shall schedule this legislation as one of the first actions to be taken by that subcommittee and I as chairman of that subcommittee, will bring up the legislation which has been introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER], who has so diligently worked in behalf of this legislation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER] has reflected great credit upon himself and upon this House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that my good friend and colleague, the able and distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON] for whom I have the greatest affection and highest regard, has objected to this request.

PRESERVATION OF WETLAND AREAS

(Mr. MORTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret that my dear friend and distinguished colleague from Michigan, for whom I have great respect, happens to differ with me as to the passage of H.R. 13447.

The passage of this bill in its present form would be of great concern to me.

Though the bill is of noble purpose and seeks to protect a valuable natural resource, many aspects of it need more work by the committee and a great deal more study by the Department of the Interior itself.

The rights of the States in which the estuarine areas lie are not fully protected by the language of this legislation. There are literally thousands of families who make their living from the fisheries of which the estuarine areas are a part. This bill does not fully protect the rights of these people. To me the rights of the States, and particularly the protection of the watermen, are a paramount part of a conservation program.

Certainly I will join the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER], and all other interested Members of this House in working out a constructive program that will guarantee the preservation and conservation of our estuarine areas. But before the States have been fully heard, and before I am assured that the rights of my State and of the watermen of my district are fully protected, I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I must object to this eleventh-hour effort to pass this legislation.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive, nationwide study for the purpose of evaluating and identifying potential estuarine areas of the United States. The legislation should be limited to just that. However, also authorized by this bill is the establishment of a system of Federal land ownership and/or management, known as a system of estuarine areas. In addition, the Secretary is authorized to usurp local zoning jurisdiction over these areas. The acquisition of these lands—marshlands and adjacent waterways—is authorized without requirement of the Secretary to come back to the Congress.

Already in the Department of the Interior we have a variety of federally owned land systems, including national parks, national seashores and lakeshores, national monuments and historical sites, national recreation areas, fish and wildlife refuges and the like. I firmly believe that to establish a new system of Federal ownership and Federal land management is redundant.

Within the capability of the Department of the Interior and within the appropriations available to the Secretary, the estuarine areas about which we are concerned can be studied and can be evaluated without the necessity of special legislation such as this.

When such an evaluation is developed, it could very well be that the proper solution for the preservation and management of these estuarine areas would be to include them by act of Congress in one or more of the Federal systems already existent. The creation of another system of federally owned special purpose real estate will inevitably involve additional overhead and the complexity of a new managerial organization.

This legislation could lead to the confiscation of land already being managed in the best interests of conservation and wildlife preservation. Such action in no way would further the cause of conser-

vation, but conversely could dampen the enthusiasm for it by many dedicated private citizens.

It could lead to the confiscation of properties which have been developed under private ownership for shooting and recreation. Such a move by the Federal Government could very well jeopardize the care and husbandry which is now being given to literally thousands of square miles of wet lands and wildlife habitat by private citizens and private organizations.

Let us consult with the several States, which we have not done, before we give the authority willy-nilly to the Secretary to acquire land and put it into a new system of Federal ownership and Federal management. Let us consult with the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, which has a specific interest in this matter. After such consultation, and after full identification of the areas involved, we can then determine if there is a real necessity for Federal acquisition and Federal management to ensure and guarantee the conservation and preservation of the estuarine lands and waterways.

Not on the grounds of conflict with protection and conservation do I oppose this bill, but more on the procedure which it sets up, more because here we relinquish the duty of the Congress in the matter of acquiring lands into the public domain, and more because we fail to protect fully the rights of the States that I must object.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MAHON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2333)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18381) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 21.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 40, 41, and 42; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'School Lunch Program', including \$2,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, and \$750,000

for the nonfood assistance program, \$2,750,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$70,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$80,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,612,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 6, 9, 13, 19, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38, and 43.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN (with
reservation),
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
MIKE MONRONEY,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$300,000 for "Salaries and expenses", instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate, for development of plans and regulations for handling of laboratory animals, to be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress by February 1, 1967.

Consumer and Marketing Service

Amendment No. 2: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates funds inserted by the Senate for the Special Milk Program.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for the School Lunch Program instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to includes \$2,000,000 for the

pilot school breakfast program and \$750,000 for food service equipment for needy schools.

CHAPTER III—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

General Services Administration

Construction, Public Buildings Projects

Amendment No. 5: Reported in technical disagreement.

Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Urban mass transportation grants

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$70,000,000 for urban mass transportation grants instead of \$65,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$80,000 for administrative expenses, urban transportation activities, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$99,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Comprehensive city demonstration programs

Amendment No. 9: Reported in technical disagreement.

Grants to assist in planned metropolitan development

Amendment No. 10: Deletes \$12,180,000 proposed by the Senate for grants to assist in planned metropolitan development.

CHAPTER IV—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,100,000 for "Salaries and Expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources", instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Amendment No. 12: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate pertaining to the allocation of funds appropriated for Elementary and Secondary Educational Activities.

Amendment No. 13: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides that not more than \$30,000,000 of the appropriation for Elementary and Secondary Educational Activities shall be available for carrying out the Adult Education Act of 1966.

Amendment No. 14: Makes technical change in language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 17: Appropriate \$76,000,000 for Grants for Libraries as proposed by the House instead of \$57,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide that \$35,000,000 of the appropriation shall be for grants for public library services under Title I as proposed by the House instead of \$27,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that \$40,000,000 of the appropriation shall be for grants for public library construction under Title II as proposed by the House instead of \$29,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 18: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will have the effect of ap-

propriating \$4,000,000 for Community Health Practice and Research instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Freedmen's Hospital

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 21: Strikes paragraph proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$500,000 for International Educational Activities.

Executive Office of the President

Office of Economic Opportunity

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$1,612,500,000 for the Economic Opportunity program instead of \$1,562,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,662,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Inserts language proposed by the Senate which provides that not more than \$500,000 of this appropriation shall be available to carry out the purposes of Part D of Title III.

Amendment No. 24: Provides that amounts transferred to the Economic Opportunity Loan Fund for loans under Title III shall be available for 24 months as proposed by the Senate instead of being available until expended as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Reported in technical disagreement.

Amendment No. 26: Strikes language proposed by the House imposing limitations on the amount of the appropriation that might be utilized for several Office of Economic Opportunity programs.

CHAPTER VI—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32: Appropriates \$67,650 for various Senate items as proposed by the Senate. Amendments Nos. 29 and 30 reported in technical disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

Department of State

Amendment No. 33: Inserts chapter number.

International Organizations and Conferences

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement.

Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 36: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$6,750,000 for "HemisFair 1968 Exposition" instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center

Amendment No. 38: Reported in technical disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 39: Inserts chapter number.

CHAPTER IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 40: Inserts chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Inserts section numbers.

Export-Import Bank

Amendment No. 43: Reported in technical disagreement.

GEO. MAHON,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN (with reservation),

JOHN J. ROONEY,

JOHN E. FOGARTY,

OTTO E. PASSMAN,

EDWARD P. BOLAND,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of today.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include tables and other extraneous matter.)

[Mr. MAHON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. BELL].

(Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BELL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I did not sign the conference report for a number of reasons which I shall explain during the course of my remarks concerning actions taken in conference.

First let me say I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that the way we figure appropriations is more realistic than the way it is done in the Budget Bureau.

Regardless of how they figure these things downtown, the RECORD shows that during the course of the year Congress has reduced budget requests on all bills by \$883 million. If we include bills for only fiscal year 1967 the reduction is \$650 million below the budget.

It is also accurate to say that for the first time in history, with the exception on during the height of World War II, Congress has this year appropriated as large an amount as \$144 billion.

Members will recall that only a few years ago there was considerable comment in the press and elsewhere about the magic figure of \$100 billion. A great fanfare arose over efforts to keep the budget under \$100 billion.

Now, just a few years later we are approaching \$150 billion. If we keep on at the rate we are going it will not be long until the magic sum will be \$200 billion.

I do not have the figures before me, but my recollection is that the \$144 billion appropriated during this session of Congress exceeds the amount appropriated last year by some \$20 billion. If

we continue to increase our appropriations at the rate of \$20 billion a year it will not take us long to be knocking at the \$200 billion figure.

With respect to the present bill, the figures I have coincide with those announced by the chairman of the committee. I will repeat them only for emphasis.

We considered in this bill budget estimates amounting to \$5,191,413,629.

The House bill contained a total of \$4.919 billion. The Senate bill contained \$5.096 billion. The conference report contains a total of \$5.025 billion. So this conference report is \$71 million below the Senate bill. It is \$106 million above the House bill. But it is \$166 million below the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that one reason the conference report is above the House bill is because the Senate considered for the first time, without any consideration being given to it by the House, a sum of approximately \$66 million in requests that were sent straight to the Senate and did not clear through the House and, therefore, were not in the bill as it passed the House.

There are some things in this bill, I think, that we need to have attention directed to, in addition to the provision with respect to the Export-Import Bank about which there will be some discussion when the motion is made to recede and concur in the Senate amendments. There are some other items which will at least indicate why I am not happy with this conference report.

For example, in the funds provided for the poverty program—what we did in conference were merely split the difference between the Senate and House figures. We reduced the Senate figure by \$50 million, which amounted to an increase in the House figure by \$50 million. So the conference figure is \$1,612,500,000 for the war on poverty. That is too much. It is above the sum we considered proper in the House and accepted here on the floor. I am disappointed that we were not able to hold the figure to the House-passed amount. But, in addition to that, the conference did something that may have been a serious mistake. It agreed with the Senate in eliminating the earmarking of funds for the Job Corps, the Youth Corps, and impact program, VISTA, the Scherer amendment, and the Nelsen amendment. When we put those limitations in the bill or earmarked the funds for those programs, we were undertaking to exercise some degree of responsibility about how this \$1.5 billion should be spent. I think it was a mistake to eliminate the earmarking because I think Congress should be the one to say how the poverty money shall be allocated.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to yield to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and chairman of the conference.

Mr. MAHON. The authorization bill, which had not been finally approved when the House considered the poverty appropriation, now has been approved by this body, and the authorization fixes the allocation of the funds. So while this

would be a lump-sum appropriation for poverty, the allocation of funds would be controlled by the authorization, as I understand it.

Mr. JONAS. I read what the Senate did in the bill, amendment 26, where it says, "Provided further, that the funds appropriated shall be limited as follows: \$200 million for the Jobs Corps," and so forth, and so forth, and so forth. Those limitations were stricken.

Mr. MAHON. But the basic law has now been approved by both bodies, I believe, and the basic law will control the allocation of the funds provided, as I understand it.

Mr. JONAS. The conference report does not make that clear, and the bill itself does not make that clear.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the record clear, so that all of us understand it—

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANDRUM). The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but please do not consume all of the 3 minutes which have been yielded to me, because I have three or four other points to make.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to make the record clear, and make it now, because if it is not clear—if the record is not clear, then I am going to demand that we do not vote upon this bill in the future under similar circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the conferees' interpretation of OEO lump-sum funding is the proper way in which to fund this program.

Mr. Speaker, as we have described the funding to be, I do not see how this changes that procedure.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that the allocation of the total sum of money authorized by the Subcommittee on Appropriations, will be expended, as directed by the conference report on the poverty bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] if that is the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is my understanding. We are not certainly giving the Office of Economic Opportunity a blank check to expend these funds, except under the guidelines laid down in the authorizing legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this procedure is spelled out and appears on page 26341 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 18, 1966.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that interpretation is correct. We should make it crystal clear that the poverty funds cannot be allocated at will but only in accordance with directives written into the law. That is the only

way Congress can retain any control over amounts to be expended.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be much better to have left this language in the bill.

Certainly, it would not do any harm, but it would make crystal clear the fact that we do not mean to issue a blank check to anyone to the extent of \$1.5 billion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if I may make one other comment, there is another item in this conference report which should be noted.

The regular independent offices appropriation bill, which was passed earlier in the session struck out two public buildings proposed to be constructed in the District of Columbia, one being the Department of Labor building, which involves a total cost estimated at \$38 million, and the FBI building which involves an estimated total cost of \$45 million.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, the House passed the bill with those deletions. The reason we deleted them in the committee is that we have under construction in the District of Columbia now a number of public buildings—the Court of Claims Building, the Forrestal Building, and a number of others that are under construction.

Mr. Speaker, the other body went along with the House in respect to the FBI building, but insisted upon going ahead with the construction of the Labor Department building. We agreed to that in conference.

But, Mr. Speaker, here we come along with a supplemental bill which reverses action taken by both Houses and inserts funds to begin the construction of another public building, in addition to those already under construction and also in addition to the \$38-million Department of Labor building already funded in the regular bill enacted earlier in the year.

Mr. Speaker, I do not understand the urgency which justifies this unusual action. Someone has set aside the request of the President of the United States that we hold down construction to absolutely necessary items, in view of the tight money situation which now exists.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, after both the House and the other body had both rejected the FBI building for this year, there is no justification for funding it in this supplemental bill which should only contain emergency items.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this item, and others I would list if time permitted, should have gone over until next year's budget. I believe that they should be considered in a regular appropriation bill, along with other construction items.

I might add that in the regular bill we have funded a new academy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I think we ought to exercise a little prudence about this and not try to fund everything in 1 year.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out to the Members of the House that there is an annual expenditure at the present time for the FBI for rent here in the area of the District of Columbia, amounting to \$3,300,000 a year. This means that if we go ahead with the construction of this building downtown and put them all together, then we will have space for the Department of Justice which is sorely needed in the present building and will gather together all the units of the FBI into one place.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, my point is not that the FBI does not need a new building. My only point is that we are beginning a new project which will cost \$45 million when the budget is already unbalanced, when there is a war on inflation under way and when the President is calling upon Congress, upon Governors and upon mayors to curtail spending, in an effort to curb the inflationary pressures existing today. In this instance I think the conferees should have supported the President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I made note in the conference report that I held reservations against approving appropriations carried in this bill and conference report. I do not approve funds in this bill for programs which I voted against when they were authorized, which means practically all the programs in this bill. In conference we did what we could to get the amounts scaled down and had some success.

I support the House provision prohibiting aid to Communist countries and shall so vote. I shall oppose any motion to recede.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take the full 5 minutes, but I want to say some things about this type of bill, things that I would like to call to the attention of the House.

This is called a supplemental appropriations bill. It used to be called, as I recall, a deficiency appropriation bill. We always got them just before adjournment. But we have gotten into using the name "supplemental"—and it is well used, because it is exactly what this bill is.

In this bill we second-guess the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittees thereof. The gentleman from North Carolina has very well pointed out one instance of it. The Independent Offices Subcommittee, although

recognizing the worth of the FBI and its need for a new building decided that in the best interests of the Government, the building should not be built this year. Yet, the agency went to the Senate, the building was put in the Senate bill, and the conferees have accepted it. There is a stampede philosophy in the executive department which causes them to feel it is absolutely necessary to fund every program just as soon as it is authorized.

I personally do not see what the hurry is. I do not see why it is not possible for the people downtown to wait until the regular appropriation bill comes up. This would give the appropriation subcommittees the time to do the meticulous job which they always do in looking into new programs and helping the people who are administering them to plan wisely. But instead of this, we get these hurry-up requests—hurry-up, give us money now—do not look at what we are going to do now. Pay now, look later.

All of us know what happens when a new activity is immediately funded after it has been authorized. It starts off in the direction it desires to assume, without further guidance. Everyone knows how hard it is to get a bureau to veer from a course he has assumed.

I hope some day we will get back to the idea of deficiency appropriations rather than supplementals.

I think it should be pointed out to the House that one item in this bill is not even authorized because the President has not had time to sign the bill. It is an item of \$11 million which is planning grants for demonstration cities. I repeat, it is not authorized as yet by law. If it were brought on the floor of the House in an appropriation bill, it would immediately be subject to a point of order.

So, Mr. Speaker, my only plea is for the Members of the House in general, and the members of the Committee on Appropriations in particular, to take a good long look at this system we have lapsed into. I think it is a wrong system. We must try to once again regain the fiscal reins of this Government by giving very clear and concise instructions to the Executive Department as to what we expect in the way of funding new programs, and that we do not expect them to use the other body as a court of appeals for items which the House in its wisdom has turned down.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the controversy about aid to Communist countries raised by proposed amendments to this bill, I think it is appropriate to set forth the fact that there is already law on this subject that clearly indicates that this Nation is not allowing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee the payment of any obligation of any Communist country, or in any other way participating in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports such determination to the House and Senate within 30 days after the determination.

It should be noted that the motion to recommit presented with reference

to this bill is intended to deny the President the standby option which the law enacted by Congress has provided since 1963. Certainly this is no time to deny or withdraw this power which we have repeatedly given to the President.

I am not criticizing those who are trying to bar loans, credits, or trade with Communist countries because I think these are matters that should be handled with greatest care, prudence, and restraint. Generally, I do not favor such trade or loans. However, I do not believe that the President's hands should be tied in the conduct of our foreign policy, particularly at this time of crisis, and I want to make it clear to the House that I believe it to be very unwise and unsound to put such check and restraint upon the President at this time.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, at this extremely late hour, we are confronted with a responsibility as heavy as it is crystal clear; the responsibility of completing final action on this conference report, which may somehow be able to keep the war on poverty alive until next year, when I am going to demand vastly increased funds for this absolutely crucial program.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot speak with pride or satisfaction on behalf of this report, which provides \$1,612,500,000 to finance the entire war on poverty in fiscal 1967. Very frankly, this sum is grossly inadequate. It will not permit the war on poverty to effectively pursue its enormously difficult mission. Since the total of the appropriation is even less than the authorization it necessarily follows that some programs are going to have to be financed at less than the full authorization. It is my hope and expectation and I believe it is the opinion of the conferees, that in allocating the funds special consideration should be given to the Neighborhood Youth Corps and to the community action program to be sure these programs are not cut in order to make funds available for others.

I do not say that \$1.6 billion-plus is nothing; but in the context of the fantastic needs it is supposed to meet, it seems to me to be an example of the worst sort of false economizing. Mr. Speaker, a little over a year ago the Office of Economic Opportunity proposed to the Bureau of the Budget that \$3.4 billion be allocated to the war on poverty. This was a responsible request, Mr. Speaker, and represented the best estimate of Mr. Shriver and his staff of what the program needed to do a really effective job. Unfortunately, in my view, the administration approved a budget of only \$1.75 billion—only slightly over half what OEO requested. That figure has been defended on the ground that our effort in Vietnam will not permit a greater effort among 32 million poor Americans here at home. While I have some reservations in that regard, I was prepared to reluctantly accept the administration figure, which was approved by both the House and, after heated debate over a committee amendment to add nearly \$750 million, by the other body as well.

However, due to what I consider to be the extremely unfortunate failure of

either this body or the other body to approve appropriations equal to the authorization figure, we have before us a compromise between two entirely inadequate sums—the \$1.56 billion approved by the House, and the \$1.66 billion approved by the other body. It is my task to defend this unsatisfactory compromise, not because I like it, but because without it the war on poverty has ended in surrender and humiliation.

Mr. Speaker, over the next several months we are going to rue the day we failed to insist upon an adequate anti-poverty budget for fiscal 1967. Sums far in excess of what the President requested as a barebones absolute minimum for the war on poverty have been approved in this session for foreign aid, for public works, and for many other programs, all of them worthy, but hardly any of them as desperately needed or as crucial to the common good as the war on poverty in this country. Mr. Speaker, by the time the 90th Congress convenes in January we are going to be swamped in a great, rising chorus of demand from all across the Nation for far more community action funds, for far greater Headstart and Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollment, for legal services projects, VISTA projects, neighborhood health centers, and the whole array of antipoverty programs.

Mr. Speaker, the poor of this Nation will not be put off. We are going to hear from them come January, mark my words, and we are going to have to answer in the next session for our parsimony in this one.

Mr. Speaker, it does not seem to me that, at this point in time, it can be argued in good faith that the war on poverty is not working. Not when locally developed and administered community action programs are making progress against poverty in 1,000 cities, towns, and rural communities all across the Nation. Not when the demand—from governors, mayors, business, labor, and religious leaders, volunteer groups, and millions of the poor themselves—for expanded and increased antipoverty programs continues to skyrocket. Not when America's greatest corporations have joined as enthusiastic war on poverty allies in making the Job Corps a growing success. Not when the Neighborhood Youth Corps is reaching hundreds of thousands of disadvantaged teenagers with a massive "earn and learn" effort. Not when this program has reached, involved, and begun to transform the lives of over 8 million poor Americans, who are being helped to help themselves unlock and open the golden doors to opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the war on poverty is a success, it is working, it is overcoming the ancient enemies of man in thousands of local, grassroots encounters virtually every day of the year. So while I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that we should be providing substantially more money to finance this noble war, and while I deeply regret that the meager budget before us will not permit nearly as much progress in this fiscal year as we should insist on, I call upon the House to dis-

charge its urgent and critical responsibility by approving this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to say a few words in behalf of one of the finest and most distinguished gentlemen it has ever been my pleasure to know, or the good fortune of the American people to have at their service. I am speaking of my good friend Sargent Shriver, the brilliant Director of OEO.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no man who has served the new frontier and the Great Society with more distinction than Sargent Shriver. Heeding President Kennedy's call, he transformed the Peace Corps from an initially ridiculed campaign pledge into a universally acclaimed living monument to the finest and best in American life. As President Johnson's Director of the War on Poverty, Sargent Shriver has successfully launched and inspired as crucially important a national program as any ever approved by the Congress. Under his leadership, the war on poverty has become a vital, dynamic force for a better America in thousands of communities and in millions of lives. As the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee responsible for passing on OEO's budget, I can categorically state that he has been a tremendously effective and entirely fair administrator, and a Federal official of whom every Member of this body may be justly proud.

I therefore view it as deplorable that certain groups and individuals, whose sense of moral superiority or desire for headlines far exceed their knowledge of OEO programs and achievements, have seen fit to call into question Mr. Shriver's motives and the integrity of the poverty program. We have learned to expect the baseless, cynical attacks of those who have always opposed progress in our democratic society, as well as the destructive partisan machinations and maneuverings of irresponsible political figures. But I am truly dismayed that those who should count themselves among Sargent Shriver's strongest allies have been misled into uniformed, knee-jerk criticism of a man whose tremendous commitment to the poor and disadvantaged is matched by a singular devotion to the integrity of our tax dollars.

So, Mr. Speaker, I give to my friend Sargent Shriver and to the war on poverty my warmest support and praise, and ask that my distinguished colleagues grant me the favor of their expeditious approval of the pending conference report.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANDRUM). The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5, on page 3, line 18, insert:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Construction, public buildings projects

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, Public Buildings Projects', for construction of substructure of Federal Bureau

of Investigation building in the District of Columbia, \$11,320,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6, on page 4, line 8, insert:

"COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of October 3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617), including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$75,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9, on page 5, line 22, insert:

"COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

"For financial assistance and administrative expenses in demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

"For financial assistance including not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses in connection with planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$11,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13, on page 11, line 3, insert: "Provided, That not more than \$30,-000,000 of the sums contained herein shall be available for carrying out the Adult Education Act of 1966 including obligations incurred for this purpose under the provisions of Public Law 89-481, as amended: *Provided*".

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19, on page 13, line 5, insert:

"COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

"For an additional amount for 'Community Health Practice and Research', \$6,000,-000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of H.R. 13196, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$4,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25, on page 14, line 21, insert: *Provided further*, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29, on page 16, line 11, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary, \$10,790: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1967, the basic allowance for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the Disbursing Office is increased by \$7,680."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] is recognized on the motion.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FARNUM], a member of the committee.

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn this session, I would like to point to a fact of life that seems to have been forgotten during the emotionally charged hearings on school desegregation a few weeks back. Remember that the responsibility for desegregating the schools was dropped into the lap of Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II by a commitment that was born legitimately in the chambers of the Supreme Court 11 years ago. Congress made the Commissioner of Education its guardian when it passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

For his efforts to comply with the law, Commissioner Howe, a schoolman with impeccable credentials, has been subject to some nasty abuse. He has been labeled "an idiot, a misfit and ignorant." He has been called "a man who talks like a Communist" and he has been flagrantly misquoted, either through carelessness or by intent.

Just what is it that Mr. Howe has been saying and toward what goals has he been working? His speeches and his articles are a matter of public record. Much of what he has to say concerns his law enforcement duties and much of his time has been taken with clarifying the guidelines for compliance with title VI as set down by his office. The Brown against Board of Education decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 forbids schools to be racially segregated. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 directs the Office of Education to cut off Federal funds if they are. Both these laws of the land were handed to Mr. Howe to enforce.

The controversial guidelines were developed when school officials needed to know what they must do to be in compliance with the law. They were devised as an automatic measuring instrument, and schools not meeting their requirements became subject to investigation. But the truth of the matter is that any school judged to be working toward compliance in good faith has been certified as being in compliance.

The subject of civil rights, however, is only one of the matters concerning Mr. Howe as he discharges his duties as Commissioner. His main function is to preside over an office that is making education, in the words of President Johnson, "the first work of our times and the first work of our society."

Under his general direction, over \$3 billion a year is being plowed into research, experimentation, and some 100 programs that will help local school systems and institutions of higher learning develop their resources. He has a mandate from the Congress and from the people to help this country provide quality education not only for a growing population, but for the large numbers of young people who have remained almost untouched by traditional schooling.

If he has ambitions of becoming a "commissar of education," he is going about it in a strange way. He is seeking ideas and proposals from school systems all over the country—on programs for teaching disadvantaged and handicapped children, on improving teacher education, on curriculum revisions, on school construction. Just this month, he prodded college and university presidents

to take more responsibility for improving college teaching in their own institutions.

For a man who is supposed to "talk like a Communist," Mr. Howe has surprising confidence in the role business must play in improving education. Right now about 20 management executives are serving on his executive committees. Last summer, he invited industry to join with educators and public officials in developing a set of standards for the marketing of new learning materials.

Apparently the abuse heaped upon Mr. Howe was not taken too seriously by our colleagues familiar with the work his office is doing. The two giant aid-to-education measures we've just passed bespeak a confidence in him that he has earned. As for me, I am inclined to go along with an editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal on October 3 which called him "one of the most competent, literate, and imaginative Commissioners of Education ever to serve in Washington."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the pending motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30, on page 16, line 16, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

"For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$13,860: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of North Carolina shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of five million, the population of said State having exceeded five million inhabitants."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34, on page 18, line 19, insert:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

"International organizations and conferences
"International Conference on Water for Peace

"For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$20,000 for official functions and courtesies, \$75,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE

"International organizations and conferences
"International Conference on Water for Peace

"For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$10,000 for official functions and courtesies, \$500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35, on page 19, line 5, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"Law enforcement assistance

"For grants and contracts to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, for technical assistance and departmental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith, \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 13551 or S. 3063 or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$7,250,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38, page 19, line 21, insert:

"INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 40 U.S.C. 278a; 41 U.S.C. 5, 8, 10a, 13 and 252-255; and 44 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324, \$6,520,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), shall be merged with this appropriation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 41 U.S.C. 13, \$5,870,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided, That appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), shall be merged with this appropriation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43, on page 21, line 21, strike out:

"SEC. 803. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this bill shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or nation in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency or nation."

And insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 903. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this Act shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within thirty days after such determination."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur therein.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is the final motion to be considered in connection with this bill. Are there any requests for time?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I request time.

Mr. MAHON. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the Senate deleted the House language which prohibited the Export-Import Bank from using funds in this bill to guarantee the payment of obligations for or to extend credit to any Communist country, agency, or national thereof. Then they inserted the identical language but with a proviso that such guarantee should be permissible if the President determines that such action is in the national interest and reports such determination to the Congress in 30 days.

If the House recedes and concurs, we will be supporting a watered-down, practically meaningless version of the previous action of the House. If we vote to recede and concur, we will be putting the stamp of approval of this House on a

new policy of the Export-Import Bank of granting credits to Communist countries, granting loans to the very nations which are presently supporting North Vietnam.

Each time the House has originally acted on a matter such as this the House has supported a strong position. Then for some unknown reason there is a strong drive to weaken the House position, either in the other body or in the conference.

This time the House should stand up and uphold the House original position, and slow down the full speed drive to build the economic and military capability of the Communist nations, until we know where we are going.

Let us find out what kind of trade the Export-Import Bank intends to finance. Let us find out on what terms. Let us find out what the President had on his mind when he made the determination on October 7, 1966, to allow the Export-Import Bank to extend credits to Eastern European Communist countries.

Can any Member of this body today deny that these Eastern European countries are not now helping North Vietnam? If they can, I wish they would tell the House which Eastern European Communist countries are not now helping North Vietnam.

Can anyone in this House tell us what could possibly be gained in our national interest now to loan money to Communist-bloc countries to purchase hard goods which can be used and shipped to North Vietnam?

Can anyone in this House explain what there is to our national interest in this policy?

On October 7, 1966, the President said:

I have today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. This is good business. And it will help us build bridges to Eastern Europe.

A Hanoi radio broadcast on October 17, 10 days after President Johnson's statement, issued a text of a joint North Vietnamese-Bulgarian communique signed October 15. Bulgaria is one of the countries which the President mentioned. This communique said:

The Bulgarian delegation warmly hailed the great victories recorded by the people of North Vietnam in their heroic struggle against the U. S. aggressors.

The Bulgarian delegation reaffirmed that in accordance with the declaration on the U. S. aggression in Vietnam adopted at the Bucharest conference of the Warsaw Treaty countries in July 1966 Bulgaria will extend to the DRV its assistance in all fields to defeat the U. S. imperialists.

Prague radio, in Czechoslovakia, another country the President mentioned, in a Czechoslovakian language radio broadcast, on September 15, 1966, said:

At Zbraslav Castle near Prague an agreement was signed on 15 September on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We shall deliver to Vietnam apart from other goods, machines and equipment, means of transportation, rolled goods, medical supplies, and consumer goods.

From Budapest, in a Hungarian language radio broadcast, on September 13, 1966, another country mentioned in the President's determination, they said:

An agreement under which the Hungarian People's Republic will provide aid, long-term interest-free credit, and training of experts for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has been signed in Budapest.

Rumania is another one of those countries helping North Vietnam. I could go on with Rumania and any other of these Communist-bloc countries and show you why at this time we should not be granting loans to the Communist countries through the Export-Import Bank.

What is it that causes this drive to trade with and finance the Communists? What is it in this program except perhaps for a few dollars that some American manufacturers might make? It is not worth the dollars to endanger our national security and our country's welfare. I believe that the House should support the original House position today and not vote to recede and concur. Let us hold up this action until the House can go into what this situation is coming to.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully urge the House to support its position and not vote to recede and concur.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In the light of the watered-down language that comes back to us now giving the President the authority to make these loans should he determine it to be in the national interest, and in the light of the statement made by the President that the gentleman referred to, on October 7, would it not be fair to assume that the President has already made a determination that this is in the national interest?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. That is exactly why the Senate position is meaningless. The President on October 7 already made the determination. So the language that the Senate put in is absolutely meaningless.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I wish to associate myself with the views of the gentleman from California. To clarify the parliamentary situation, if we want to insist on the House position on the motion to recede and concur with the weakened Senate amendment, Members of the House should vote "No." Is that correct?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. That is correct.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. And, if someone wishes to vote for the Senate position, the vote is "Yes."

Mr. LIPSCOMB. That is correct.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRAY. I want to commend the gentleman for what he said. I think it is very fine to return good for evil, but it is

certainly stupid to give the enemy the weapons to destroy us.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, this motion to recede and concur should be defeated.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from California made very clear, the question of Presidential discretion is entirely moot. Those who vote for the motion will in fact be voting to provide credit to Communist countries.

It may well be that some Members, through some strange course of reasoning, will come to that conclusion, and decide that the American taxpayers should, indeed, be required to both finance and fight the Communists at one and the same time.

But before that vote is taken and before the Members answer "yea" or "nay" on the question, I would like to call attention to a table which was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a week ago Wednesday, at page 25152. The facts in it are supplied by the Department of State.

This table makes it clear that the level of trade between Poland and North Vietnam and between Czechoslovakia and North Vietnam doubled in the year of 1965.

No figures are available as yet for 1966. However, there is no reason to suspect that this volume of trade has slackened. And for the information of the Members of the House, I point to page 25152, for the complete set of statistics provided with reference to trade with North Vietnam on the part of these two countries involved.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion this has great significance.

Also, I call to the attention of the Members of the House another table which has been supplied to me by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress which lists ships serving the port of Haiphong in North Vietnam recently. It is identified as only a partial listing. In it are included Polish ships operating in and out of the harbor of Haiphong and the dates thereof. Polish ships were observed entering Haiphong on July 10, 1966; July 16, 1966; March 23, 1966; and July 7, 1966.

Mr. Speaker, this represents only a partial listing.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN].

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that if there are Members in this House of Representatives who do not know the extent of the Eastern European Communist bloc trade and other trade with North Vietnam, I hold in my hand cer-

tain classified information, which reflects that there have been more than a score of vessels that have already called in North Vietnam already this year. I will make it available to any interested Member.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his contribution, and I ask if anyone can supply the answer as to why this information should be classified. There are of course certain sensitive areas in which information should be classified, but why should facts on Communist shipping to North Vietnam.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. If it were not classified, this bill would not pass; it could not.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am sure the gentleman from Michigan is correct. I am also sure that the Members of the House, like myself, are anxious to be done with this session of Congress and get back home to campaign.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that there are a lot of boys now serving in North Vietnam who are anxious to get home, and a lot of people in these United States, who would like to get them back home. Many of our military men have recently had their tour of duty in that area extended for a year.

I am sure that this extension is a matter of great regret on the part of many of these servicemen.

So we are not alone in wanting to get home, but I can think of no question more far reaching to our security and to our prosecution of the war in North Vietnam, than the one presently pending before us.

Mr. Speaker, the question is:

Should we try to fight and finance the Communists at one and the same time?

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I shall be delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. BATTIN].

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to rise in wholehearted and full support of the position which has been taken by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY], the gentleman in the well, and I know the argument is going to be made that the hour is late, and we do not want to get involved in a legislative tangle, but that we want to go home. But, Mr. Speaker, I for one, hope that we shall be able to complete this bill and the conference report thereon, if we never get out of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, that is the least which we should do for our men who are now fighting in Vietnam.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, we stayed in session until Christmas Eve of 1963 while deliberating upon a very similar point and, for myself, I am willing to stay until Christmas Eve of this year again.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, we had a Christmas Eve session one time giving Mr. Khrushchev a credit card. I did not like it then. I do not like it now. As far as I am concerned, I think we are engaged in a great worldwide struggle with the Communist conspiracy. I do not like this business of trying to pick out the good guys and the bad guys. I do not know whether we are just fighting the Vietcong or we are fighting the North Vietnamese. How many of these people are we fighting? Does it go clear all the way to Moscow?

So far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote against this motion to recede and concur as I voted for the amendment originally, because I think it is something that we ought to do in order to make it very clear that in this great struggle which has broken out between the Communist nations and the free we are fighting them all the way.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in answer to my friend the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], former majority leader who is presently on the minority side, I should like to point out that we had three Democratic Congresses in 6 of the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration. They elected a Republican Congress in the first 2 years of that administration, and that was the end of Republican leadership here in the House. Apparently the citizens of the United States have not trusted them since the 83d Congress. Were they afraid that Republicans would play politics with our foreign policy at the moment our President is out in the Pacific trying to bring an end to the cold war and to prevent a nuclear hot war?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I have great respect for our distinguished friend from New York [Mr. ROONEY], but he completely misses the point.

The gentleman referred to me as a one-time majority leader. I was. But when he says the Republican Party has not been for foreign policy, just let me tell the gentleman and everybody else that when we thought we were fighting communism, the Republican 80th Congress, which had Mr. Truman as the President, brought out the Greek-Turkey bill, the interim aid to France and Italy bill, and the Marshall plan, and I might say that the Democrats have not approximated that since.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I might also point out to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], that on several occasions when several of us have been invited to the White House for leadership meetings, the whole purpose of the meeting called by the President of the United States was to convince the Members on the gentleman's side of the aisle that they, the Democrats, ought to support the President like the Republican side of the aisle was doing.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I want the Members of the House to realize that this is taxpayers' money they are dealing with. While this is not an appropriation in the strict sense of the word the money actually comes from the Treasury, and from the pockets of the taxpayers, just like any money which we appropriate or which we take into the General Treasury. So guard it well, because it is your trust to do so.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what choice does the House have? The choice that the House has is either to see loans made by the Export-Import Bank with taxpayers' money to Communist nations or not to have such loans made.

The language now in the bill gives the President the determination as to whether such loans will be made. But as it has been pointed out, that question is moot. The determination has been made. It was decided on October 7, that such loans would be made. If the House does not insist upon its position at the present time, then presumably the administration will make such loans. I say "presumably" because you will recall that in 1963, although the House finally receded and gave the President the authority to make loans to Soviet Russia from the Export-Import Bank to buy wheat, the loans were not actually made. Why? Because of the fight which was made on the floor of the House of Representatives, and the fact that the Members of this House made it abundantly clear to the President of the United States that it did not want those loans to be made.

So this is a very important vote that we are going to cast here. It is our choice. If we vote to recede and concur, then the taxpayers' money undoubtedly will be used to lend money to Communist nations.

Now—lend money to what Communist nations? Why to any Communist nation, whether it be Bulgaria, Rumania, Communist China, or even to Soviet Russia.

There are those who perhaps feel that it may be all right to make loans to Soviet Russia. I am not one of them.

Let me look at the record of the loans that we have made to Soviet Russia. We made a lot of loans to them during World War II. How have they done in repayment? Well, they still owe \$10 billion or \$11 billion and the amount that they have repaid to us is infinitesimal.

So far as I am personally concerned, the credit of any nation or of any indi-

vidual is based upon his ability to repay and the record for repayment.

In this instance the ability to repay—if measured by the record, is not very good.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact, and I am sure that he is already aware of it, that the President did make a determination of national interest, and authorized the Export-Import Bank to grant credit to Communist Rumania—credit which was used to finance a petroleum cracking mill, which obviously has a very important role in war munitions.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If we are going to have some sort of detente with the Communist world, then to me it should be a two-way street, with the guidelines well understood.

There have been no overtures on the part of the Communist world, indicating a desire to come closer to us.

We make all of the overtures. I say, if we are going to trade with the Communist world, then let us do it only after a careful, cash and carry approach. Let us let them indicate some desire for normal relations first. Let us not make a gigantic leap forward into the great unknown by beginning this trade relationship with loans. They might come later, after a history of satisfactory dealings, but they should not be allowed—with taxpayers' money—in the first instance. As we do so often, we are rushing into a situation which we should approach with caution.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, this reminds me of Christmas Eve, 1963, when we were faced with this same identical situation. Today, let us review the facts involved in this matter.

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution states:

The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States.

The foreign policy of the United States is by practice and by tradition regarded as an executive function.

In recent months there have been literally millions of words carried in public pronouncements by members of both the legislative and executive branches about the need for a bipartisan foreign policy. Such statements have been made by Members from either side of the aisle.

I am not an advocate of foreign aid, and on this occasion I am not discussing foreign aid as such. I am discussing the language in the bill that many Members of the Congress in both branches and of both parties consider essential if the executive branch is to formulate and conduct our foreign policy.

Since December 24, 1963, the following language, which is the law today, has been carried in the annual foreign assistance appropriation bills:

None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this Title shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guar-

antee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national—

That is the present law. That language is also in the bill that is before you today. All the arguments today are over one brief clause, and I quote:

Except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination.

I strongly support this provision. I am wondering what the American people are thinking this afternoon, on the eve of adjournment, when our President is overseas trying to work out an honorable settlement of the war in Vietnam. How can Democrats and Republicans, or the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, go back on the President and say, "We do not support your foreign policy"? That is a matter of record for Senator DIRKSEN, Mr. Nixon, and other Republicans. They have said, "We support the President in his Vietnam policy."

My friends, let me ask this question: How can you in one breath say, "We support the President in his foreign policy and his efforts to conclude the war in Vietnam," and in the next breath say, "The President of the United States should not be trusted to run our foreign policy. We should not give him the right to obligate this country in any place where it may help our foreign policy"? In effect, you are accusing him of financing the Communists so that they could in turn ship goods to North Vietnam. Do not be inconsistent.

Only last Saturday the President signed into law a bill calling for approximately \$5.6 billion in foreign assistance of every type—including \$2,108,241,000 for the Export-Import Bank and this same Presidential determination, that is in dispute this afternoon, was in that bill. I did not hear any objection when that bill was before the House. But we do now because we are getting ready to adjourn, and we are a little bit closer to the day of election.

Let us be realistic. This is just as political as anything that has ever been before the House of Representatives. But you know that we are going to have to support our President in his foreign policy.

With privileges come responsibilities. The Members know I do not like foreign aid. I would like to eliminate it. But you know and I know that the Export-Import Bank is used for only one thing, and that is to finance the export of American commodities, and without exception these loans are hard-dollar loans.

I asked the State Department to furnish me a letter stating its opinion about this proposal and may I read a few brief excerpts:

H.R. 18381, as passed by the House on October 18, eliminating the President's power to authorize the Export-Import Bank to guarantee private credits to Communist

countries, has the effect of repudiating the foreign policy objectives the President is pursuing in regard to Europe, and more specifically Eastern Europe.

The letter goes on to say:

The President is calling in unmistakable terms for the nations of Eastern Europe in their own self-interest to cease the fruitless support of aggression in Asia and to grasp instead the opportunity for a better and more prosperous life for their own people which the prospect of greater trade with the East and the easing of international tensions offers them.

I asked them a specific question about giving the President the right to make this determination and reporting such determination to the House of Representatives and to the Senate. I asked the question so as to be able to respond intelligently to any questions relative to the language in the President's determination clause, which reads as follows:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. PASSMAN. The language is as follows: "except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination."

The executive branch stated that after they report each determination to the Congress, if either the Senate or the House of Representatives should protest, they would cease negotiations then and there.

I asked permission to quote that response. And I repeat, if we protest, either the House or the Senate, the negotiations will cease.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I endorse what the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana has said. I find nothing difficult about supporting the language which the conferees have agreed upon, which is now before us.

I recall that all through the years when Mr. Eisenhower was our President we gave him power equally as broad as this, and possibly broader. We never had occasion to distrust his use of that power nor did we find that he had used that power in an improper way.

I also recall that we had crises during that time, including the Berlin crisis. I recall that the Communist threat in Europe was much greater then than it is now.

So I say again, I see no difficulty in supporting this proposal and I hope it will be approved.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, everyone knows that I do not accept verbatim everything that comes from the executive branch of this Gov-

ernment. I have looked with suspicion on a lot of proposed legislation.

But I have read this language. I see the similarity in this bill to the language in many other bills. I cannot, to save my life, see, at this late hour, where questioning the President's honesty is in good grace.

This language will guarantee to the Congress that we will be kept advised. I cannot see any inconsistency. Were there any inconsistency I would not support this proposition.

I cannot see anything here inconsistent with the floods of bills that have been passed in this area.

The Constitution gives the President something we cannot take away from him—that is, dealing with other governments. We are on diplomatic terms with these countries, and there is nothing we can do about it.

The language is as follows: "Except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination."

What else do we want?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. If there is one man in this Congress who has been careful in examining every facet of foreign aid program, it is the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

I can say here and now that I support his position on this proposition. He has made an eloquent plea. In justice to our President, whoever he may be, this authority should be given him.

I say that I will support this proposal because it is right.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, at the expense of being repetitious may I say again that all of the language suggested by my friends to the left of the House is contained in the bill before us. We have not deleted one word. We have merely added the one clause that we have been carrying in the foreign assistance appropriation bill with respect to funds for the Export-Import Bank since 1963. It is the same provision that my good friends on the left supported just a few days ago in the foreign assistance appropriation bill for fiscal 1967, which the President signed only last Saturday.

What has happened all at once since then? Let me quote you the exact clause: "except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination."

May I say, incidentally, to those of you who may think I am being inconsistent, that I have taken the same position on this matter since 1963. I have not changed my position one iota.

Mr. Speaker, I have one final statement. We either support the President in his foreign policy or we do not. You make up your mind on that. But how could we, in good conscience, with this

country at war, and the leaders of both parties in both branches of Congress supporting the President and even advocating that he even step up the war effort, how could we turn around and say that the President of the United States would start making loans and giving grants to Communist countries for the purpose of shipping goods to North Vietnam so as to defeat our efforts in that country? I could not make that statement in good conscience under any circumstances.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in the Constitution which precludes the Congress from having an impact on or playing a role in the determination of the foreign policy. As a matter of fact, since dollars have become so involved in the execution of our foreign policy through foreign aid legislation, the Congress has a specific responsibility to help guide and direct foreign policy. Over the years the Congress, whether there was a Democratic or a Republican President, has helped to shape foreign policy by the use of the various foreign aid programs.

Let me say in addition that under the Constitution the Congress has the authority, and I quote, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." This particular issue today, in part, involves the regulation of commerce with foreign nations. So we have the right and, as a matter of fact, the obligation to make up our own minds on what we are going to do on this particular issue.

I do not think the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] can question the support of the Members on this side of the aisle for the President in the conflict in Vietnam. The record is clear. We have voted for every appropriation act. We have publicly expressed our support. I might add that a number of the Members on the other side of the aisle, members of the gentleman's party, have been very critical. Some have sought to undermine the President's policy in Vietnam and have advocated withdrawal. Some have advocated solutions that are not in our best interests and are contrary to the views of the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no Republican who has done so.

Mr. Speaker, we believe that the conflict in Vietnam should be prosecuted strongly and effectively. But we reserve unto ourselves the right to make the decision as to whether the money of the taxpayers of the United States of America should be used for the purpose of supporting commercial transactions with the Soviet Union or other Communist nations.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, this vote will decide whether we will take American credit, credit which comes from the taxpayers of the United States of America, to assist in the production and transport of machinery, equipment, and other supplies of war to the benefit of Com-

munist countries whether behind the Iron Curtain or the Bamboo Curtain.

Mr. Speaker, that is the issue. There is nothing else to be considered.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CASEY].

(Mr. CASEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the statement just made that foreign policy and its formulation is not the exclusive responsibility of the executive department and that we in the legislative have a right to become involved.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of this House will recall that in 1962, it was I who authored the amendment which is referred to in this bill as 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

You will recall further that this amendment was designed to stop all aid to Communist countries, and in 620(f), I name 18 of them, to be specific, so that there will be no doubt as to which countries were involved.

To further refresh your memory, you will recall that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN] placed some discretionary language at the bottom of my amendment, and the conferees that year took the Senate language and the gentleman from Pennsylvania's language and added it to my amendment. Their language is very much the same as is found at the bottom portion of the amendment before this House.

I was very disturbed at that time that my amendment had been weakened, in this regard by giving the President some discretionary authority. But I wish to tell the Members of this House that this amendment, 620(f), has worked well, and to my knowledge, aid in the form of grants and soft loans has been stopped to Communist countries because the "bug" has been placed upon the President to make this determination and to make it public by advising the House and the Senate of any such action.

The amendment before us places the full responsibility upon the President in making a determination as to whether or not the Export-Import Bank shall grant credit for sales to Communist countries, as described in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

For 15 years prior to the adoption of my amendment, outright grants and other aid had been going to Communist countries, particularly Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and this was done under the Eisenhower administration as well as the Democratic administrations, but this is now stopped.

Let us look at what we are talking about in this particular amendment. We are not talking about grants. We are talking about hard loans. We are talking about where a particular industry located in the United States is endeavoring to compete in the sale of its products, machinery, and other items, with competitors from other countries. A manufacturer who wishes to sell machinery on long-term credit, where he cannot hold the notes himself, calls upon the Export-

Import Bank for help. The Export-Import Bank says, "Sure, we will help you. We'll take on the loan." And they pay the money to the manufacturer, and he delivers his equipment to the foreign buyer.

If we are to stop the outflow of gold and dollars from the United States, we must place our exporters in a competitive position, and this is one way of overcoming the balance-of-payments problem by stimulating our exports through use of the Export-Import Bank.

I want to call to the attention of the House the fact that we have export controls. From the speeches made here today about supplies going to Communist countries, it might be interpreted by the news media throughout the country that we would be shipping them arms. And there has also been reference made on the floor to a petroleum cracking plant exported to a Communist country.

We have these export controls which prohibit the export of arms and certain types of chemical and petroleum plants to any Communist country. So, this matter is well under control.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that we should adopt the language, as proposed by the conferees, and grant to the President of the United States this discretion in dealing with the sale of our products in this regard.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MAHON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, ours is a constitutional government. It is not a parliamentary government. We have a separation of the powers of government and the several branches that constitute our Government each have their duties and responsibilities.

The distinguished gentleman from Michigan, and my dear friend, the minority leader, a few moments ago made a statement, and I have no quarrel with that statement, and he said that it is the duty and the right of the Congress to make an impact on our foreign policy and help to form our foreign policy.

But surely we know that it is not the duty of the Congress to say to the President of the United States, "Your hands are tied so far as our foreign policy is concerned—and that our foreign policy is frozen."

The matter before us recognizes our constitutional form of government and the separation of powers under our form of government.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] recognizes the impact of the Congress in the forming of foreign policy but the Senate amendment also recognizes the executive branch of the Government, and the

motion that is now before us harmonizes and reconciles the duties and responsibilities of both the legislative and the executive branch of our Government. So anyone who voted for the Findley amendment the other day could vote for this motion and be completely consistent.

Might I say that there is nothing in the bill which says that a penny of the money will go, directly or indirectly, to any Communist country.

We served here for 8 years under the administration of President Eisenhower. He is one of my dear friends, and I admire and respect him very much. He was my President. We never undertook to take away completely his power in the field of foreign affairs. I remember what my dear friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] said when he got into a little pleasant colloquy with JOHNNY ROONEY—and those exchanges are nice—but on two occasions, at least, I said to President Eisenhower, with all due respect that I would have for any President, not only for the Office but the man, "Mr. President, you know you have more friends among the Democrats in Congress than you have among the Republicans." That was when he made a progressive recommendation once in a while, and I would get the Republican repercussions. I cannot conceive of any President doing anything that he does not think is consistent with the best interests of our country.

I might disagree with him in whole or in part, but I would never impugn the motives of any President of the United States as to what he thinks is in the national interest of our country.

There is nothing I said that the gentleman from Indiana need be disturbed about. I was complimenting the gentleman.

Mr. HALLECK. I understood it that way. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. McCORMACK. Briefly. I cannot say no to you. I will come closer to you to see the deviltry in your eyes.

Mr. HALLECK. Thank you.

Mr. McCORMACK. We Democrats supported President Eisenhower; that is true, is it not?

Mr. HALLECK. That is correct. Now I want to point out a slight distinction: Under Eisenhower we were not at war for 8 years.

Mr. McCORMACK. Wait a minute.

Mr. HALLECK. Let me say one other thing.

Mr. McCORMACK. Have you a question to ask? Have you a question to ask, CHARLIE? Be a good boy now.

Mr. HALLECK. I will ask a question. Were you as a leader of the Congress among the small group, in which I was included, at the White House when President Kennedy was there and we were told, not asked, that we were sending 10,000 troops to Vietnam, and who was the first man who said, "Mr. President, the decision has already been made and since it's made I stand with you"?

Mr. McCORMACK. And I give you credit.

Let me say to my friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] without in any way having any reference to any other body—and I have said it publicly—

I am proud of the House of Representatives, both parties, in supporting the President of the United States in this particular period of the world's history. I will be prepared if my Republican friends to my left will support President Johnson, giving him at least the minimum of discretion to exercise his duties and responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs in connection with the question that is before the House today.

So again I applaud you, CHARLIE, for what you said. And keep up the good work.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be reread at this time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will reread the motion.

The Clerk reread the motion, as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 129, nays 102, not voting 201, as follows:

[Roll No. 399]

YEAS—129

Addabbo	Friedel	O'Neill, Mass.
Anderson, Tenn.	Garmatz	Ottlinger
Annunzio	Gialmo	Passman
Ashley	Gibbons	Patman
Barrett	Gilbert	Patten
Beckworth	Gonzalez	Pepper
Bingham	Gray	Perkins
Boggs	Green, Oreg.	Philbin
Boland	Green, Pa.	Pickle
Brademas	Grider	Pike
Brooks	Hamilton	Price
Burke	Hanley	Reid, N.Y.
Burleson	Hardy	Resnick
Byrne, Pa.	Hathaway	Rhodes, Pa.
Cabell	Hechler	Rivers, S.C.
Cahill	Holland	Rodino
Callan	Irwin	Ronan
Cameron	Joelson	Rooney, N.Y.
Casey	Karsten	Rooney, Pa.
Clark	Karth	Rosenthal
Conte	Kee	Roybal
Conyers	Krebs	Ryan
Daddario	Landrum	St Germain
Dawson	Long, Md.	St. Onge
de la Garza	Love	Scheuer
Dent	McDowell	Sickles
Dingell	McGrath	Sikes
Donohue	Machen	Smith, Iowa
Dow	Madden	Stalbaum
Downing	Mahon	Teague, Tex.
Dulski	Matthews	Tenzer
Edwards, Calif.	Minish	Thomas
Fallon	Monagan	Tupper
Farbstein	Moorhead	Tuten
Farnsley	Morgan	Udall
Farnum	Morrison	Vanik
Fascell	Morse	Vigorito
Flood	Multer	Weltner
Fogarty	Murphy, Ill.	White, Tex.
Ford, William D.	Murphy, N.Y.	Wolf
Fraser	Nedzi	Wright
Frelinghuysen	O'Brien	Young
	O'Hara, Ill.	Zablocki
	O'Hara, Mich.	

NAYS—102

Adair	Duncan, Tenn.	Moore
Andrews, George W.	Everett	Morton
Arends	Findley	Mosher
Ashmore	Ford, Gerald R.	Natcher
Ayres	Fulton, Pa.	Pelly
Bates	Gathings	Pirnie
Battin	Grover	Poff
Bennett	Gubser	Pucinski
Betts	Hagen, Calif.	Quile
Bolton	Halleck	Quillen
Bray	Halpern	Reid, Ill.
Brock	Harsha	Reifel
Broomfield	Harvey, Mich.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Broyhill, Va.	Henderson	Rogers, Fla.
Buchanan	Herlong	Rumsfeld
Burton, Utah	Horton	Satterfield
Byrnes, Wis.	Hosmer	Saylor
Cederberg	Hull	Schweiker
Chamberlain	Hutchinson	Secrest
Chelf	Jarman	Selden
Clancy	Jennings	Shriver
Clausen, Don H.	Johnson, Pa.	Skubitz
Cleveland	Jonas	Smith, Calif.
Collier	Jones, Ala.	Springer
Conable	Kunkel	Stubblefield
Corbett	Langen	Taylor
Cramer	Latta	Tuck
Cunningham	Lennon	Utt
Curtin	Lipscomb	Waggonner
Curtis	McClory	Watson
Derwinski	McDade	Whalley
Dole	MacGregor	Whitten
Dowdy	Marsh	Williams
	May	Wylder
	Mize	

NOT VOTING—201

Abbltt	Gettys	Minshall
Abernethy	Gilligan	Moeller
Adams	Goodell	Morris
Albert	Grabowski	Moss
Anderson, Ill.	Greig	Murray
Andrews, Glenn	Griffiths	Nelsen
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gross	Nix
Ashbrook	Gurney	O'Konski
Aspinall	Hagan, Ga.	Olsen, Mont.
Bandstra	Haley	Olson, Minn.
Baring	Hall	O'Neal, Ga.
Belcher	Hanna	Poage
Bell	Hansen, Idaho	Pool
Berry	Hansen, Iowa	Powell
Blatnik	Hansen, Wash.	Purcell
Bolling	Harvey, Ind.	Race
Bow	Hawkins	Randall
Brown, Calif.	Hays	Redlin
Brown, Clarence J., Jr.	Hébert	Rees
Broyhill, N.C.	Helstoski	Reinecke
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	Reuss
Callaway	Hollfield	Rivers, Alaska
Carey	Howard	Roberts
Carter	Hungate	Robison
Celler	Huot	Rogers, Colo.
Clawson, Del.	Ichord	Rogers, Tex.
Clevenger	Jacobs	Roncallo
Cohelan	Johnson, Calif.	Rostenkowski
Colmer	Johnson, Okla.	Roudebush
Cooley	Jones, Mo.	Roush
Corman	Jones, N.C.	Schisler
Craley	Kastenmeller	Schmidhauser
Culver	Keith	Schneebeli
Dague	Kelly	Scott
Danahels	Keogh	Senner
Davis, Ga.	King, Calif.	Shipley
Davis, Wis.	King, N.Y.	Sisk
Delaney	King, Utah	Slack
Denton	Kirwan	Smith, N.Y.
Devine	Kluczynski	Smith, Va.
Dickinson	Kornegay	Stafford
Diggs	Kupferman	Staggers
Dorn	Laird	Stanton
Duncan, Oreg.	Leggett	Steed
Dwyer	Long, La.	Stephens
Dyal	McCarthy	Stratton
Edmondson	McCulloch	Sullivan
Edwards, Ala.	McEwen	Sweeney
Edwards, La.	McFall	Talcott
Ellsworth	McMillan	Teague, Calif.
Erlenborn	McVicker	Thompson, N.J.
Evans, Colo.	Macdonald	Thompson, Tex.
Evins, Tenn.	Mackay	Thomson, Wis.
Felghan	Mackie	Todd
Flno	Malillard	Toll
Fisher	Martin, Ala.	Trimble
Flynt	Martin, Mass.	Tunney
Foley	Martin, Nebr.	Ullman
Fountain	Mathas	Van Deerlin
Fulton, Tenn.	Matsunaga	Vivian
Fuqua	Meeds	Waldle
Gallagher	Michel	Walker, Miss.
	Miller	Walker, N. Mex.
	Mills	Watkins
	Mink	Watts

White, Idaho Wilson, Bob Yates
Whitener Wilson, Charles H. Younger
Widnall Charles H.
Willis Wyatt

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Callaway.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Adams with Mr. Younger.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Roush with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Schisler with Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina.
Mr. Hicks with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Howard with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Kupferman.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
Mr. McVicker with Mr. Trimble.
Mr. Mackay with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.
Mr. Davls of Georgia with Mr. Haley.
Mr. Clevenger with Mr. Grabowski.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Craley with Mr. Pool.
Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Hansen of Iowa.
Mr. Gilligan with Mrs. Mink.
Mr. Hagan of Georgia with Mr. Hungate.
Mr. Randall with Mr. Huot.
Mr. Widnall with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.
Mr. Olsen of Montana with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
Mr. Nix with Mr. Kastenmeier.
Mr. Moeller with Mr. McCarthy.
Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. Schneebeli.
Mr. Meeds with Mr. Tunney.
Mr. Mackie with Mr. Van Deerlin.
Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Todd.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Ullman.
Mr. Fountain with Mr. Walker of New Mexico.
Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Charles H. Wilson.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Greigg.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Reuss with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Stafford.
Mr. Felghan with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Albert with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Erlenborn.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Daniels with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. Keith.
Mr. Johnson of California with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Whitener with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. McFall with Mr. Stanton.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Nelsen.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Dyal with Mr. Martin of Alabama.
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Evin of Tennessee with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Stratton with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. Denton with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Clarence J. Brown, Jr.
Mr. Foley with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Glenn Andrews.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Schmidhauser with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.

Mr. Senner with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Duncan of Oregon with Mr. Gettys.
Mr. Scott with Mr. Bandstra.
Mr. Roncallo with Mr. Blatnik.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Ichord.
Mr. Waldie with Mr. King of New York.
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Yates.
Mr. Olson of Minnesota with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Watts.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Redlin.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Macdonald.
Mr. Dorn with Mrs. Griffiths.
Mr. Morris with Mr. Rees.
Mr. Vivlan with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Slack with Mr. Rostenkowski.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. King of Utah.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Burton of California.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Staggers.
Mr. Race with Mr. Mills.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Murray.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference and the several motions was laid on the table.

LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND AND INCLUDE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that those Members speaking on the conference report may have permission to revise and extend their remarks and insert pertinent excerpts and tabulations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 21, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please consider this my resignation from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The members of this Committee have been extremely courteous to me and patient with me.

It is my firm conviction that this is the finest committee of the Congress of the United States and is inhabited by the finest men of that Congress.

I beg to remain, sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,
CHARLES FARNSELY.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.
There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 21, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is with considerable regret that I submit my resignation as a member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, effective immediately.

It has been a high privilege and an honor for me to work with the Chairman and the many fine members of this Committee during the past two years. My association with and participation in the deliberations of the Science and Astronautics Committee will always remain a pleasant and rewarding experience.

With highest esteem, I am,
Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 1072

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: WALTER B. JONES, of North Carolina;

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, of Tennessee.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE,
Washington, D.C., October 21, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please accept my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Public Works, effective immediately.

With kindest regards, I am,
Respectfully yours,

JIM MARTIN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 1073

Resolved, That JOHN J. DUNCAN, of Tennessee, be and he is hereby, elected a mem-

Senate Oct 22, 1966

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HOUSE- OCTOBER 21

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement on H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. The conferees agreed upon \$300,000 for ARS to develop plans and regulations for handling laboratory animals, to be submitted to Congress by Feb. 1, 1967; eliminated funds inserted by the Senate for the Special Milk Program; agreed to \$2,750,000 for the School Lunch Program instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, including \$2,000,000 for the pilot breakfast program and \$750,000 for food service equipment for needy schools and agreed to \$1,612,500,000 for the poverty programs. (pp. 27436-48). A table reflecting actions of the conference committee is attached to this Digest.
15. GEOTHERMAL STEAM. Agreed to Senate amendments with an amendment to S. 1674, to authorize the Interior Department to dispose of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. pp. 27396-7
16. TARIFF. Passed without amendment H. R. 13363, to extend the time within which certain requests may be filed under the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. p. 27416
Passed as reported H. R. 16160, to classify Chinese gooseberries for tariff purposes as berries rather than fruit. p. 27418
17. TAXATION. Passed as reported H. R. 7030, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a farmer an amortized deduction from gross income for assessments for depreciable property levied by soil or water conservation or drainage districts. pp. 27419-20
18. WETLAND AREAS. Discussed but passed over, on objection of Rep. Morton, H. R. 13447, to authorize the Interior Department in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty. pp. 27435-6
Rep. Cramer reported on a "decade of progress" in Fla. water resources development. pp. 27480-4
19. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Several changes in committee assignments were made, including election of Rep. Walter B. Jones, N. C., to the Agriculture Committee. pp. 27448-9
20. SUGAR. Rep. Curtis said U. S. consumers are paying a subsidy to foreign and domestic sugar producers "at a time when consumer prices are already too high." p. 27477
21. PERSONNEL. Rep. Gallagher inserted articles which, he said, "cite a danger to individual privacy" of Government personnel. pp. 27521-34
22. PACKAGING; LABELING. Rep. Gilligan commented in support of his amendment to S. 985, the fair packaging and labeling bill. p. 27536
23. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Ryan inserted speeches on "The Challenge of the Developing Nations." pp. 27557-68

HOUSE - OCTOBER 22

24. WATERSHEDS. Received additional watershed reports from the Budget Bureau; to Agriculture and Public Works Committees. p. 27707
25. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Mahon inserted a table on appropriations compared with budget estimates, etc. p. 27704

SENATE - OCTOBER 22

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 18381, the supplemental appropriation bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27607-11
- Sen. Hayden inserted a table showing appropriations compared to budget estimates, etc. p. 27612
27. EDUCATION. Receded from amendments to H. R. 3348, to authorize a program for construction of facilities for teaching veterinary medicine and a program loans for students of veterinary medicine. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 27612-4
28. FOOD PRODUCTION. Sens. Monroney and Williams, N. J., inserted an article favoring fertilizer use to increase food production for world needs. pp. 27648, 27656
29. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. Mansfield inserted summaries of accomplishments of the 89th Congress, 2nd Session. pp. 27630-9, 27670-3
- Sen. Mansfield inserted a summary of activities of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 27642
30. ADJOURNMENT. Both Houses adjourned sine die (pp. 27676-7, 27706). Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 1322, to set Jan. 10, 1967, as the opening date of the 90th Congress (pp. 27676, 27702). H. J. Res. 1322 will now be sent to the President. Unless a special session is called, all bills of the 89th Congress die and must be reintroduced in 1967 if they are to be considered further.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

31. CLEAN AIR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor emphasizing the "tremendous tasks" of keeping our atmosphere free from pollution and calling attention to Cleaner Air Week, Oct. 23-29. pp. A5456-7
32. INFLATION. Rep. Wyatt inserted an article, "Economic Inequities--Inflation Much Like Poverty: It Puts Cart Before Horse." p. A5461
33. DEMONSTRATION CITIES; RURAL HOUSING. Speech in the House by Rep. McC. Mathias in support of the demonstration cities bill which includes rural housing provisions. pp. A5464-5
34. WATER. Rep. Fallon inserted a speech by Rep. Jones, Ala., which he said outlined the basic ingredients of our drive to achieve clean water. pp. A5468-70

NOT VOTING—47

Aiken	Douglas	Mondale
Allott	Eastland	Moss
Bartlett	Ervin	Mundt
Bass	Fong	Neuberger
Bible	Griffin	Pearson
Boggs	Gruening	Prouty
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Randolph
Cannon	Jackson	Ribicoff
Carlson	Javits	Russell, Ga.
Case	Jordan, N.C.	Saltonstall
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Scott
Cooper	Kennedy, N.Y.	Sparkman
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Symington
Curtis	Magnuson	Talmadge
Dirksen	McGovern	Tower
Dominick	Miller	

So the conference report was agreed to. Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to read a statement entitled "Private Pension Plans for the Self-Employed," prepared by my distinguished colleague [Mr. RANDOLPH], who could not be present in the Chamber this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR RANDOLPH READ BY SENATOR BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it is pleasing that the Senate has seized an opportunity to help many of our fellow countrymen make more adequate provision for their financial security in retirement. The Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act has been liberalized and will stimulate and assist self-employed individuals in establishing private pension plans for their own benefit as well as for that of their employees.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment and Retirement Incomes of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I have been deeply interested in adequacy of retirement incomes. During the early part of 1965, our subcommittee held a series of hearings and issued a report on the subject of extending private pension coverage. In our report, we noted that during the past 30 years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of active workers covered by private pension plans and in the amounts of annual benefits paid under such plans. Between 1930 and 1962, the number of workers covered increased from 2,700,000 to 23 million, an increase of almost tenfold. Annual benefits paid moved up from about \$90 million in 1930 to approximately \$2,160 million in 1962. However, we found that the least progress in providing private pension coverage has been made in businesses and professional units with the fewest employees, most of which are owned and managed by those who are self-employed.

At our hearings, we were told that very few private pension plans have been adopted as a result of the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962, due principally to the restrictions in that act which make pension plans unattractive to self-employed individuals. One witness testified that only 15,000 persons have been covered by plans under that act, compared with the 7 million which the Treasury Department estimated could be covered by such plans. Today, we have an opportunity to remove those restrictions and to make it possible for millions of self-employed persons and their employees to have the benefit of private pensions.

The only logical argument which can be presented against the progressive amendments to the Self-Employed Tax Retirement Act is that it would entail some revenue loss. We of the Subcommittee on Employment and Retirement Incomes believe it is more accurate to consider this not as a revenue loss, but as a wise investment in the material well-being of America's elderly and in the prosperity and health of the Nation's economy as it affects Americans of all ages. A pension expert testified at our hearing that each dollar of Federal revenue loss from funding private pensions contributes to the production of a minimum of \$5.50 and a maximum of \$12.20 of pension income in retirement. If any of us had an opportunity to buy a piece of land or purchase stock with the assurance that each dollar invested would be transformed into at least \$5.50, we certainly would not consider that we were wasting dollars without any return. We would consider that we were making a wise and sound investment. And that is how we should regard the so-called revenue loss.

By stimulating the adoption of private pension plans, we not only help the elderly who will receive the supplementary retirement income. We improve economic conditions for Americans of all ages. We do so first, by encouraging the savings which go into pension plans, which finances an expansion of productive capacity. This, in turn, raises the standard of living. Furthermore, we make the Nation's elderly a buoyant influence upon the economy. This is especially helpful in times of depression and economic distress, when enhanced purchasing power of the Nation's elderly can help to improve the economy. On the other hand, in times like the present when inflation threatens contributions to pension plans can prevent overheating the economy. In these ways, there is an improvement in the health of the economy as it affects Americans of all ages.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 2010. An act for the relief of Fun Wat Hoy;
S. 2040. An act for the relief of Dr. Dean H. Gosselin;
S. 2109. An act for the relief of Dr. Olibio S. Rodriguez-Eiras;
S. 2222. An act for the relief of Susan Jeanne Clynes;
S. 2491. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra;
S. 2750. An act for the relief of You I Souk;
S. 2763. An act for the relief of Dr. Marcial Alfredo Marti Prieto (Alfredo Marti);
S. 2798. An act for the relief of Chief Warrant Officer Glen Zeigler, U.S. Navy (retired);
S. 3209. An act for the relief of Zofia Zych;
S. 3222. An act for the relief of Dusko Doder;
S. 3258. An act for the relief of Deniz Hikmet Sen Manes;
S. 3318. An act for the relief of Yung Mi Kim; and
S. 3358. An act for the relief of Theodora Bezates.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 99) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2451) for the relief of Margaret Lee Weil, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H.R. 5990. An act to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937, and to extend cash relief benefits to widows of recipients; and

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code; and

H.R. 17451. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to authorize certain rank, pay, and retirement privileges for officers serving in certain positions, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15183) to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1319) to authorize a work release program for persons sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia; to define the powers and duties in relation thereto, and for other purposes.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18381) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Russell of South Carolina in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the following is a summary of the results arrived at in the conference report and

the accompanying motions from the House:

For the Office of Economic Opportunity, \$1,612,500,000—an increase of \$50 million over the House bill and a reduction of that amount from the Senate version; elimination of limitations on amounts for certain activities;

Earmarking \$30 million in elementary and secondary education funds for the Adult Education Act of 1966, an activity previously funded and authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act;

For urban mass transportation grants, \$70 million—1968 funding—instead of the \$85 million in the Senate version and \$65 million in the House bill;

For grants for libraries, \$76 million, instead of the \$57,500,000 in the Senate version of the bill;

For comprehensive city demonstration programs, \$11 million, instead of the \$12 million in the Senate version; elimination of \$12,180,000 in the Senate version for grants to assist in planned metropolitan development.

In conclusion, the conference version totals \$5,025,264,579; this is \$166,149,050 under the budget estimates; \$106,187,650 over the House version; and \$71,074,000 under the Senate version.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 18381, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 13, 25, 29, 30, and 43 to the bill (H.R. 18381) entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$75,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

"For financial assistance including not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses in connection with planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$11,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$4,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE

"International organizations and conferences
"International Conference on Water for Peace

"For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$10,000 for

official functions and courtesies, \$500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$7,250,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 41 U.S.C. 13, \$5,870,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), shall be merged with this appropriation."

Mr. PASTORE. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 9, 19, 34, 35, and 38.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a tabulation on this bill reflecting the amounts in the budget estimates for each item, the amounts agreed to in the House, the amounts agreed to in the Senate, and the final conference figure.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Supplemental appropriations bill, 1967 (H.R. 18381)—Comparative statement of budget estimates and action taken on items in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Item	Budget estimate	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill
	CHAPTER I							
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE							
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
505	Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	\$1, 650, 000	-----	\$800, 000	\$300, 000	-\$1, 350, 000	+\$300, 000	-\$500, 000
	CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE							
	Special school milk program.....			4, 000, 000				-4, 000, 000
8. 117	School lunch program.....	9, 000, 000	-----	4, 500, 000	2, 750, 000	-6, 250, 000	+2, 750, 000	-1, 750, 000
	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION							
505	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(39, 000)	(\$39, 000)	(39, 000)	(39, 000)	-----	-----	-----
	Total, chapter I.....	10, 650, 000	-----	9, 300, 000	3, 050, 000	-7, 600, 000	+3, 050, 000	-6, 250, 000
	CHAPTER II							
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS							
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON							
505	Limitation on operating expenses.....	(600, 000, 000)	(600, 000, 000)	(600, 000, 000)	(600, 000, 000)	-----	-----	-----
505	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(123, 000)	(123, 000)	(123, 000)	(123, 000)	-----	-----	-----
	Total, chapter II.....	(600, 123, 000)	(600, 123, 000)	(600, 123, 000)	(600, 123, 000)	-----	-----	-----

Supplemental appropriations bill, 1967 (H.R. 18381)—Comparative statement of budget estimates and action taken on items in the bill—Con.

H. Doc. No.	Item	Budget estimate	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill
	CHAPTER III							
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
	Construction, public buildings projects.....			\$11,320,000	\$11,320,000	+\$11,320,000	+\$11,320,000	
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION							
505	General operating expenses.....	\$19,320,000	\$19,320,000	19,320,000	19,320,000			
505	Readjustment benefits.....	327,000,000	327,000,000	327,000,000	327,000,000			
	Total, Veterans' Administration.....	346,320,000	346,320,000	346,320,000	346,320,000			
	COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL							
S. 117	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000		100,000	75,000	-125,000	+75,000	-\$25,000
	SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION							
505	Salaries and expenses.....	900,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	-100,000		
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
505	Urban renewal programs, 1968.....	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000			
335	Urban mass transportation grants, 1968.....	95,000,000	65,000,000	85,000,000	70,000,000	-25,000,000	+5,000,000	-15,000,000
505	Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities.....	110,000	75,000	99,000	80,000	-30,000	+5,000	-19,000
S. 117	Comprehensive city demonstration programs.....	12,000,000		12,000,000	11,000,000	-1,000,000	+11,000,000	-1,000,000
S. 117	Grants to assist in planned metropolitan development.....	12,180,000		12,180,000		-12,180,000		-12,180,000
505	Federal National Mortgage Association, limitation on ad- ministrative expenses.....	(850,000)	(850,000)	(850,000)	(850,000)			
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	869,290,000	815,075,000	859,279,000	831,080,000	-38,210,000	+16,005,000	-28,199,000
	Total, chapter III.....	1,216,710,000	1,162,195,000	1,217,819,000	1,189,595,000	-27,115,000	+27,400,000	-28,224,000
	CHAPTER IV							
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
505	Management of lands and resources.....	1,300,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	-500,000		
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
505	Education and welfare services.....	2,500,000	1,250,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	-350,000		
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
S. 117	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	2,444,000				-2,444,000		
	BUREAU OF MINES							
505	Health and safety.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE							
	BUREAU OF SPORTS FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE							
505	Construction.....	1,685,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-185,000		
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	8,129,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	-3,479,000		
	RELATED AGENCIES							
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
	FOREST SERVICE							
505	Forest protection and utilization:							
505	Forest land management.....	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000			
505	State and private forestry cooperation.....	540,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-340,000		
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	2,840,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-340,000		
	FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
505	Salaries and expenses.....	117,000	117,000	117,000	117,000			
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
505	Construction of Indian health facilities.....	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000			
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGI- NEERING AND RESOURCES							
505	Salaries and expenses.....	1,300,000	800,000	1,300,000	1,100,000	-200,000	+300,000	-200,000
	Total, chapter IV.....	13,411,000	9,092,000	9,592,000	9,392,000	-4,019,000	+300,000	-200,000

Supplemental appropriations bill, 1967 (H.R. 18381)—Comparative statement of budget estimates and action taken on items in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Item	Budget estimate	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill
	CHAPTER V							
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION							
335	Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	1,342,410,000	1,342,410,000	1,342,410,000	1,342,410,000			
335	Higher educational activities.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000			
335	Higher educational facilities construction.....	722,744,000	722,744,000	722,744,000	722,744,000			
521	Grants for libraries.....	57,500,000	76,000,000	57,500,000	76,000,000	+18,500,000		+18,500,000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
S. 117	Community health practice and research.....	11,768,000		6,000,000	4,000,000	-7,768,000	+4,000,000	-\$2,000,000
	SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS							
	FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL							
S. 96	Salaries and expenses.....	1,123,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	-123,000	+1,000,000	
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
S. 117	International education activities.....	5,000,000		500,000		-5,000,000		-500,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,170,545,000	2,171,154,000	2,160,154,000	2,176,154,000	+5,609,000	+5,000,000	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY							
335	Economic opportunity program.....	1,750,000,000	1,562,500,000	1,662,500,000	1,612,500,000	-137,500,000	+50,000,000	-50,000,000
	Total, Chapter V.....	3,920,545,000	3,733,654,000	3,822,654,000	3,788,654,000	-131,891,000	+55,000,000	-34,000,000
	CHAPTER VI							
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH							
	SENATE							
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES							
	Office of the Secretary.....			\$10,790	10,790	+10,790	+10,790	
	Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.....			13,860	13,860	+13,860	+13,860	
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE							
	Inquiries and investigations.....			25,000	25,000	+25,000	+25,000	
	Total, Senate.....			49,650	49,650	+49,650	+49,650	
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES							
505	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	341,700	1318,000	1318,000	1318,000	-23,700		
505	Committee employees.....	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-100,000		
505	Members' clerk hire.....	900,000				-900,000		
	Total, House of Representatives.....	1,441,700	418,000	418,000	418,000	-1,023,700		
	JOINT ITEMS							
505	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000			
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL							
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS							
505	Capitol Buildings.....	18,000		18,000	18,000		+18,000	
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS							
	BOOKS FOR THE BLIND							
505	Salaries and expenses.....	1,497,000	1,497,000	1,497,000	1,497,000			
	Total, chapter VI.....	2,979,700	1,938,000	2,005,650	2,005,650	-974,050	+67,650	
	CHAPTER VII							
	DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE							
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES							
S. 117	International Conference on Water for Peace.....	900,000		750,000	500,000	-400,000	+500,000	-250,000

Footnote at end of table.

Supplemental appropriations bill, 1967 (H.R. 18381)—Comparative statement of budget estimates and action taken on items in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Item	Budget estimate	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill
	CHAPTER VII—Continued							
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
	Law enforcement assistance.....	(\$13,693,000)		\$8,000,000	\$7,250,000	+\$7,250,000	+\$7,250,000	—\$750,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
S. 117	HemisFair 1968 exposition.....	7,500,000		7,500,000	6,750,000	—750,000	+6,750,000	—750,000
S. 117	Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center.....	6,520,000		6,520,000	5,870,000	—650,000	+5,870,000	—650,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	14,020,000		14,020,000	12,620,000	—1,400,000	+14,000,000	—1,400,000
	Total, chapter VII.....	14,920,000		22,770,000	20,370,000	+5,450,000	+20,370,000	—2,400,000
	CHAPTER VIII							
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS							
522	Claims and judgments.....	12,197,929	\$12,197,929	12,197,929	12,197,929			
	Grand total.....	5,191,413,629	4,919,076,929	5,096,338,579	5,025,264,579	—166,149,050	+106,187,650	—71,074,000

¹ Of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be transferred to the current appropriation for "general expenses," Capitol Police.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I will answer any questions.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, would the distinguished chairman of the conference committee yield, so that I may propound a question to the distinguished chairman of the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MONRONEY. In connection with amendment No. 1, appropriating \$300,000 for the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research, this being the amount agreed to by the conference on specified amounts for the enforcement of the humane care of laboratory animals and the registration of dealers in research animals, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Agricultural Subcommittee if there is not a residue of funds amounting to approximately \$330,000 that might also be added to this \$300,000 at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HOLLAND. In reply, I wish to say that while I cannot fix the exact amount of the residue available the budget itself proposed the application of \$350,000 for this purpose out of funds heretofore appropriated under the general appropriation bill for other purposes in addition to the additional funds which were asked for by the budget.

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the other body and I, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for this body, are in accord that there is substantial additional money available to add to this \$300,000 to carry out the objective which must be carried out under the bill by February 24, and for which the conference has directed that the work be performed by February 1, and that the Department transmit by that time to the committees of both Houses its proposed regulations.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Florida, for clarifying this matter. This could be added to the \$300,000 cash appropriated.

Mr. HOLLAND. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, in connection with the same subject, I wish to say that the matter was exhaustively discussed by the conferees, and it was generally the unanimous opinion of all that this objective that has just been expressed be carried out by the Department.

I yield to the distinguished chairman.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a few comments in regard to the conference agreement on amendment No. 1. Public Law 89-544 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals intended to be used for research and other experimental purposes.

The Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals, under the able chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], gave careful consideration to the supplemental estimate submitted in House Document 505 in the total amount of \$2 million, of which \$350,000 was proposed to be transferred from funds available in the regular Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture as follows:

Hog cholera eradication, \$150,000.

Witchweed eradication, \$200,000.

The other body denied the entire request for an appropriation and recommended that it be deferred until the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968. The Senate recommended only \$800,000 which the members of the committee believed to be the minimal appropriation required to enable the Department to discharge the responsibility imposed under section 24, which requires that regulations be issued not later than next February 24.

In the give-and-take of the conference committee, an appropriation of \$300,000 has been agreed upon with the understanding, as stated in the conference report, that the Department will transmit

to the committees of both bodies its proposed regulations not later than next February 1. I have serious doubt that the requirements of section 24 can be carried out with \$300,000, but I strongly urge the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this responsibility within the amount provided, if possible. In the event, after careful study, the Secretary finds that some additional funds are needed, speaking as one member of the Senate and as Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, I would not object to the expenditure of additional funds for this purpose, provided the Secretary notifies the regular subcommittees in both bodies, and sets forth in his letter of notification the specific need for additional funds, as well as the use being made by the Department of \$300,000 appropriated in the supplemental appropriation bill.

MARGARET LEE WEIL

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House to S. 2451.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2451) for the relief of Margaret Lee Weil which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Che Yim Loh may be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act, and a petition filed in behalf of the said Che Yim Loh by Margaret Lee Weil, a citizen of the United States, may be approved pursuant to section 204 of the Act.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An Act for the relief of Che Yim Loh."

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

TABULATION OF ALL APPROPRIATION BILLS HANDLED DURING THE 2D SESSION OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be included at this place in the RECORD a tab-

ulation of all appropriation bills handled during the 2d session of the 89th Congress. Among other things, this table shows direct appropriations totaling \$130,281,568,480 made during this session. This amount is \$883,358,106 below the budget estimates submitted to the

Senate. However, Mr. President, the Congress has provided loan authorizations totaling \$995,527,500 which is \$229,202,500 over the budget estimates submitted by the President.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

[Does not include back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill No.	Budget estimates to House	Amount as passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Amount as passed Senate	Final action	Final action compared with latest budget estimates
1966 SUPPLEMENTALS						
Supplemental, Defense (H.R. 13546).....	\$13,135,719,000	\$13,135,719,000	\$13,135,719,000	\$13,135,719,000	\$13,135,719,000	0
2d supplemental (H.R. 14012).....	2,813,552,168	2,564,872,568	3,020,810,903	2,801,226,003	2,788,143,303	—\$232,667,600
Total, 1966 supplementals.....	15,949,271,168	15,700,591,568	16,156,529,903	15,936,945,003	15,923,862,303	—232,667,600
1967 APPROPRIATIONS						
Interior (H.R. 14215).....	1,329,960,500	1,295,169,500	1,340,260,500	1,329,755,000	1,321,615,800	—18,644,700
Loan authorizations.....	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	0
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 14266).....	7,246,720,000	7,210,177,135	7,246,720,000	7,210,049,135	7,196,429,135	—50,290,865
Agriculture (H.R. 14596).....	7,022,633,000	6,876,027,000	7,022,938,000	7,064,343,300	6,994,590,150	—28,347,850
Loan authorizations.....	(702,100,000)	(852,000,000)	(702,100,000)	(932,000,000)	(932,000,000)	(+229,900,000)
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14745).....	10,083,184,500	10,573,272,500	10,083,184,500	10,573,309,500	10,463,244,500	+380,060,000
Independent offices (H.R. 14921).....	14,319,611,291	14,017,299,000	14,329,863,291	14,118,607,000	14,065,851,000	—264,012,291
Legislative (H.R. 15456).....	173,793,578	172,146,333	214,749,763	214,418,213	214,463,913	—285,850
Defense (H.R. 15941).....	57,664,353,000	58,616,445,000	57,664,353,000	58,189,872,000	58,067,472,000	+403,119,000
District of Columbia (H.R. 17636).....	(423,903,800)	(380,650,600)	(428,170,600)	(406,739,200)	(404,598,200)	(—23,572,400)
Federal payment.....	53,394,000	52,394,000	53,394,000	53,394,000	53,394,000	0
Loan authorization.....	(26,225,000)	(23,000,000)	(38,225,000)	(37,527,500)	(37,527,500)	(—697,500)
Military construction (H.R. 17637).....	1,114,947,000	1,019,340,000	1,114,947,000	986,518,000	979,570,000	—135,377,000
Public works (H.R. 17787).....	4,167,073,000	4,110,932,000	4,167,073,000	4,139,244,000	4,134,511,000	—32,562,000
Foreign assistance (H.R. 17788).....	3,945,005,000	3,604,048,800	3,945,005,000	3,493,473,500	3,493,473,500	—451,621,500
State, Commerce, Justice, and judiciary (H.R. 18119).....	2,598,638,500	2,364,008,600	2,634,405,000	2,350,941,600	2,347,826,600	—286,578,400
Supplemental, 1967 (H.R. 18381).....	5,122,760,629	4,919,076,929	5,191,413,629	5,096,338,579	5,025,264,579	—166,149,050
Total, 1967 bills to date.....	114,842,168,998	114,830,336,797	115,008,396,683	114,720,263,827	114,357,706,177	—650,690,506
Total, all appropriations to date.....	130,691,440,156	130,530,928,365	131,164,926,586	130,657,208,830	130,281,568,480	—883,358,106
Total, loan authorizations.....	(754,325,000)	(901,000,000)	(766,325,000)	(995,527,500)	(995,527,500)	(+229,202,500)

¹ Permanent appropriations estimated in January budget at about \$13,800,000 for fiscal year 1967.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

- H.R. 3530. An act for the relief of Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez y Corpas;
- H.R. 3689. An act for the relief of Juanita Cereguine de Burgh;
- H.R. 10288. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio B. Santillano; and
- H.R. 13192. An act for the relief of Nermin Demirbag Lavapies.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

- H.R. 6958. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to promote savings under the Internal Revenue Service's automatic data processing system;
- H.R. 9167. An act to amend title of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes;
- H.R. 11216. An act relating to the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States, and for other purposes;
- H.R. 17607. An act to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property;
- H.R. 17636. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Colum-

bia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18119. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 19233. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

PROGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES FOR THE TEACHING OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I request that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on H.R. 3348.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3348, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, to the bill (H.R. 3348) entitled "An Act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine."

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 2 to aforesaid bill.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendments No. 1 and 2.

This is a bill, Mr. President, to further veterinarian medicine education in the United States.

VETERINARY MEDICAL BILL MUST PASS

veterinary medicine education in the Mr. President, this meritorious bill amends the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act to provide assistance in the construction of teaching facilities at schools of medicine and loans for students at these schools on the same basis as is presently provided for students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, and podiatry.

There are 18 colleges of veterinary medicine in 17 States which provide veterinarians to serve all 50 States. One of the finest of these schools is at Texas A. & M. University. Last year, at least four qualified applicants were turned away for each one accepted by these colleges because of a shortage of facilities; yet today we are suffering from an acute shortage of veterinary personnel. The American Veterinary Medical Association estimates that there are approximately 24,000 veterinarians in the United States. To maintain the present ratio, it is conservatively estimated that we will need 31,000 veterinarians by 1980.

Veterinarians play an important part in the Armed Forces, in the Federal and State departments of agriculture, in the



Public Law 89-697
89th Congress, H. R. 18381
October 27, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 1057

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriation
Act, 1967.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", for Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control, \$300,000.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "School Lunch Program", including \$2,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, and \$750,000 for the nonfood assistance program, \$2,750,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

Not to exceed an additional amount of \$39,000 (from assessments collected from Farm Credit agencies) shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

CHAPTER II

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for operating expenses, not to exceed \$600,000,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank, and an additional amount of \$945,000,000 shall be available from amounts herein and heretofore provided for equipment and services loans.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$128,000 shall be available for such expenses from funds available to the Export-Import Bank.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, Public Buildings Projects", for construction of substructure of Federal Bureau of Investigation building in the District of Columbia, \$11,320,000, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$19,320,000.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$327,000,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Ante, p. 868.

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of October 3, 1966 (Public Law 89-617), including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$75,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968.

SELECT COMMISSION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

79 Stat. 920.
8 USC 1151 note.
60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 21 of the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$800,000, remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

63 Stat. 414.
68 Stat. 629.
78 Stat. 792.

For grants for urban renewal, fiscal year 1968, as an additional amount for urban renewal programs, as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.), and section 314 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452a), \$750,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no commitments shall be entered into during the fiscal year 1968 for grants aggregating more than the total amounts available in that year from the amounts authorized for making such commitments through June 30, 1967, plus the additional amount appropriated herein.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban Mass Transportation Grants", for the fiscal year 1968, \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, URBAN TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", \$80,000.

Comprehensive City Demonstration Programs

For financial assistance including not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses in connection with planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs, as authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, \$11,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1968: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3708, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$850,000 shall be available for such expenses.

GENERAL PROVISION

The limitations imposed on travel expenses of employees by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to provide for such increases in those expenses as may result from the Act of July 21, 1966 (Public Law 89-516).

Ante, p. 684.

Ante, p. 323.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$800,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$2,150,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", \$200,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,500,000 to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$2,300,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$200,000.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$1,025,000, to remain available until expended.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,100,000.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants and payments under title II of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended by title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and under titles II, III, and V of said 1965 Act, \$1,342,410,000, of which \$1,070,410,000 shall be for meeting the special educational needs of educationally deprived children under title II of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That \$15,000,000 shall be available for State programs for neglected and delinquent and migratory children on a pro rata basis and the aggregate amounts otherwise available for grants within States shall not be less than the amounts expended from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation by local educational agencies in such States for grants, \$105,000,000 shall be for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials under title II of said Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, \$145,000,000 shall be for supplementary educational centers and services under title III of said Act, and \$22,000,000 shall be for strengthening State departments of education under title V of said Act: *Provided*, That not more than \$30,000,000 of the sums contained herein shall be available for carrying out the Adult Education Act of 1966 including obligations incurred for this purpose under the provisions of Public Law 89-481, as amended: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 13161, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

79 Stat. 27.
20 USC 241a-
2411, 821-870.

Ante, p. 233.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Higher educational activities", \$30,000,000, which shall be for the purposes of title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

79 Stat. 1229.
20 USC 1051-
1055.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For grants, loans, and payments under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, as amended, \$722,744,000, of which not to exceed \$453,000,000 to remain available through June 30, 1968, shall be for grants for construction of academic facilities under title I; \$60,000,000 to remain available until expended shall be for grants for construction of graduate academic facilities under title II; and \$200,000,000 to be transferred to the revolving fund established by section 305 of said Act of 1963 and to remain available without fiscal year limitation, shall be for loans for construction of academic facilities under title III and for operation expenses of said fund: *Provided*, That the total amount of loans made from said fund in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 14644, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

77 Stat. 363.
20 USC 701 note.

Ante, p. 166.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES

70 Stat. 293;
78 Stat. 11;
Ante, p. 313.

For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 16, Public Laws 88-269 and 89-511), \$76,000,000, of which \$35,000,000 shall be for grants for public library services under title I of such Act, \$40,000,000, to remain available through June 30, 1968, shall be for grants for public library construction under title II of such Act, and \$1,000,000 shall be used for grants to the States for developing State plans for purposes of titles III and IV of such Act, of which \$375,000 shall be for developing State plans for purposes of title III, \$375,000 shall be for developing State plans for purposes of part A of title IV, and \$250,000 shall be for developing State plans for purposes of part B of title IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community Health Practice and Research", \$4,000,000: *Provided*. That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of H.R. 13196, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital", \$1,000,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

78 Stat. 508.
42 USC 2701 note.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, \$1,612,500,000, plus reimbursements, of which not more than \$500,000 shall be available to carry out the purposes of part D of title III: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for transfers to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title III, and amounts so transferred shall remain available for twenty-four months: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by section 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for purchase of real property for training centers: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for more than twenty-four months: *Provided further*, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed grant: *Provided further*, That all grant agreements shall provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant: *Provided further*, That of the amount available under this paragraph

for Health Centers and Narcotics Rehabilitation, \$800,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the provisions of the Act authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make certain grants to the Menominee Indian people of Menominee County, Wisconsin, and for other purposes: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 15111, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation, except that the immediately preceding proviso shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, also, of H.R. 8034, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation. Ante, p. 903.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary, \$10,790: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1967, the basic allowance for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the Disbursing Office is increased by \$7,680.

Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators

For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$13,860: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of North Carolina shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of five million, the population of said State having exceeded five million inhabitants.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations", fiscal year 1966, \$25,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Sergeant at Arms

For an additional amount for "Office of the Sergeant at Arms", \$318,000, of which not to exceed \$23,000 may be transferred to the current appropriation for "General expenses", Capitol Police: *Provided*, That the provisions of House Resolution 796, Eighty-ninth Congress, relating to the Capitol Police, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

Committee Employees

For an additional amount for "Committee employees" \$100,000.

Administrative Provision

The provisions of subsection (b) of House Resolution 901, relating to certain official allowances, and House Resolution 909, relating to the compensation of the Doorkeeper, both of the Eighty-ninth Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$23,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$18,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Ante, p. 330.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses of carrying out the Act of July 30, 1966 (Public Law 89-522), \$1,497,000.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

International Conference on Water for Peace

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States, including not to exceed \$10,000 for official functions and courtesies, \$500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 167, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants and contracts to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, for technical assistance and departmental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith, \$7,250,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 13551 or S. 3063 or similar legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HemisFair 1968 Exposition

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-284), as amended, \$6,750,000, to remain available until expended.

79 Stat. 1026.
Ante, p. 971.

Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 41 U.S.C. 13, \$5,870,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act of February 19, 1966 (Public Law 89-355), shall be merged with this appropriation.

Ante, p. 5.

CHAPTER VIII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document numbered 522, Eighty-ninth Congress, \$12,197,929, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 902. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act, the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1967; the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1967; the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1967; and the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967, shall be available from October 22, 1966, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between October 22, 1966, and the dates of enactment of such Acts in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms of such Acts or the terms of Public Law 89-481, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended.

Ante, pp. 233,
371, 859.

Extension of credit to Communist countries, restriction.

76 Stat. 261.
22 USC 2370.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 903. None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this Act shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within thirty days after such determination.

Approved October 27, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 2284 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 2333 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 1841 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

Oct. 18: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 20: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 21: House agreed to conference report.

Oct. 22: Senate agreed to conference report.

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